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THE

HISTORY

OF

MARION COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
LEGGETT, CONAWAY & CO.
1883.

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PREFACE.

After months of unremitting toil, the result of our efforts to produce a reliable history of Marion County is before the public. None can better appreciate than those who so kindly and liberally assisted us, the difficulties incident to the preparation of a work of this character. After a thorough inspection of public documents and of newspaper files; after old settlers and prominent citizens have been interviewed, the whole mass of information had to be systematized into one harmonious whole; and after all this there intervènes the incompleteness of the public documents, the often imperfect, because hastily prepared, items in the newspaper files, and the conflicting statements of pioneers who have memory alone upon which to place their dependence. But while perfection is written upon no human work, we trust that on the whole the History of Marion County may as nearly approximate to this title as is possible. To this end no pains have been spared, wherever possible, the manuscript having been submitted for inspection to those who furnished the facts, and in the biographical department invariably opportunity has been given for thorough revision.

We take this opportunity, in general terms, to tender our warmest thanks to the county officials, pioneers, pastors of churches, members of the bar, officers of societies, and especially the editorial corps of Marion County, for the many acts of courtesy and kindness which they have extended to us while laboring in their midst. And in this connection we cannot forbear to name Messrs. J. E. Davids, J. S. Reed, T. P. Wallace, Col. W. W. Concklin, Dr. T. B. Fisher, Hon. J. J. Hane, W. Z. Davis, J. F. McNeal, J. A. Wolford, George B. Christian, J. C. Johnston, Rev. S. D. Bates, Dr. F. W. Thomas, Capt. Valentine Lapham, Henry True, George Crawford, S. R. Dumble and R. D. Dumm, John R. Knapp (of Washington, D. C.), and many others, who in various ways materially aided us in the preparation of this volume.

We feel assured that its mechanical execution, the press work, the binding, and the portrait work are such as to insure a favorable reception, and we now issue our work to the people of Marion County.

LEGGETT, CONAWAY & CO.

CHICAGO, October, 1883.

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PART I.

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The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

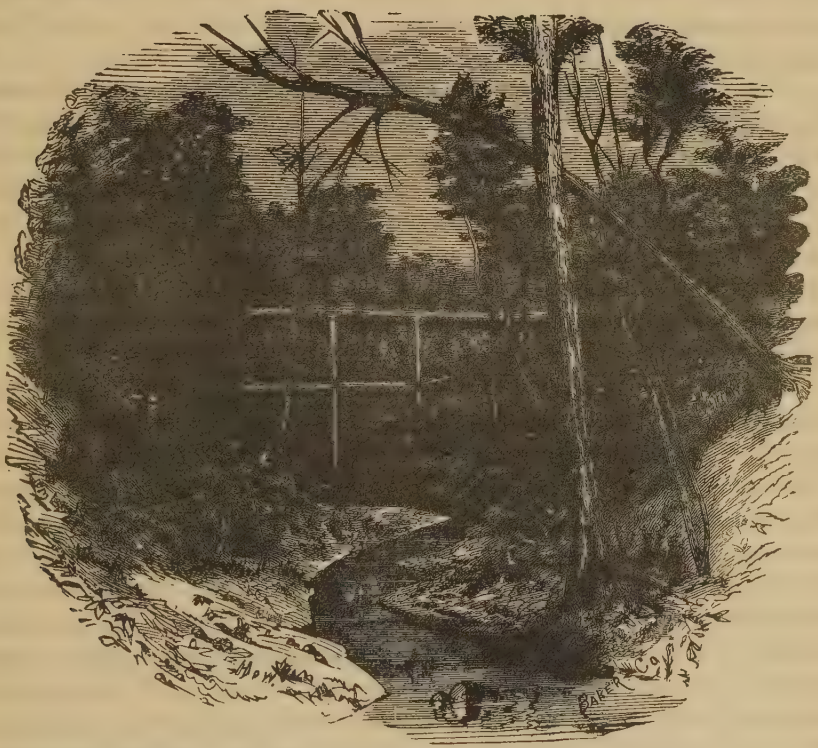
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

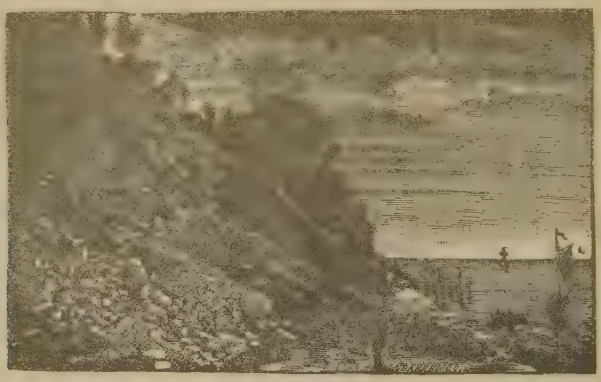
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

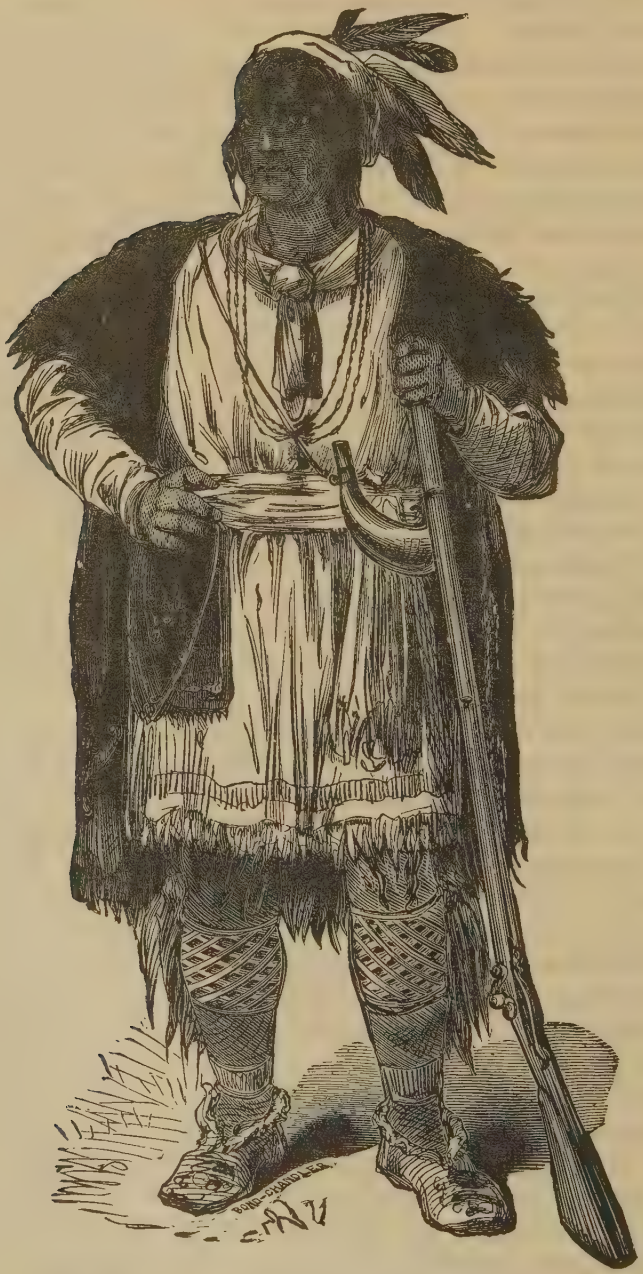
C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

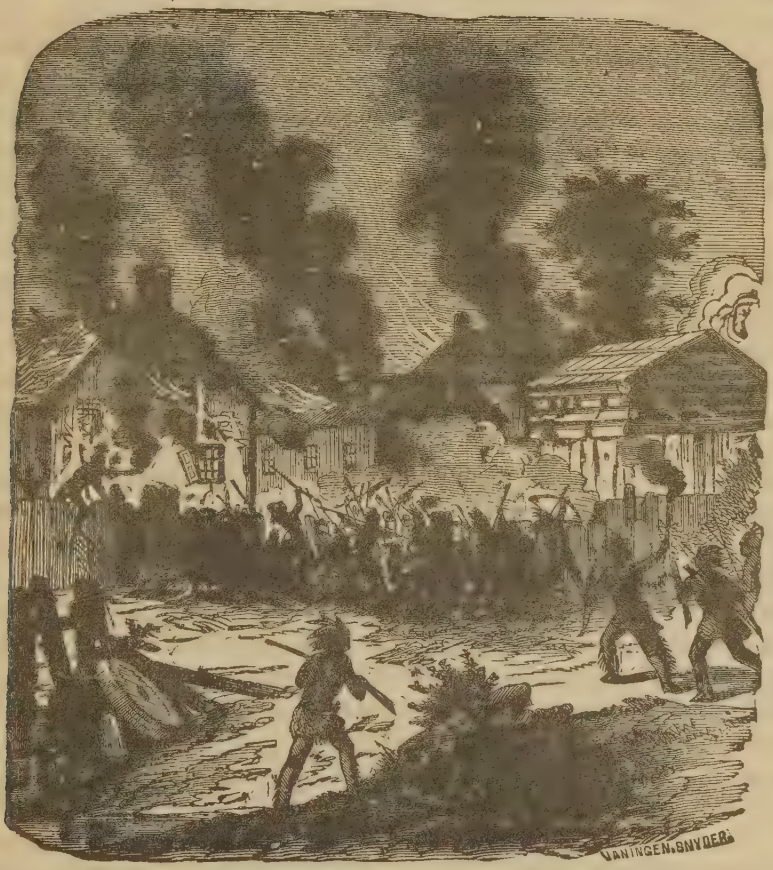
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. It would seem that whatever the Indians left undone, in the way of horror, in the State of Ohio, the whites improved upon, and blackened the pages of American history with deeds of blood. Succeeding this barbarity, was the expedition against Moravian Indian towns, upon the Sandusky. Not an Indian, whether an enemy or friend, old or young, male or female, was to escape the assault, including an extermination of the Moravian element.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 500 men, in their dastardly work. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them, Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. His battle-cry had been "no quarter," and yet he evidently hoped for some consideration, as he requested an interview with Simon Girty, who lived with and influenced the Indians. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded, at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscarawas, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdon [illegible] beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by:

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1795, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway.

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Mad River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a $4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought at Fort Meigs, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesville was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. The Delaware reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarhe, to Uper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

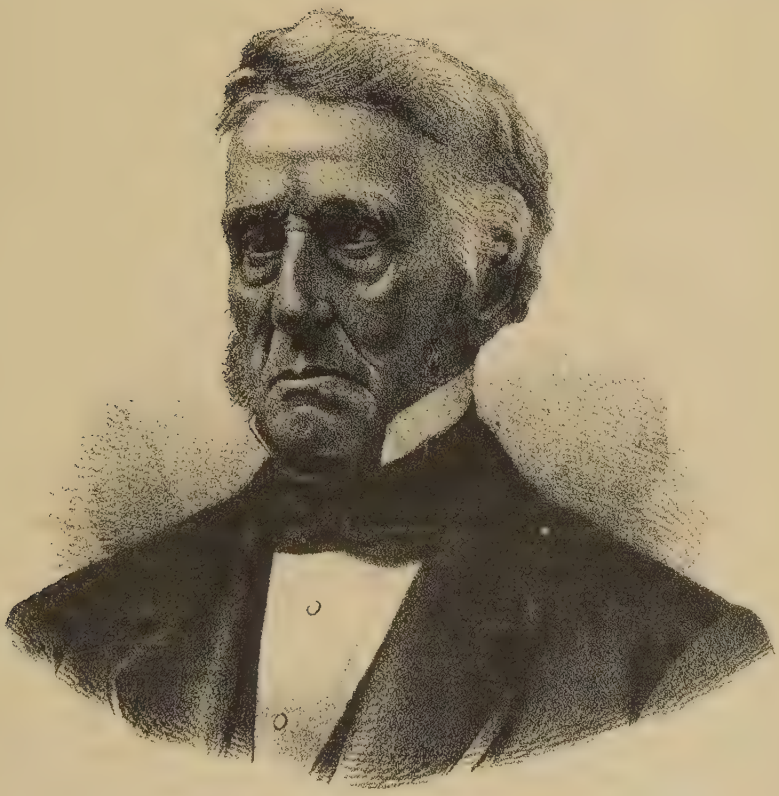
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



William Shew

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican.* He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}°$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

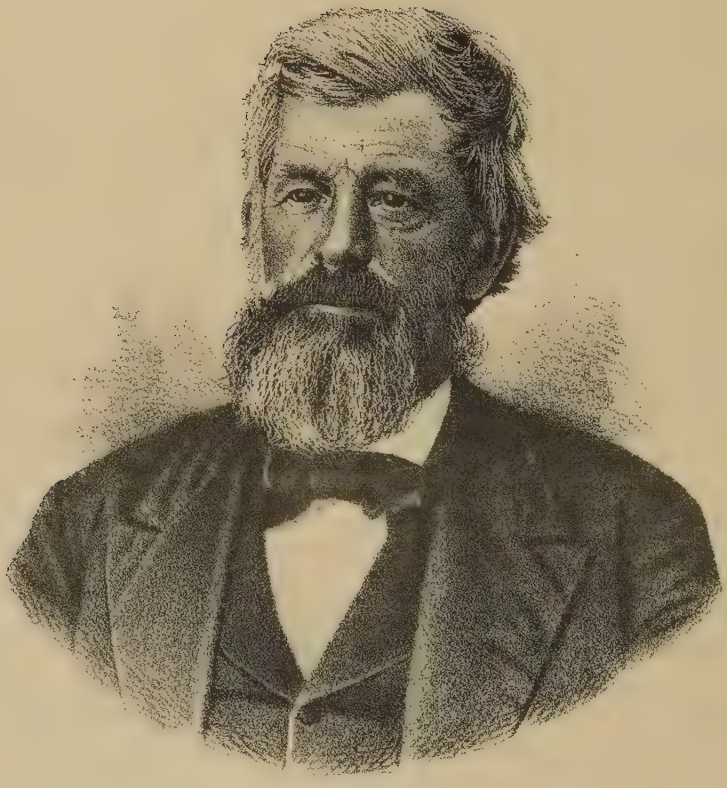
Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



Everett Wesenger

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men", and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	3198062
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31314
3	Ashland				23813	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28411
6	Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	25444
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32911
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42579
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	24756
15	Columbiana	22033	35[illegible]	40878	33621	32836	38299	48602
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26642
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40496
20	Defiance				6966	11856	15719	22515
21	Delaware	7639	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27381
22	Erie			12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34284
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86797
26	Fulton				7781	14043	17789	21053
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	13813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14251
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23888	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313374
32	Hancock		813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27784
33	Hardin		210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27023
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20456
35	Henry		262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20585
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30281
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes		9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20776
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26208	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23686
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27431
43	Lake			13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31390	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40450
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26267
47	Lorain		5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35526
48	Lucas			9382	12363	25831	46722	67377
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning				28735	25894	31001	42871
51	Marion		6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20565
52	Medina	3082	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21453
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325
54	Mercer		1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19638	24999	29959	32740	36158
56	Monroe	4645	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26496
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78550
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20854	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow				20280	20445	18583	19072
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49774
61	Noble					20751	19949	21138
62	Ottawa			2248	3308	7016	13364	19762
63	Paulding		161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13485
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	27415
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24533
69	Putnam		230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23713
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	35071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32057
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca		5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36947
75	Shelby	2106	3671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24137
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39878	42978	52508	64031
77	Summit			22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44880
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40198
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22375
81	Van Wert		49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23028
82	Vinton				9353	13631	15027	17223
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	28392
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	40076
86	Williams		387	4465	8018	16633	20991	28821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34022
88	Wyandot				11194	15596	18553	22396

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION. 1870.	POPULATION. 1880.	MIL'S R. R. 1882.
STATES.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,525	1,041
California	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266
Colorado			194,327	2,274
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,700	958
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,608	278
Florida	59,268	187,748	269,493	793
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	8,325
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,301	4,764
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112
Kansas	81,318	364,399	996,096	3,718
Kentucky	37,680	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,714
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	939,946	999
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,936	1,021
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,943	1,047
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,937	4,283
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,773	3,390
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,597	1,231
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,380	4,211
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,266	890
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,131,116	1,753
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,619
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	915
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,497	3,441
Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253		
TERRITORIES.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Colorado	104,500	39,864		
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
District of Columbia	60	131,700	177,624	
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,610	265
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,159	231
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Utah	80,056	86,786	143,963	908
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,116	479
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,789	533
Total Territories	965,032	442,730		
Aggregate of U. S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China	380,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin	2,000,000
British India	254,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta	500,000
Russia	98,297,407	1879	8,387,816	St Petersburg (1881)	876,575
United States—with Alaska	50,442,066	1880	3,602,990	Washington	147,293
German Empire	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin	1,122,360
Turkey	42,213,400	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople	800,000
Austria and Hungary	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna	1,103,857
France	37,405,240	1881	204,092	Paris	2,269,023
Japan	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yeddo	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London	4,764,312
Italy	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence	169,000
Egypt	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo	250,000
Spain	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid	397,690
Mexico	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico	315,996
Brazil	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janiero	274,972
Persia	7,653,600	1881	610,000	Teheran	200,000
Sweden and Norway	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm	168,775
Belgium	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels	350,000
Roumania	5,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest	221,805
Portugal	4,348,551	1878	36,510	Lisbon	246,343
Dominion of Canada	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa	27,412
Netherlands	4,114,077	1881	12,648	Amsterdam	328,047
Switzerland	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva	68,320
Peru	2,699,945	1876	503,718	Lima	101,488
Bolivia	2,300,000	.....	.....	La Paz	.....
Chili	2,223,434	.....	207,350	Santiago	387,081
Venezuela	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caraccas	60,000
Greece	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens	63,374
Denmark	1,969,039	1880	13,784	Copenhagen	234,850
Argentine Confederation	1,859,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881)	289,925
Servia	1,700,211	1880	20,850	Belgrade	27,000
Guatemala	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala	55,728
Ecuador	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito	70,000
Liberia	1,050,000	.....	14,300	Monrovia	13,000
Hayti	800,000	.....	10,204	Port au Prince	22,000
San Salvador	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador	18,500
Uruguay	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo	73,353
Nicaragua	350,000	.....	49,500	Managua	8,000
Honduras	350,000	.....	39,600	Tegucigalpa	12,000
San Domingo	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo	10,000
Costa Rica	180,000	.....	26,040	San Jose	2,500

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

Eleer Baker

FOUNDER OF MARION.

PART III.

HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY.

HISTORY OF MARION COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, METEOROLOGY.

GEOLOGY—SITUATION AND AREA.

MARION COUNTY lies on the broad watershed between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, about fifty miles south of the west end of that lake. It comprises fifteen townships, of a total of about four hundred square miles. The Scioto is the only river in the county, which, of course, is comparatively small in this region. It enters the county about the middle of the west side, running southeasterly and then southerly, leaving the county near the center of the southern border. The Little Scioto enters near the middle of the north boundary, and runs southerly to Green Camp, where it empties into the Scioto. The Whetstone runs from northeast to southwest throughout the eastern border of the county. The waters of the Tymochtee and Little Sandusky take their rise in the northwestern portion of the county, and find their way to Lake Erie.

SURFACE FEATURES AND SOIL.

Much of the county is flat, and has a black, prairie soil, especially in the townships of Bowling Green, Big Island, Salt Rock, Grand Prairie, Scott, Claridon and the western part of Marion. The streams that cross these prairie-like tracts are but four to six feet below adjoining level of land, and in time of freshet inundate considerable areas. There are, however, sudden changes in the character of the surface, even in the midst of the prairies. Mounds of the unmodified hard-pan still project above the general surface. These have a rolling contour and an ashen, clayey soil. They were generally covered with forest, while the prairies are treeless. The remaining portions of the county, namely, the townships of Grand, the northern portion of Montgomery, Green Camp, Pleasant, Richland, Tully and the eastern part of Marion, are on the old drift surface, and have, with an undulating or rolling outline, a soil of brown or ashen clay, containing pebbles and bowlders.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.*

The geological range of Marion County is from the Niagara to the Waverly, being greater than that of any other county in the State, except one, as to time. Thus, this county contains, approximately:

* From the report of N. H. Winchell.

	FEET.
Waverly sandstone	140
Huron shale (black slate)	250
Hamilton limestone	20
Upper Corniferous	50
Lower Corniferous	150
Oriskany sandstone	20
Water limestone	100
Niagara limestone	40
	770

The Niagara limestone, the lowest in the scale, is found in the northwestern part of the county, and is followed, toward the east, by the higher members in the order above given, the general dip of the whole being in that direction. The water lime occupies the most of the townships of Salt Rock, Big Island, Green Camp, Montgomery and Prospect, and all of Bowling Green. The Lower Corniferous strikes across the western side of Grand Prairie and Marion Townships, touching Pleasant and Prospect Townships, east of the Scioto River. The Upper Corniferous underlies the remainder of Grand Prairie, Marion, Pleasant and Prospect Townships, and the western portions of Scott, Claridon, Richland and Waldo. The Hamilton occupies a narrow belt just on the east of the Upper Corniferous. The black slate underlies the eastern portions of Waldo, Richland, Claridon and most of Tully Townships. The Waverly is found only in the eastern part of Tully. Of these, the Oriskany and the Lower Corniferous have not been seen in outcrop in the county, owing to the unbroken mass of the drift deposits; and the other formations offer very meager opportunities for learning their characters. It is only by tracing their lines of outcrop from other counties, where they afford better facilities for observation, that their presence and their contents in Marion County can be asserted by the geologist.

The Niagara was examined in the following places in Grand Township, southeast quarter of Section 19, where Jeremiah Winslow has burned a little quicklime; dip southeast. On the northeast half of Section 19 a small creek, which flows northeasterly across this section into the Little Tymochtee Creek, lies immediately on the hard, gray Niagara, for the distance of over half a mile, on land belonging mostly to S. Hartle (1873). Formerly, a great deal of lime was burned from the rock along this creek. The dip is to the northeast, but toward the most westerly point of exposure the surface of the rock presents sudden changes of dip, disappearing with a dip west.

The water lime is seen only in the bed of the Scioto at Prospect. At that place, and about two miles farther south, in Delaware County; also in the bed of the Scioto, it appears as an even-bedded drab rock, bluish on the laminations and blotched throughout with blue and drab. The beds are two to four inches thick, but sometimes not more than an inch, and some blocks are ten inches thick. The blue and drab colors vary and interchange in all shapes and directions, without reference to the bedding, except that it is not uncommon to see a drab surface to the depth of one-half inch to an inch and a half, with a blue strip through the middle. The surfaces of the beds are diversified with mud cracks, and separated by bituminous films. The stone is slightly vesicular, with small cavities, yet, for the most part, firm and apparently compact. It is a handsome and useful building material, comparing favorably with the Upper Corniferous for all uses.

The Upper Corniferous, in Grand Prairie Township, is worked quite extensively on the northwest quarter of Section 26, by James Dawson.

Here the beds dip slightly toward the east; perpendicular exposure, about twelve feet, facing the west. In this immediate neighborhood are the following quarries, also in the Upper Corniferous: Southwest quarter of Section 23, by Adam Coonrod; southwest quarter of Section 23, by Philip Rhetter; northwest quarter of Section 26, by heirs of Landy Shoots, and northeast quarter of Section 27, by Eli Powell.

At Marion, the Upper Corniferous is extensively wrought by Seas & Huberman and by Franklin Swaigler (1873), who have, in adjoining quarries, an exposure of about twelve feet of perpendicular bedding, dip east. Similar beds are also wrought by John Ballantine, Joshua Finch and Nathan Powers. On the southwest quarter of Section 10, Marion Township, lime is burnt from the Upper Corniferous. On the southeast quarter of Section 9, Leonard Reiver has taken out some stone from the Upper Corniferous. Four and a half miles south of Marion, in Pleasant Township, John Owen burns and ships at Marion considerable quantities of quicklime, and sells building stone on the ground at 50 cents per ton; dip east.

In Richland Township, the Upper Corniferous appears in the Whetstone, on Sections 30 and 19, and is quarried on the land of Daniel Oborn; also on the land of George King, northeast quarter of Section 20.

In the Hamilton group, in the bed of the Whetstone, about a mile below the village of Waldo, may be seen a very hard, blue, pyritiferous limestone, in beds of eight to twelve inches, which is believed to belong to the Hamilton, although there is not sufficient exposure within the county to determine its horizon. This would furnish a fine building stone, were it not for the abundance of pyritic crystals contained in the rock. After a few months' exposure to the weather, these will inevitably change to the yellow peroxide of iron, the rusty drippings of which present an offense to the eye and soil the beauty of any wall.

The Huron shale is popularly known as the "black slate." At various places in the bed and banks of the Whetstone Creek, in the townships of Richland, Claridon and Tully, it finds characteristic exposure. It may be seen on the northeast quarter of Section 16, Richland Township, where it is in thin, brittle sheets, and rises several feet along the bank of the stream. It holds large, concretionary masses of a coarse, black limestone. These are very hard, and appear arenaceous at the center, with a band of more calcareous and crystalline material around the outside. They sometimes exceed four feet in diameter. Globular masses of crystalline pyrites are also common, often several inches in diameter. The black slate may also be seen in Sections 3 and 26 of the same township, and Section 34 of Tully Township, on the land of James Brown Lee. In the absence of other stone, this slate has been somewhat used for walling wells in the eastern part of the county.

The Waverly sandstone is quarried to a limited extent on the land of J. B. Lee, just referred to. It here has a position to the west of observed exposures of the underlying black slate, and must be an outlier from the more extensive beds of the same stone which lie farther east. Other openings are met with on Section 36 of the same township, and at Iberia in Morrow County.

The drift shows no apparent diminution in Marion County. Since its general character differs in no respect from that already described, but few points of observation will be noted. At Prospect, the contents of a gravel bank were noticed to contain a great many large fragments from the water limestone, so arranged as to indicate not only the agency of water in rapid

currents, but the direction of its flow. Some of these pieces of limestone were as much as two feet across, but usually not over two inches in thickness, and but slightly water worn. They lay in the midst of gravel which had a stratification dipping rapidly toward the south. The limestone fragments also lay with their sides almost invariably upward, but sloping with less inclination in the same direction, similar to the arrangement of flat stone or other obstructions often seen in the bottom of streams. It would seem as if the water, precipitated in cascades down the southern slope of the glacier, bringing such dislodged portions of the drift as fell into the current, sought to arrange the obstructions to its flow so as to offer the least resistance.

On the southwest quarter of Section 36, Salt Rock Township, a well seventy feet in depth, through drift deposits, on the premises of R. W. Messenger, furnished no water. About Green Camp, and a mile or two west, there are unusual numbers of bowlders, some as large as six feet in diameter. The country about is rolling, and they seem to have been embraced within the drift. In the southern part of Pleasant and Green Camp Townships, especially in the vicinity of Prospect, the upper portions of the drift are very apt to contain deposits of gravel and sand, with frequent bowlders.

At Waldo, the drift is seen to consist, along the river bank, of twenty-five feet hard-pan. Brown color prevails downward about fifteen feet, blue below that depth, soon becoming sandy, furnishing water. In other places, within half a mile, the top of the drift is gravel and sand, with only a thin covering of hard-pan.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

Gravel is found in the southern part of the county, and is extensively employed in road-making. Clay, for red pottery and brick, is abundant throughout the county. Stone taken from the various quarries in the Upper Corniferous formation, serves for all purposes of building. It may be employed in the most massive as well as in all ordinary structures, having resistance sufficient to withstand any pressure needed. It is of a light blue or gray color, and when arranged properly in a building, with a stone of lighter shade, it produces a fine architectural effect. In the city of Marion, it is employed in the county jail and numerous stores. Its dark shade produces in a building the æsthetic effect of strength, age and solidity, making it specially adapted to Gothic structures.

The black slate has heretofore been esteemed of little or no economical value. It is due, however, to the enterprise of E. H. Gleason, of Defiance, that we have the practical demonstration of the eminent hydraulic qualities of the black slate in Ohio. Owing to the inflammable, bituminous matter it contains, the slate is easily and cheaply burned, to a certain extent supplying its own fuel. Six to eight hours of red heat expels all volatile matter, leaving a lime which is easily reduced to powder. The stone is not selected altogether promiscuously from the quarry. It is thought the most compact and calcareous courses, which, when burned, are of a grayish or ashy purple, afford the best hydraulic cement. The more slaty and highly bituminous beds, after burning, are of a light cream color, or white with yellowish streaks and spots; yet more than half of the stone burned by Mr. Gleason is of the latter quality. The cement has been put to practical test in a number of ways at Defiance, and is now being employed in the abutments of an iron bridge at that place over the Wabash & Erie Canal, in connection with the Oriskany sandstone, quarried in Lucas County. Mr. Gleason

employs two constant draw-kilns and grinds the lime by steam power. It is only necessary to add that in Marion County the base of the black slate strikes across the townships of Scott, Claridon and Richland, and that its exposure along the Whetstone affords ample facilities for a similar enterprise.

ZOOLOGY.

Although no large body of water exists within or near the borders of Marion County, it has formerly had a respectable share of this world's goods in respect to the number of species and individuals in the animal kingdom. It afforded the Indian and the pioneer an abundance of wholesome wild meats, and in great variety, as well as an interesting variety of useless or mischievous animals. According to the rule the world over, the larger animals disappeared first before the advancing tread of human occupation, and then the next in size, and so on down to the raccoon, opossum, etc., which still exist though in diminishing numbers. The buffalo and elk were the largest, and they disappeared on the very first approach of the white man, with his deadly rifle and indefatigable hound.

ANIMALS.

The common deer, which was abundant in pioneer times, is now very scarce in Ohio, being occasionally seen in some of the wildest portions of the State. The last one known to be in Marion County was killed as much as twenty years ago.

The panther (*Felis concolor*) and two species of wild cat (*Lynx Canadensis* and *rufus*) used to infest the woods, and render traveling somewhat dangerous to the early settler, but the last seen in the county was about a third of a century ago.

The black bear, porcupine and beaver have not been seen here for a still longer period.

Minks, weasels and skunks, once common, are diminishing. Twenty to thirty years ago there was a brisk trade here in their furs and other peltry, the principal dealers being T. J. Anderson and Michael Dutt, both now deceased. This trade thinned out the fur-bearing animals perceptibly.

Fox and gray squirrels keep up their proportion with the diminishing forest. The gray species is the most numerous, among which a black specimen is occasionally met with. Flying squirrels are still here, but as they are entirely nocturnal in their travels, they are seldom seen. There are also a few ground squirrels.

Moles, rabbits and bats are, of course, still common.

No otters have been seen for many years, though they were frequent in early days. There are still a good many muskrats.

Occasionally there is a gray fox met with, but no red foxes have been seen for a long time.

Wolves, of the large gray or "timber" species, were plentiful in early times, and more annoying and mischievous than all other animals together; but the last individual of this hateful tribe in Marion County was killed about thirty years ago by John D. Guthery.

Ground hogs, or "woodchucks," were never plentiful, and probably so scarce now that seldom one can be found.

"Wild hogs," or domestic hogs, escaped and running wild, were abundant in pioneer times. In a few generations these animals became as furi-

ous and dangerous as wolves. They were all killed out by about the year 1850.

BIRDS.

Of the 250 species of birds found in Marion County, either constantly or occasionally in emigration, the group of singers exceeds in number all others, though the really superior musicians among them number but fifteen or twenty. The most numerously represented division, the wood warblers (*Tanagridæ*) are not fine singers. The best songsters of the forest belong to the thrush and mocking-bird family. For the sake of convenience let us take a glance at the feathered creation in Marion County by families.

Thrush Family.—The superior singing bird of Marion County is the superior singer of all the world, namely, the wood-thrush. It is really more entertaining than the famous nightingale of Europe. Its melodious, flute-like tones are altogether "too sweet" for description. They are grouped into short tunes of eight, ten or twelve notes each, and there are six or eight tunes sung by this bird, with intervals of five to six or seven seconds between them. Next to this *prima donna* of the forest are the olive-backed (or Swainson's) thrush, Wilson's thrush, the northern mocking-bird (or cat-bird), the brown thrush and the robin. These are all migratory birds, spending the summer here but the winter in the South. The robin sometimes remains all winter. The hermit and the olive-backed thrushes are more common in the spring and fall. The robin and the cat-bird frequent the orchards and gardens, nesting about the door-yards, and prefer these places to the woods, probably because of greater security from birds or other animals of prey. The brown thrush is found in thickets of hazel-brush, briers, etc., which skirt old fences and the edge of woods, and generally nests in brush heaps. The remainder of this family is confined to the woodland. Their food consists of beetles, grasshoppers, snails, spiders, caterpillars, etc., together with small fruits and berries.

Bluebird Family.—The bluebird is the only representative of this family in the county. It is common from spring to fall, nesting in bird-houses, fence-posts, decayed trees, and feeds on winged insects, worms, grasshoppers, spiders and a scant proportion of berries.

Kinglets.—The ruby-crowned and the golden-crowned kinglets and the blue-gray gnat-catcher are all common during the spring and fall. The first-mentioned is frequently found in winter, and the gnat-catcher is abundant during the summer. These are confined to the woods. The kinglets nest in the lake region, but the gnat-catcher nests here, building a wonderful structure high up on the oaks. It is somewhat purse-shaped, and often at the extremity of a bough, so as to sway with the wind, secure from enemies. It is placed in a concealed situation, and artistically as well as substantially finished.

Chickadee.—The titmouse, or black-capped chickadee, the only member of this family here, feeds upon insects, seeds, berries, crumbs, meat, etc., and generally nests in the woods, where it makes its home most of the year. but during the winter it is seen near the house, feeding upon sweepings from the table.

Nuthatches.—The white-bellied and the red-bellied nuthatch are common, especially the former. These birds are found in woodlands and orchards. Their nests are built in holes in trees. Food—ants, eggs of insects, and seeds.

Brown Creeper.—A common spring, fall and winter resident, and a woodland bird, is to be mentioned in this connection.

Wren Family.—The Carolina wren is a very rare straggler from the South. The house wren is common locally. The winter wren is a common spring and fall visitor, often remaining during the open winters. The long-billed marsh wren is a common summer resident of the marshes, building a large, globular nest of coarse sand-grass, suspended to reeds or flag stems. The short-billed marsh wren is a common summer resident, generally found on low meadow lands. The wrens feed on insects only.

Lark Family.—The horned lark is a winter resident, but sometimes breeds here. It frequents barren and gravelly fields, feeding on seeds and insects. When the ground is covered with snow, they may be seen feeding upon the droppings of stock about the farm.

The Titlark is an abundant migrant in late fall and early spring, frequenting the same localities and subsisting on the same food as the preceding. There are sometimes large flocks of this species of bird.

Warblers.—These are numerous. The black and white creeper is a common summer resident, nesting on the ground, generally beside a fallen log. The blue yellow-backed warbler, a rare migratory bird, is sometimes found in the tree-tops of the wild forest. The blue-winged yellow warbler is rare. The blue golden-winged warbler is common in spring and fall. The Nashville and Tennessee warblers are very common. The orange-crowned warbler is rare. The yellow, the black-throated green, the black-throated blue, the blue, the yellow-rumped, the Blackburnian, the black poll, the yellow red poll, and the chestnut-sided warblers are all common – some of them abundant; all migrants. The bay-breasted, the Cape May, the prairie, the yellow-throated and Kirtland's warblers are rare. The golden-crowned thrush (*Sciurus auricapillus*) is a common summer resident, frequenting low, open woods. The water thrush (*S. nævius*) is rare, but breeds here. The large billed water thrush is common in swampy timber lands. The Connecticut warbler is rare, but may become common. It is a fine songster. The Maryland yellow-throat is found occasionally. The black capped fly-catching warbler is common during the spring and autumn. Canada fly-catching warbler, common. Red start, very common.

Tanagers.—The scarlet tanager is common, and the summer red bird (sometimes kept in cages) rare, accidentally straying from the South.

Swallow Family.—The barn, cliff or eave, white-bellied, and the bank or sand swallows are common. The purple martin, formerly common, is being driven out by the English sparrow. The swallows feed exclusively upon winged insects.

Wax-wings.—The Carolina wax-wing or cherry bird is a common resident, breeding in August and September, and feeding on the cultivated fruits.

Vireos.—There are a half-dozen species of these in this section of the country, inhabiting woodlands, some of them common, some of them rare.

Shrikes or Butcher Birds.—The great Northern shrike is rare; the logger-head shrike, two varieties, is common. These form a small but interesting family of bold and spirited birds, quarrelsome among themselves. They form a kind of connecting link between insect-eating birds and birds of prey. Their food consists of large insects, mice and small birds and snakes. They are noted for impaling their prey on thorns or sharp twigs and leaving it there—for what purpose is not yet known.

Finch and Sparrow Family.—Numerous. Pine grosbeak, an occasional winter visitor. Purple finch, a common migrant. White-winged and red crossbills, rare winter visitors. Red-poll linnet, an irregular winter visitor. Pine linnet, a rare winter visitor from the North. Goldfinch, or yellow bird, common and well-known; has the appearance of a canary. Snow bunting, a common but irregular winter visitor. Lapland long-spur, a common winter visitor. Savannah sparrow, a common migrant. Bay-winged bunting, very common from spring to fall. Yellow-winged, Henslow's and Lincoln's sparrows, rare summer residents. Swamp and song sparrows, common, the latter abundant all the warm season. Snow-bird, common in winter. Mountain sparrow, common in winter. Chipping and field sparrows, common in summer. White-throated and white-crowned sparrows, common migrants. English sparrow, abundant in the towns, driving out our native song-birds; another imported nuisance from Europe, as bad as the Canada thistle and about as easy to get rid of as house-flies! Fox sparrow, a very common spring and fall visitor. Black-throated bunting, growing common. Rose-breasted grosbeak, a common summer resident; breeds along the water-courses in low trees and shrubs. Indigo bird, abundant in summer, frequenting low woodlands overrun with briers. Towhee bunting or chewink, abundant.

Birds of this family feed entirely upon seeds, except during the breeding season. Those which are residents all the year and those which are summer residents only, subsist during the breeding season and feed their young almost exclusively upon insects. At other times, their food consists of the seeds of grass and weeds. The rose-breasted grosbeak is the only bird known to feed on the potato bug, and the white-crowned sparrow feeds on the grape-vine flea-beetle. The common yellow bird, or goldfinch, prefers the seeds of the thistle and lettuce. The fox sparrow and chewink scratch the ground for hibernating insect and snails. The crossbills feed on the seeds in pine cones, and the English sparrow feeds on the seeds contained in the droppings of animals.

Blackbird Family.—Bobolink, common and well-known; a fine and cheerful songster. Cow-bird, or cow blackbird, a summer visitor, frequenting old pasture land and the edge of. woods. Like the European cuckoo, it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of smaller birds, such as warblers, vireos and sparrows. Red-winged blackbird, abundant in summer. Meadow lark, well-known. Orchard and Baltimore orioles are very common. Rusty blackbird, or grackle, is common for a week or two in the spring. Crow blackbird, common and well-known.

With the exception of one or two species, this family is decidedly gregarious. Insects and the grains constitute their food. The cow-bird destroys the eggs and young of other birds. The orioles feed largely on hairy caterpillars and also on some of the small fruits, green peas, etc.

Crow Family.—Raven, was common, but now rare. Common crow, well-known, emigrate southward during the coldest weather. Blue jay, the gayest plumaged and harshest voiced bird of the American forests. Birds of this family are omnivorous.

Fly-catcher Family.—The king-bird is abundant in summer, frequenting orchards and the edge of the woods. Great crested fly-catcher, abundant in the forest; uses snake skins as a part of its nest material. Pewee, or Phœbe bird, common. Wood pewee, a common bird of the orchard and woodland. Least fly-catcher, common, summer. Yellow-bellied fly-catcher, a common migrant, but rare summer resident.

The king-bird and pewee frequent open places; the others of this family dwell in the forest. They all subsist upon winged insects.

Goatsucker Family.—Whippoorwill and night-hawk, well-known and common. These birds are nocturnal in their habits and feed upon insects.

The Chimney Swallow is the only member of the family *Cypselidæ* that is found in this latitude. It is sometimes seen in large flocks, roosting in unused chimneys, barns and hollow trees.

Humming-bird Family.—The ruby-throated is the only species found here. It feeds upon insects, which it captures within flowers.

King-fisher Family.—The belted king-fisher is a common summer resident in suitable localities. It feeds upon small fish.

Cuckoo Family.—The black-billed species is common; has been called "rain crow." The yellow-billed cuckoo is not common. Omnivorous.

Woodpecker Family.—There are half a dozen species of woodpecker found in this locality, all common, viz., the hairy, downy, yellow-bellied, red-bellied, red-headed and golden-winged. Omnivorous.

Owl Family.—The great horned, the mottled, the screech, the long-eared and the short-eared are abundant. The barn owl is a rare straggler from the South. Possibly one or two other species may occasionally be found here.

Hawk Family.—The marsh hawk, the sharp-shinned, Cooper's, the sparrow, the red-tailed, the red-shouldered, the broad-winged, the rough-legged or black, and the fish hawks are all common. The white-tailed kite, the goshawk, the pigeon hawk, Swainson's hawk and the bald eagle are more rare.

The Turkey Buzzard, belonging to a distinct family, is rare.

Pigeon Family.—The wild pigeon, an abundant migrant, sometimes breeds here. The Carolina dove, a common resident here most of the year, is common.

The Wild Turkey, once abundant, but now rare, is the only member of its family native to this region.

Grouse Family.—Prairie chicken, once occasional, none now. Ruffed grouse, or partridge, occasional. Quail, common.

Plover Family.—The golden plover, the killdeer and the semi-palmated are common about unfrequented ponds. The black-bellied plover is rare, if ever seen at all.

Sandpiper Family.—The most common species of this family are the semi-palmated, least, pectoral, red-breasted, Willst, solitary, spotted and upland sandpipers, the snipe and the woodcock. Less common are the buff-breasted and red-backed sandpipers, long-billed curlew and perhaps occasionally two or three other unimportant species.

Heron Family.—The green and night herons, the bittern and the least bittern are common residents. The great blue heron is a common migrant and the great white heron a rare summer visitor.

Cranes.—The whooping and sand-hill cranes are sometimes seen in migration.

Rail Family.—The Virginia and Carolina rails and the coot are often seen in the vicinity of the streams and in the margin of ponds; the clapper, king, yellow and black rails, very rarely; the Florida gallinule, occasional.

Duck Family.—The common species are the mallard, black, big black-head, little black-head, ring-necked, red-head (or pochard), golden-eye, butter-ball, ruddy and fish (goosander) ducks, the brant and Canada geese,

widgeon, golden-winged and blue-winged teal and the hooded merganser. Rarely are seen the pintail, gadwall, shoveler, wood duck, canvas-back duck, long-tailed duck and red-breasted merganser. All the duck family are migratory.

Gull Family.—About ten species may rarely be seen in passing.

Loon.—One species sometimes strays into this locality from the North.

Grebes.—The horned and the pied-billed grebes are occasional. One or two other species very rare.

FISHES.

As there are no lakes or large streams in Marion County, the number and variety of fishes are limited, especially in these days of mill-dams and city sewage. There are nine mill-dams on the Scioto above Columbus, and two below.

Stickleback Family.—This furnishes the chief game fish, as bass and sun-fish. The local names of these fish are so various that we scarcely know how to refer to them; but we may venture to name the black bass, the green or Oswego bass, the big black sun-fish or rock bass, goggle-eye, and the two common sun-fish, all of which have materially diminished within the last five years.

Perch Family.—There are no perch, or "jack salmon," in the county. They were once common throughout the State, but now are only to be found occasionally in some of the most favored places. They are among the finest fishes, and ought to be cultivated. The salmon sometimes attains a weight of forty pounds.

Pike Family.—The larger pike, sometimes called "grass pike," used to be met with, especially in draining off the marshes. The pickerel was also native here, but none are to be found at the present day. Nor have gar pike ("gars") existed here since the age of mill-dams came in.

Sucker Family.—To this family belong the buffalo (rare), red horse (occasional) and the white sucker (also occasional). Black suckers and mullets still thrive in some parts of Ohio, but not here.

Catfish Family.—Fish of this family are still common, but are small, weighing only a pound or two. We can scarcely name the species in English. Perhaps we may say the channel, or mud catfish, the blue and the yellow, the bull-head and one or two other small species are found in Marion County. The yellow are the most common.

Minor Sorts.—Besides the above, there are several varieties of chubs, silver-sides, and large numbers of other species, denominated minnows, which are found in the smallest spring branches as well as the larger streams.

Fish planting has not yet been introduced into this county.

REPTILES.

Ohio is notable for the number of species of *Tortoises* found within its limits. In this respect it exceeds the number in Europe several times. The snapping and soft-shelled turtles are at home here, and the box or land tortoise, or terrapin, is now very rare. Nearly all the species are esteemed as food, and the snapper is sold in the city markets. Not so large specimens are found now as formerly.

Of the twenty-three species of *Snakes* that have existed in this State, and probably in this county, several of the largest have been about exterminated. Only two of them are venomous, namely, the copperhead, and

Nathan Peters

the massasauger. Very few of these are to be found at the present day. The smaller species are useful animals, like toads, in destroying mice, moles and other vermin, and are preserved by intelligent farmers on this account.

Of *Lizards* there are very few in this section. Those creatures which resemble them are innocent salamanders, and are really as useful as toads in the destruction of flies and other insects. There are eighteen species of these animals in Ohio. The largest attains a length of eight inches, and is black, with large, irregular yellow spots. Another large species is entirely yellow; another, of a brilliant vermillion, haunts cold springs. The second in size is the "mud alligator," or "water dog," a frequent annoyance to fishermen. Still another species has external gills, for respiration in water, thus resembling pollywogs.

Of *Frogs* there are five species, and of toads five. Four are tree toads. One species of frog is subterranean, excavating its burrows backward with its hind feet, which are shovel-formed. It comes to the surface to breed, after thunder-showers in April, in the evening, when it is easily recognized by its loud, discordant notes.

ANECDOTAL.

A Wolf Story—John R. Knapp relates the following, as having occurred in Big Island Township in early day:

Sam Britton, an eccentric young man, who was not afraid of anything or anybody, used to lend a hand in the sugar-making season and make himself generally useful, and sometimes, when he took it into his head, obnoxious. On one occasion, a dark and rainy night, he became irritated by something that occurred and bade the boys good-bye, saying that he was going home, when, in fact, his intention was to visit a neighboring sugar camp. He had not trudged his way through the darkness long, before a pack of wolves took after him, and he was obliged to drop in at an old, deserted cabin, at one end of which was a shelf about thirty inches wide, and some eight or ten feet from the ground. Sam lost no time in securing this place of refuge, for he had hardly got into his quarters before the whole cabin floor was crowded with wolves, some howling, some snapping their teeth and others jumping up for their prey. When Sam looked down on those "varmints," he saw their eyes glistening in the darkness like balls of fire, and had serious fears of becoming food for the beasts; but as he had about eight inches to "count on," he hugged the cabin wall so close as to make him sweat.

All night long the wolves kept up their revelry, seemingly taking their turns in jumping at him. It was fortunate for him that the shelf was so high from the floor, or he would have been a "gone Sammy, sure!" As daylight approached, his tormentors left him—greatly to his relief. On examining the front part of the shelf, it was found that at least two inches of it had been torn off in pieces by the wolves, in their desperate efforts to capture their prey.

Sam returned to the camp he had left in such high dudgeon the previous night, a wiser boy, and relished a square meal of fat pork and corn bread.

As late as May, 1861, $72.25 was offered for each wolf killed in Grand Prairie Township, and $15 for each whelp.

An Escaped Leopard.—During the year 1875, there appeared in the woods of Grand Township, this county, and Marseilles Township, Wyandot County, a furious animal, taken to be a panther or huge Canada lynx. The

citizens were frightened, and some depredations upon domestic animals in the vicinity were attributed to this ferocious beast. Ominous accounts were given of it from time to time, by those who professed to have obtained more or less clear sights of the creature until November, 1877, when it attacked a number of men in Union County and wounded them severely. Several contests were had with him from time to time, and yet it was not settled by the public what the animal was. Some thought it was a lioness. The people were greatly alarmed, while they knew the "critter" was still alive and roaming at large.

On Saturday, December 1, 1877, a man named Burnison, an engineer of the Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, was out hunting birds about two miles from New Bloomington, this county, when he came across the beast beside a log. He was in a position ready for a spring, and waving his tail from side to side preparatory to the leap. Mr. Burnison, knowing that his shot-gun was no defense against the monster, raised it toward him and walked backward, facing him; but the leopard did not follow. Mr. B. hastened back to New Bloomington, and raised the alarm for assistance. At once Ed Kessler and Samuel Johnson armed themselves, went out and found the animal. Kessler fired first, with his heavy rifle, but did not wound him severely. Johnson then fired, with but little better effect. The beast then attacked Johnson, striking him down and tearing the side of his face and neck pretty badly. Kessler then struck the animal across the back with his gun, crippling the animal and breaking the stock from the barrel of his gun. He seized the barrel, and a man named Moore attacked the leopard with an ax, pounding it upon the head, and the two together, after a desperate fight, succeeded in killing the animal.

The dead leopard, a beautiful animal, was then brought to Marion, and exhibited in the city hall at 10 cents a head, and hundreds went to see it. It was found to measure seven feet in length and weigh 128 pounds. It was a male, and doubtless had escaped from a traveling menagerie.

Before the close of the month (December, 1877), a tiger or similar animal was observed in the woods near New Bloomington.

METEOROLOGY.

In respect to the climate, Marion County is situated near the northern side of what might be termed the "mud belt," the central part being the Ohio River; that is, the winters seldom keep the ground constantly frozen, and from November to April there is a continual strife between the cold zone of the north and the warm zone of the south, as to which shall have the mastery. From May to October the average temperature of the atmosphere is delightful.

From 1865 to 1871, a period of nearly seven years, the average spring temperature, as observed by Harry True, was 48.4°; summer, 71.1°; autumn, 53.5°; winter, 27.2°; the year, 50.1°. This is about two degrees warmer than at Cleveland, and two to five degrees cooler than at Cincinnati.

The principal storms and frosts that have done damage to property and life in this county are as follows: In 1825 occurred the famous hurricanes in Bowling Green and Scott Townships, sweeping the ground in places so that it could be immediately cultivated. A full account is given in the history of those townships. In June, 1835, a severe frost killed the growing wheat and even the young leaves on the oaks of the forest, making them

appear as if fire had gone through them. Also, this year a heavy wind did considerable damage. In 1842, a wind carried light timbers through the air, and overthrew many light structures. In 1847, a damaging frost occurred out of season. About 1848, a high wind did some damage at Marion, blowing down the gable of the Presbyterian Church, carrying the roof away, etc., and doing other mischief in the vicinity. In 1855, there was frost every month in the year. August 18, this year, it injured the corn and killed the buckwheat. Sunday morning, June 4, 1859, a frost occurred which considerably damaged all the crops, though utterly destroying none except the tender garden vegetables and fruits.

The wettest seasons have been 1844, 1855 and 1883. Several other seasons, it has been too wet in May and June to permit the crops to have a good start.

The prevailing wind, or upper current of the atmosphere, in this part of Ohio, is from the southwest, which comes circling round from the Gulf of Mexico, loaded with moisture. In the summer time, when a cold body of air sets in from the northern section of the Rocky Mountains, this moisture is condensed at the point of contact, and rain results. This is the cause of all the rain we have here. This same body of cooler air continues to move along until its front portion has passed along to the east or southeast, and thus we always have our clearing off with a western or northwestern cooler breeze. In winter, the process is precisely the same, only the product is snow instead of rain. In the nature of the case, the ground current has more or less to take an opposite direction, as all wind is really a rolling or whirling motion of the air, and we see the rain or snow precipitated upon the ground and objects thereon with a western movement, striking the east side of houses, etc.

Hail storms and hurricanes seldom occur in Marion County.

From 1864 to 1871, the depth of rain, including the snow as melted, was an average, for the spring months, of 10.5 inches; summer, 11.2 inches; autumn, 8.8; winter, 8.2 inches; for the year, 38.7 inches. At the village of Marion, it was 40 inches; at Cincinnati, 46, and along the shore of Lake Erie, 32 to 34 inches.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

PRE-HISTORIC.

"The mighty oak, proud monarch of the wood,
Upon this land in stately grandeur stood;
Throughout the wilds did mortal panthers prowl,
And oft was heard the wolf's terrific howl.
But all these savage beasts have passed away,
And the wild Indians, too, where are they?
They 've disappeared, or to the West have gone,
Like night's dark shades before the rising dawn.
Can we forget that brave and hardy band,
Who made their homes first in this Western land?
Their names should be enrolled on history's page,
To be preserved by each succeeding age.
They were the fathers of the mighty West,
Whose victory of labor stands confessed;
Before them fell the forest of the plain,
And peace and plenty followed in the train."

EVIDENCE of the occupation of this region before the appearance of the red man and the white race is to be found in almost every part of the county, as well as throughout the northwest generally. In removing the gravel bluffs, which are numerous and deep, for the construction and repair of roads, and in excavating cellars, hundreds of human skeletons, some of them of giant form, with fine specimens of ancient pottery and other curious relics, have been found. A citizen of Marion estimates that there were about as many human skeletons in the knolls of Marion County as there are white inhabitants at present! These sand and gravel bluffs appear in almost every part of the county, resembling small islands, and covered by timber—mostly young oak. Many stone axes, fleshers, spear heads and arrow points of flint, stone beads and pick-shaped implements, including perforated tubes and flat, neatly polished plates of a greenish-gray species of slate, have been plowed up by farmers along the Olentangy (Whetstone) and the Scioto. The earthworks, such as intrenchments and mounds, probably owing to the level nature of the surface and the fact that the gravel knolls were utilized by the early occupants as burial sites and places of observation, are not numerous. It seems quite clear that the first race must have been somewhat advanced in the art of self-defense and agriculture, and resided in villages, as is attested by the relics still found in their original position.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, of the Michigan State University, however, holds the opinion that all the works of the so-called "Mound-Builders" and races superior to the present red man were done by the ancestors of the present Indians, who were more inventive and enterprising than their descendants are, like the peoples around the Mediterranean. While the stone axes, hammers, mortars and finer relics, made of the beautiful grayish variegated slate found scattered all over Northern Ohio, have been attributed to the mechanism and genius of the "Mound-Builders," there is a suspi-

cion that they were really the work of the Eries, for the modern Sioux, the Chippewa and some of the Hudson Bay tribes make stone axes, pipes and ornamental implements fully as beautiful and as highly finished as those found in Ohio.

On pages 174 to 177 of this volume, reference is made to the works of "Indians," "Mound-Builders," etc., which can be traced in great numbers throughout the State of Ohio, and in Marion County a respectable share of these mounds and relics of antiquity are found. Thousands of these relics have been collected by resident parties, some of the principal of which deserve particular mention.

F. C. RUEHRMUND'S COLLECTION.

Probably the best collection of American antiquities in Marion County is made by the industrious hands of Mr. Ferdinand C. Ruehrmund, of the village of Marion. His specimens are all numbered and catalogued, and indeed, scientifically arranged, and he can give the friendly visitor considerable information concerning them—probably all that is known—besides many of the theories of antiquarians.

Nos. 1 to 35.—Arrowheads found in the different parts of Marion County, most of them about the junction of the east and west forks of the Whetstone River, near some ancient mounds east of the village of Caledonia.

Nos. 36 to 43.—Spear heads found mostly in the same locality as the arrowheads above spoken of.

These articles are generally made from flint or flint-like stone, in size from a half inch in length to five or six inches. But some of them are made even from quartzose rock, sandstone, etc. It is yet a mystery how these little implements were manufactured. They appear as if they were formed by the chipping off of pieces—an accomplishment unattainable by the white man of the present day.

No. 44.—A remarkable spear head found in Schuylkill County, Penn., by Jack Kade.

No. 45.—Amulet or charm, from a garden near Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

No 46.—Spoon-like chisel or scraper, found near the ancient earthworks east of Caledonia.

No. 47.—Pipe bowl, said to be found seventy feet below the surface in a mound in Wood County, Ohio.

Nos. 48 to 51.—Implements and ornaments found east of Caledonia. One of these was probably used for rubbing or dressing hides, and seems to be the product of more modern times.

Nos. 52 and 53.—Implements found near the Whetstone River in the neighborhood of Caledonia. From the peculiar manner in which they are pierced, one might suppose that they were used for tools for some mechanical operation, as smoothing a surface, etc.; or they may have been worn around the neck or otherwise as ornaments. How strikingly is this an illustration of the Spencerian law of differentiation of function! At first, simple and homogeneous in structure, and multifarious and indefinite in use, and afterward more and more heterogeneous in structure, specialized in function and limited and definite in use.

No. 54.—Ring and wampum bead found in a grave in Ontario County, N. Y., a hieroglyphic on the ring.

No. 55.—Ball of war club, found about four miles from Marion, near the Scioto River, by Squire Freeman. It has been suggested that the Indians used this article as a weight or sinker for their fishing nets, but this

is improbable. More likely it was used for striking or pounding, as we do with a maul or beetle, a handle being secured to it around the groove by means of thongs.

Nos. 56 to 60.—Stone wedges, or possibly battle axes, mostly from near Caledonia. These may have been used for domestic or mechanical purposes; but from the fact that they are mostly found in localities where arrow heads, spear heads and battle-axes are abundant, and which localities may therefore be considered as ancient battle-fields, it may be inferred that they are primitive and very ancient battle-axes—that they were perhaps the first effort of a people to produce such a weapon; and that, in the course of time, as the arts of these ancient people advanced, they produced a more ax-like weapon.

No. 61.—Same as the preceding, but found near Marion. It has lain in the ground so long that a calcareous incrustation has formed upon its surface.

No. 62.—Fragment similar to the foregoing. It is doubtful whether the hand of man or the action of water has produced its peculiar shape.

No. 63.—Miniature battle-ax, probably, and found in the garden of S. Devore, Caledonia, Ohio.

No. 64.—Battle-ax found east of Caledonia.

No. 65.—Fragment of a battle-ax of a very fine finish, found on the farm of John Fields, between Caledonia and Claridon. The material is similar to the celebrated Minnesota pipe stone.

No. 66.—A small battle-ax from near Caledonia; has been much or badly used.

No. 67.—A splendid specimen of battle-ax, weighing seven pounds two ounces, from the farm of Jonathan Miles, about two miles in a southwesterly direction from the ancient mound east of Caledonia. From the vast number of war implements in that locality, it is inferable that a battle was once fought there by the "Mound-Builders," where one party was defeated and precipitately put to flight. These implements are so heavy that not many of them could be carried away in haste.

No. 68.—Spear head, a fine specimen, from the vicinity of Ostrander, Delaware County, Ohio.

No. 69.—A fine battle-ax, discovered in 1845, one and one-half miles northeast of Caledonia, by Noah Lee.

No. 70.—Stone tube, found by Noah Lee at the above place. Supposed to have been used by the American ancients as a spyglass.

No. 71.—Stone hammer from Montgomery Township.

No. 72.—Celt, from Big Island Township, near the Little Scioto.

No. 73.—Fragment.

Nos. 74 to 78.—Arrow-heads from last named locality.

No. 79.—Celt, or incipient battle ax.

No. 80.—Fragment of battle-ax from near Cardington, Ohio.

Nos. 81 and 82.—Celts from the vicinity of La Rue.

Nos. 84 to 97.—Arrow-heads from various parts of the county.

No. 98.—A fine celt from Pleasant Township.

No. 99.—Stone auger or gimlet from two miles south of Marion; rare and valuable.

No. 100.—Flint hachet from Pleasant Township; rare and valuable.

No. 101.—Specimen of ancient pottery from a gravel bank southwest of Marion. This is a fragment of a large pot which when found contained a human skull. It was accidentally broken by the digger's pick.

No. 102.—Stone hammer and pestle.

Nos. 103 to 109.—Arrow-heads; one very *petite.*

No. 110.—Celt, flat, or slightly concave on one side, a rare feature, as all others found are wedge-shaped, both faces being convex.

No. 111.—Indian tomahawk, modern.

No. 112.—Iron arrow-head, modern.

No. 113.—Arrows, modern, from the Indians in the West.

No. 114.—Spear-head, found in the village of Marion.

No. 115.—Celt, from near Cardington.

Nos. 116 to 119.—Fragments of ornaments or emblems, from near Cardington.

Nos. 120 to 167.—Arrow-heads, celts, fragments, etc., from various parts of Marion County.

No. 168.—Stone tube with a flat exterior.

No. 169.—Limestone arrowhead.

No. 170.—Flint knife.

Nos. 171 to 174.—Fragments.

Mr. Ruehrmund has also interesting geological and numismatic collections. Many of the fossils are from various portions of Marion County.

OTHER COLLECTIONS.

Dr. J. W. Devore, near Claridon, has an interesting cabinet of Indian curiosities and relics, among them a large Indian skeleton.

Dr. H. A. True (deceased), of Marion, formerly had a large and fine collection in this line, but it was destroyed by the fire which consumed the Masonic Block in 1877. Among his specimens was a magnificent earthen bowl, holding about a quart, found upon the farm of Dr. Bowdish, five miles west of town. In form it was between a pitcher and a rude jug, and it had a round bottom. Upon it were engraved rude characters, which some have thought were hieroglyphics, but were probably only decorative.

Harry True, son of the preceding, has commenced another collection of archæological specimens, as well as geological and numismatic.

On the farm of J. J. Myers, two miles south of Marion, there were found, in digging a cellar, bears' teeth and claws and skulls, and bones of large size, but no implements.

In some parts of the county, many arrow-heads, javelins and axes have been found, and some badges of a semi-lunar form, with a hole drilled through the middle, which were probably carried around on a pole.

About 1846, a stone hatchet was dug up in a well at a depth of twenty-six feet on the premises of James Hipsher, in the northeastern part of this county, and was, at least until recently, in the possession of Hunter & Hipsher, dry goods merchants, Caledonia. This, and similar discoveries elsewhere in the country, constitute an unsolved puzzle among the antiquarians.

HISTORIC, OR MODERN INDIANS.

It is a matter of speculation whether the ancient Eries first succeeded the so-called Mound Builders. The Indian tradition is that the Eries were a very numerous and powerful people, and according to the Jesuit fathers, resided in intrenched or stockaded villages called "castles." They were evidently far in advance of the modern red man in the art of self-defense and in the cultivation of the soil. They inhabited a large part of Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio, and gave name to the beautiful lake on the north of the State. They must have been numerous along the great streams, es-

pecially upon the rich alluvial bottoms and valleys, as the sites of their ancient villages and remnants of stockaded intrenchments fully attest. They finally fell before the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations or Iroquois, about the year 1655. The whole nation seems to have been exterminated or incorporated with their conquerors.

THE TRIBES OF THIS VICINITY.

The date of the arrival of the Wyandots and Ottawas in Ohio cannot be fixed with entire certainty, but is supposed to have been some time between 1700 and 1725. After the fall of the Eries in 1655, the Iroquois made a raid upon those nations then residing in the vicinity of Lake Huron. After a severe struggle, the Iroquois compelled the Wyandots and Ottawas to seek an asylum among the friendly nations of the upper lakes, where they are supposed to have remained about seventy or eighty years, and then gradually returned to the vicinity of what is now Detroit, Mich., and subsequently passed around the head of Lake Erie and took possession of the greater part of Northern and Central Ohio. During the colonial period, they often came in contact with the border settlers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The seat of the Hurons or Wyandots was upon the Sandusky Plains and along that stream. They sold their reservation adjoining Marion County and were removed to the Indian Territory, southwest of Missouri, in 1842–43. From 1820 to the time of their removal, Marion was visited thousands of times by the chiefs and leading hunters of the Wyandot nation for the purpose of disposing of peltry and furs in exchange for tobacco, ammunition, clothing, and other articles of prime necessity. The pioneers of Marion County speak very kindly of the Wyandots as a people, and give them a high character for integrity, fidelity and intelligence. Among them are favorably remembered Crane, Summundewat, Roanyennes, the Walkers, Garretts, Armstrongs, the chief and others.

A remnant of the Delawares, or Lenni Lenapes, had a reservation on the north side of Marion, three miles square. The Lenapes or Delawares immigrated from the region of Philadelphia, Penn., to the Wyoming Valley, and thence to the Tuscarawas, Ohio, some time before the Revolutionary war. In 1781, the Moravian converts, including Heckawelda and other missionary teachers, were forcibly compelled by the elder Capt. Pipe and Half-King to abandon their homes on the Tuscarawas and remove to the Sandusky region, soon after which a large number returned together and removed their corn crops, when they were surprised by Williamson and his rangers, captured and murdered in cold blood.

THE BURNING OF COL. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

The Wyandot tribes of Indians have marked the early history of Ohio with many bloody pages. More brave than many of their kindred, vindictive and revengeful, the mighty Huron waged war upon the early whites and carried to captivity so many persons that special expeditions were necessary for their recovery. Novel, story and song have all united in embalming the Huron in the pages of history, legend and verse. To them, with the Delawares, we are indebted for that awful scene of savage barbarity enacted upon the border lines of our own county, and the events in part embracing our territorial area, that after the lapse of a hundred years yet brings to the eye of the reader a tear and makes the blood recede and chill—the burning and torture of Col. William Crawford in the campaign against Sandusky. Col. Crawford was a relative of George Crawford, of the

Independent; he was a brave officer of the Revolutionary war, and an especial favorite and friend of Washington, whose companion and associate he had been in the pursuits both of war and of peace. Equal in age and of similar tastes, both had served under Braddock, the ill-fated commander of 1755. They were in company at Fort Duquesne and were heroes of the Revolutionary war. Crawford was the trusted agent of Washington, and served him in that capacity. In the spring of 1782, the Indians and the whites adjacent to the frontier settlements of the Ohio Valley were mutually exasperated by the series of massacres and reprisals that had characterized the preceding years. It was therefore considered to be essential to the safety of the settlements that the spirit of the Ohio Indian should be broken, and especially the Wyandots of the Sandusky plains. In May, 1782, an expeditionary force for the purpose of destroying the Wyandot villages was called together near the present site of Steubenville, and 500 men—volunteers—formed a mounted battalion, eager to meet the Huron in his home, and satisfy a love of adventure that at the time was prevalent. Col. Crawford, noted for his knowledge of Indian warfare, was by a narrow majority vote selected as the leader of the expedition. The force rapidly moved west on the trails, and early in June arrived near the Wyandot villages. On the fourth of that month, at a place three miles north of the present site of Upper Sandusky, called to this day " battle island," the Indians in force attacked and defeated the troops under Crawford. By accident, the leader was captured, and with Dr. Knight, his companion, conducted to the Indian villages. Capt. Pipe, chief of the Delawares, and his tribe received Crawford as their prize. He was doomed to die, and at a point on the Tymochtee Creek, the site of a Delaware town, this brave spirit suffered death in the most terrible form. He was tortured to death at the stake. The history of the burning is told by Dr. Knight in a few words that depict the horror of the martyrdom in all its terrible details. Crawford was taken to the stake, a post fifteen feet high, stripped naked, and by thongs around the wrists, he was fastened to the post in such a manner as to permit freedom of movement in a circle about the post to the extent of the length of the thong until it wrapped about it a few times. His hands were behind his back. He was beaten with sticks and fists; blank charges of powder were fired into every portion of his body; embers were thrown over him. He walked, half roasted, on a bed of coals that cooled under his tread; he was made blind; a squaw tore off the scalp lock from his head, and upon the bare and bloody spot live embers were placed. For hours this victim of savage hate suffered, and when death came, a happy release, the body was thrown upon the fire and consumed! Thus miserably perished one of the bravest men that the border warfare of our early history produced. The Delawares executed Crawford by right of capture, a Delaware having had that no mean honor, as it was considered among the tribes.

THE WYANDOTS AND DELAWARES.

Adam Poe, Simon Kenton and others of the border heroes considered the Wyandot tribe to be the most brave, warlike and intelligent of the Indians of the Ohio region. Marion County pioneers formed many lasting friendships with the Indians of both the Wyandots and Delawares, who continued to reside upon their reservation many years after the peace of 1814. As late as 1817, by a treaty concluded by Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, the Wyandots were granted a reservation twelve miles square, the southern border being but four miles north of Marion County. The

Delawares received at the same time a tract ten miles square adjoining and south of the Wyandot reserve. The Delawares in 1829, and the Wyandots in 1842, ceded their lands and reluctantly removed to the West. Marion was a favorite trading point with the descendants of this warlike race, and the stores of the town in the days of 1824 to 1840 were frequented by "braves," in whose veins ran the blood of Cooper's heroic Huron, now engaged in practicing the arts of peace, beating down prices of sugar and whisky and endeavoring to raise the standard value of skins or a deer saddle. Many anecdotes of interest relative to the Indians of this tribe, in their association with our pioneers, are related in these pages under appropriate chapters.

The Wyandots formerly occupied the region of the Scioto and were always attached to the country. They gave the name of the river, calling it in their native tongue "Sci-ou-to." In all the treaty negotiations for the cession of the lands on the Scioto and including Marion County, these Indians were treated with. The various expeditions against the Indians of the Northwest Territory under Wilkinson, Harmar, St. Clair, Crawford and others—seemed fruitless of results, save loss of life and immense expenditures.

THE GREENVILLE TREATY.

It was not until Gen. Wayne, known as "Mad Anthony," of Stony Point fame, defeated the confederated tribes under the lead of Blue Jacket, at the battle of "Fallen Timbers," on the Maumee, in 1794, that peace was assured the settlements. The power of the tribes was broken at Greenville. On the 3d of August, 1795, twelve chiefs signed the famous treaty that established the line on the southern boundary of a portion of Marion County and known as the "Greenville Treaty Line." The Wyandot, Delaware and Shawnee chiefs signed this treaty. By the operation of this agreement, the entire country south of the treaty line was ceded to the Government, and all the tribes of Ohio passed into the confines north of the line, while to the operations of Wayne the settlers are indebted for the peace that followed. The region north of the line was, to some extent, retarded in its development. Subsequent treaties were necessary, and a long series of negotiations were requisite to secure the extinguishment of the title to our lands, that the terms of this treaty firmly established with the Indians, as firm as it protected the residents south of its limitations. As this famous document was of so much moment in the early settlement of Marion County in its influence and relation to the history of its settlement, we append the article thereof that formed the boundary rights and the restrictive clauses. It reads as follows: "The general boundary line between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and run thence up the same to the Portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the branch to the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commenced the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Marys River, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into Lake Erie; thence, a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on the branch of the Wabash; thence southerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

Indians were yet quite numerous in this locality when the early settlers first came. Capt. Hiram Knowles says that he has frequently seen more

than 100 of these dusky inhabitants of the forest camped on the place now owned by Mrs. Kennedy, near what is called the "Willow Swamp." He also remembers distinctly of seeing the noted Indian, Tom Lyons. Often Lyons had been at the house of Mr. Knowles' father and there partaken of the hospitality of the kind old gentleman. Tom Lyons for a time lived in the eastern portion of Claridon Township, and it is said he had arrived at the advanced age of one hundred and thirty years.

His squaw is reputed to have been one of the finest looking squaws of the great Wyandot tribe, being, in fact, a queen of beauty among them. Lyons was very proud of her, and kept her dressed in the height of Indian fashion, and did not compel her to perform menial labor, as is the custom among the Indians. Lyons was a strong, powerful man, and had boasted of having killed ninety-nine white men, and desired to take the life of another to make the even 100 before he was called thither to the happy hunting grounds. But Samuel Spurgeon, who, in common with many other white men of his acquaintance, did not enjoy such boasting, met him alone one day in the woods and offered Lyons an opportunity to make him the hundredth victim, but Lyons failing in his aim, Spurgeon shot lightning through him and left his body lying in the forest to be devoured by the wild animals.

CAPT. BECKLEY'S REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN LIFE.

Capt. George Beckley used to say that his father's family arrived in November, 1821, and having located in the vicinity of the ancient trail, leading from Sandusky to Owl Creek, was visited by hundreds of Wyandots and Delawares annually during the hunting season. His father having resided in Dauphin County, Penn., and being able to converse fluently in the German language, was soon visited by Tom Lyons, the old Delaware, and a warm friendship sprang up between them. Tom spoke German, and was pleased to meet another Dutchman. The interview is thus related by Capt. Beckley:

"Early on the morning, after our arrival at our new home, I took my rifle and started to view the surroundings along the Indian trail. I had gone but a short way (where Uriah Hipsher's field now is) until I found plenty of shell-bark hickory trees, and the ground under them well bestrewed with nuts. I sat my gun against a tree and commenced gathering the nuts. Just imagine my surprise when the first object I beheld on looking up was an Indian standing between myself and my gun; and I had heard and read so many terrible narratives of savage atrocities, that it made my blood curdle. But to my great joy he extended to me his hand, which I grasped with the usual salutations. He spoke good English, wore a pair of blue broadcloth leggins with red listing about an inch wide on the outside of each, and tied with garters; a neat blanket wrapped around him, secured with a belt, and his head dress was a small red shawl folded and tied around his head with the corners hanging down his back, leaving the crown of his head uncovered, and a neat pair of buckskin moccasins on his feet. I afterward learned that his name was Ditta Wawney. I shouldered my gun and returned with him to the cabin, he continuing on his way toward Owl Creek.

"But a day or two after that we espied another, an old Indian, riding around a large oak tree near the cabin, who was very attentively looking at the top of this tree, saying there had been honey bees in that tree. He came to the house, dismounted, took his saddle, blankets, and other lading

off, and hobbled his pony by tying his fore legs together so near that he could not step more than a few inches at a step. We invited him into the new cabin, but I suppose he would have walked right in if he had not been invited. He was a great talker; could speak English or German. He said he was a hundred and sixty-five years old. Be that as it may, he was an old man and had seen sights. He soon discovered that my father was a German. He accordingly asked where he hailed from. My father said from Pennsylvania. 'Oh, me all over Pennsylvania, Susquehanna, Lavatarra, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Delaware Rivers.' Then my father told him he was from Lebanon, formerly Lancaster County. Then our guest mentioned the names of several of the small villages, as Reading, Cootstown, Harrisburg, and even the names of several of the early settlers of that locality with whom my father was well acquainted. He had much to say about Wyoming. He said, 'Me fought hard at Wyomee.' He had much to say about Gen. Wayne. He said his father was a chief of the Delaware nation; that his father, the chief, sent him with some other Indians to Gen. Wayne's headquarters: 'Gen. Wayne asked what my name is; me say me got no white man name; then Gen. Wayne says I give you a name; I call you Thomas Lyons; and that is the way I got my name. Gen. Wayne give a coat—a nice coat; a General's coat—Oh, very good man, Gen. Wayne, very good man! very good man!' He afterward often visited the old Dutchman, as he called him.

"A few anecdotes about our venerable hero, Tom Lyons, might be interesting to some of your young readers. He was a notable personage all over this part of the State at that time, both among the palefaces and Indians. He had his friends and his enemies, and the way he made many enemies was in relating incidents of the wars through which he had passed. He once told Joseph Riley of his valor in some of the massacres on the Delaware River. Then said Mr. Riley to him, 'Did you know Tom Quick on the Delaware River?' Evidently the old Indian was offended when he was asked that question, as he sat mute and motionless as a statue, and there the conversation ended.

"This Tom Quick had several relatives killed by the Indians, for which his vengeance never slumbered, and when he had grown up to manhood he took the warpath after them, and woe be to the Indian when Tom was fairly on his track. He was about an equal to the Wetsels and Poes on the Ohio River.

"At other times when he related his war stories, as old heroes are apt to do, he would bring down upon himself the ire and indignation of those who heard him. They would in return mete out to him rough words. Then he would tell them how the women and children would cry (mimicking them) when they were in the act of slaughtering them. These were current reports about him, and were generally believed to be true, but he never talked in that way at our house; perhaps because we never gave him any offense. He, with his son George Lyons and Jerry Killback, was encamped one winter for a few weeks east of Whetstone, on the land now owned by Jacob Slagle. The old man was very sick. After he was able to walk over to Mr. Parcel's, he went there occasionally. He told them he had been very sick, very sick—no devil come yet.'

"The question has often been asked, 'What became of old Tom Lyons?' It has been asserted that he died a natural death at Pipestown, on the Delaware reservation. Again it has been stated that he was shot by some white hunter because he exhibited a string containing ninety-nine human

tongues! The better belief is that old Tom was shot in his wigwam, near Fort Ball, by two hunters from Delaware County, whose names were well known to old citizens of Marion. He is believed to have been over one hundred years old at his death, which occurred about 1824. Poor old Tom left many friends in Ashland County.

"Capt. Pipe, Jr., formerly lived at Greentown, and is believed to have been the son of old Capt. Pipe, who burned poor Col. William Crawford in 1782 on the Tymochtee. He was not so well known to the people of Marion. He occasionally called with his people to trade with the early merchants. He was a small, rather spare man, and taciturn in disposition. Upon the authority of William Walker, we are enabled to state that he never married. He removed West with his people and died on their reservation in 1839 or 1840. Among his own people he was reputed to be a great 'medicine man.' Reuben Drake, who lived in Grand Prairie Township, had two children bitten by a rattlesnake, one of whom died. Having heard of Capt. Pipe's reputation as a 'medicine man,' he sent for him to come and cure the other child. Pipe is said to have been somewhat under the influence of bad whisky at the time, and refused at first to go; but being strongly urged, finally visited the cabin of Mr. Drake. Upon his arrival he looked at the child, which was in great pain, exclaiming, 'great pain, very sick.' He then stated he could not do nothing for half an hour, and laid down by the cradle and snored soundly for some time, then arose and called for milk, which was furnished, when he pounded some roots, which he had brought with him, and poured the milk over them and gave the child a portion to drink, and applied a lot more in the nature of a poultice, to the place bitten, and rocked the child some time in its cradle, when it fell into a slumber and soon began to sweat freely; and upon seeing this effect of his remedy, the Captain said, 'It get well;' and the child was out of danger in a short space of time!"

Capt. Beckley continues: "We were visited by quite a number of Delawares and Wyandots, from Pipetown and Upper Sandusky. They usually passed by this place going from their towns on their reservations to Killbuck Creek in Wayne County, and other parts of their old hunting grounds. A few of their names were: Jonacake, Standstone, Dowdee, Moonice, White Eyes, etc. When they came to a white man's cabin, they expected to receive the hospitality of its inmates; if they did not, they were much offended. They would say, 'Very bad man, very bad man.' They would never accept a bed to sleep upon; all we had to do was to have a good back stick on and a few extra pieces of wood, especially in cold weather, for them to put on the fire when needed. They usually carry their blankets, and would spread them on the floor before the fire and give us no further trouble; and they would often leave us a saddle of venison or some other commodity that they had to spare. We have seen as many as twenty or thirty in a caravan pass by here, with their hunting material and equipage packed on their ponies, all in single file, on their old Sandusky and Pipetown trail

"At one time a party of them were encamped over on Shaw Creek, where one of their squaws died; her friends, wishing to take her home for burial, took the corpse, laid it on a gentle pony, with her head hanging down on one side and her feet on the other, tied her securely to the pack saddle, and in that way carried her to the place of burial.

"If we would meet a half-dozen or more of them together, it was seldom that we could induce more than one of them to say one word in English.

One of them would do all the talking or interpret for the others. Why they did so I could not say. Tommy Vanhorn once related an amusing incident. He had been imbibing a little, and on his way home met one of those Indians who could not utter one word of English, but used the pantomimic language instead—that of gestures or motions. But it so happened that while they were thus conveying their thoughts to each other, Tommy stepped around to windward of the red man or the red man got to leeward of Tommy, and his olfactories not being at fault, inhaled the odor of Tommy's breath. He straightened up, looked Tommy square in the face, and lo! Mr. Indian's colloquial powers were now complete, saying in as good English as Lord Mansfield ever could have uttered: 'Where you get whisky?'"

In point of notoriety, Billy Dowdee was nearly equal to Tom Lyons. Capt. Beckley relates the following occurrence as given by Benjamin Sharrock, now well advanced in years, and formerly a citizen of Marion County:

"About the year 1821 or 1822, there were several Indians who frequently camped and hunted on the waters of the West and Middle Forks of the Whetstone, to wit: Capt. Dowdee, his son Tom, and Capt. Dowdee's son-in-law, Nickels (the bad Indian), the subject of this narrative. He was regarded as a dangerous man among his own companions. He had become embittered against Benjamin Sharrock, his brother, Everard Sharrock, and Jacob Stateler, who, with his three sons, Andrew, James and John (the two latter were twin brothers), lived in a cabin on or near the land now owned by George Diegle, Esq., in Tully Township. The Dowdees had frequently shared the hospitalities of our cabin and we regarded them as peaceable and well disposed citizens.

"Mr. Sharrock, in relating his difficulty with this bad Indian, says: 'This Indian, Nickels, had been skulking around and watching my house, trying to get a chance to shoot me. I have seen him dodge from tree to tree when trying to get a shot at me. He also made threats of killing my stock. About this time, he and the two Dowdees were encamped on the boundary, north of where Iberia now is. Mr. Catrell, my brother and myself held a consultation, whereupon we resolved that this state of things should no longer be tolerated, and the next morning was the time agreed upon to bring this matter to the test. They were to be at my house fully armed for any emergency. They were promptly on time, and as Catrell had no gun, he took my tomahawk, sheath knife, etc.

'In this plight, we went directly to their camp, called Tom Dowdee out and ordered him to take those coon skins out of 'them' frames. (They are stretched in frames to dry and keep them in shape.) We next went to the tent of Tom's father, old Capt. Dowdee, told him how Nickels had been watching my house, and that he threatened to kill me and my stock. I told him to call Nickels out, but he would not leave his hut. We told them we would not endure such treatment any longer, and that we had come to settle it right then and there, and were ready to fight it out. The Dowdees seemed to be peaceably inclined, and as Nickels did not show himself, the matter was dropped for a short time. Some time after this, as I was returning from Wooster, where I had been to enter a piece of land, I saw quite a number of moccasin tracks in the snow near Hosford's. I thought there would be trouble, as it appeared from the tracks that there were about thirty persons, and by the way they had tumbled about, concluded that they were on a big drunk. I followed their tracks from Hosford's

down the road leading to our cabin. They had not proceeded far before they left their tracks in the snow somewhat besprinkled with blood. I afterward learned that Tom Dowdee had stabbed another Indian, inflicting two dangerous wounds. They were camped north of my house on the land now owned by James Dunlap. The excitement among the settlers now became intense, and soon a number of us repaired to their camp, but we had not been there long before Tom Dowdee rushed upon me and grasped me by the collar, perhaps intending to retaliate for the visit we had made to their camp a few days before. I was not slow in returning the compliment by taking him by the throat; and my arms being the longest, I could easily hold him at bay. At this moment we saw an Indian boy loading a gun. I told Dowdee several times to let me alone, but he still persisted in fighting me. I then attempted to give him a severe thrust with my gun barrel; he sprang and grasped the gun which the boy had just loaded, when several of the quaws also grasped it to prevent him from shooting me. All this time I kept my rifle up with a steady aim upon the Indian, ready to fire before he should be able to fire at me. At this crisis Joel Loverick interfered and the Indians allowed him to take possession of the gun, so the quarrel was then settled without bloodshed. But what grieves me to this day is that Bashford and Loverick both knew that my rifle was not primed all the time I was aiming it at the Indian, and they did not tell me. The next day I was out in the woods with my gun, and came upon Dowdee before he discovered me. He had no gun with him, and he begged and implored me not to kill him, promising over and over that if I would not he would never molest me, but would be my fast friend as long as he lived. I gladly agreed to his proposal, and to his credit be it said, I never saw him after that time but that he met me with the kindest greetings.

"About the same time some of the Indians told Stateler, 'Nickels, bad Indian, by and by he go to Stony Creek, before he go he say he kill Stateler and two Sharrocks, and we 'fraid that big fight. We want white man to kill Nickels, then Indians say Nickels gone to Stony Creek.'

"We never saw Nickels after about that time, but did not know at what moment he would come down upon us. I often asked the Indians whether they knew where Nickels was, and they usually replied that he had gone to Stony Creek. We had often seen a gun in the settlement, first owned by one, then by another, that I believed was Nickels' gun. Jake Stateler often stayed with us several weeks at a time, and many times when we spoke about those Indians, Jake would say, 'Nickels will never do you any harm,' but made no further disclosures until a long while after; when the subject again came up, he said:

"'Ben, Nickels will never hurt you nor your brother.'

"'How do you know, Uncle Jake?'

"'I know very well how I know, Uncle Ben.'

"'Did you never know what became of Nickels?'

"'No, Jake, I never knew what became of him any more than what the Indians told me, that he had gone to Stony Creek.'

"'I thought my boys had told you long ago, as they always thought so much of you. I will then tell you how I know what became of Nickels. After he was about ready to start for Stony Creek he had only one more job to do before he could leave Pipetown, and that was to kill Stateler and you and your brother, if possible. No sooner had Nickels left Pipetown than the Indians sent another Indian by a different route to give us notice of his coming, and of his intentions, desiring us to kill him and they would say

he had gone to Stony Creek. The messenger arrived in time and departed. I loaded my rifle, put it in good order and went up to Coss' cabin to watch the Pipetown trail, on which I expected him to come. I did not wait long before I saw him coming, and stepping behind a tree, closely watched his movements. After he had come within easy range of my rifle, he stopped and commenced looking all around, which enabled me to take a steady aim at him; I fired, he sprang several feet from the ground with a terrific scream and fell dead, and that was the last of "Bad Indian." We took his gun, shot-pouch, tomahawk, butcher-knife, etc., and laid them by a log, and buried him under the roots of a large tree that had been blown down near the foot of the bluff bank of the Whetstone, nearly opposite the old Coss cabin. Now, Uncle Ben, that is the reason why I know Nickels will never do you or me or your brother any harm.' "

Capt. Pipe, Jr., had a squaw called his daughter, perhaps adopted. He and Silas Armstrong were half-chiefs, in lieu of the chief of Greentown, Thomas Armstrong, then dead. These Indians were generally harmless, and ranged over the south part of the county in pursuit of deer and other game.

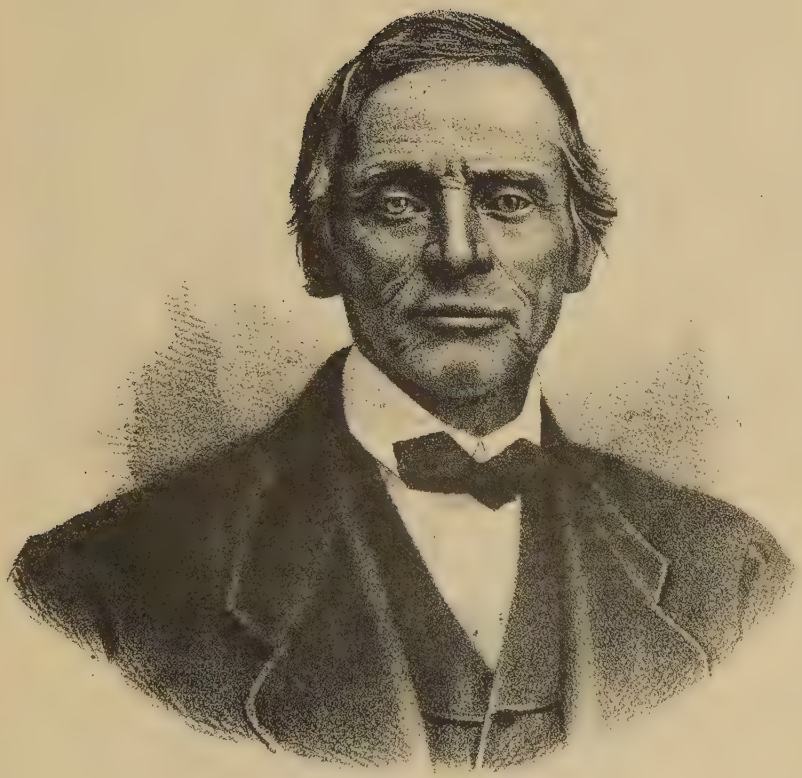
Solomon Jonacake, the husband of Sally Williams, was well known to the pioneers of Marion. He lived at Pipetown, and had formerly resided at Greentown, Ashland County. He was a well developed, good natured, friendly hunter, and often visited the settlers in Marion, Richland and Ashland Counties, while encamped in those regions. It was customary for Sally and the children to accompany him on his hunting excursions. He usually constructed a neat bark wigwam to protect his squaw and children from the storms and exposures of the forest, while he ranged the woods in search of game. He sometimes exchanged venison for side pork with the pioneers, and frequently met parties who had a curiosity to see Sally, who was a quarter-blood, and his children. Sally was regarded as a very apt housekeeper, and preferred, as far as possible, to imitate the whites. Her mother was a Castleman, captured in girlhood, upon the banks of the Ohio, in the eastern part of the State, some time after the close of the Revolution. Jonacake went West with his people, where his family grew up, and three of his grandsons volunteered and served in the company of Capt. Duff, in an Indian company enlisted near Wyandotte, Kan., during the war of the rebellion.

By a treaty concluded at Little Sandusky, August 3, 1829, John McElvain being United States Commissioner, the Delawares ceded their reservation in Marion, Crawford and Wyandot Counties to the United States for $3,000, and were conducted, as is believed, by Joseph Chaffee, to a new reservation in what is now the State of Kansas. Their journey was across Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to their new home, where most of the old people have since gone to the happy land of the Great Spirit.

Holmes' Meadow, near Marion, constituted the dancing hall of the Wyandots. In 1830, the tribe came down, men and women, all dressed in native costume, on ponies, and rode up to the door of every house and received a donation. They then repaired to the meadow and held high carnival until next day, much to the consternation of the white residents, especially to one or two doctors, who had obtained a dead Indian for dissection and hid him in the brush, where he was " dissected " by the hogs!

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not



Jacob Seaburn

only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes, to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy, the more exciting hunting grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen, covered with gore and glory. All these they were leaving behind them to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheeks of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along the road, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons, sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments, to linger in loneliness, and therefore still greater sadness, around the scenes of former days.

THE WYANDOT'S FAREWELL SONG.

Adieu to the graves where my fathers now rest!
For I must be going afar to the West.
I've sold my possessions; my heart's filled with woe
To think I must lose them. Alas! I must go.

Adieu, ye tall oaks, in whose pleasant green shade
In childhood I rambled, in innocence played!
My dog and my hatchet, my arrows and bow,
Are still in remembrance. Alas! I must go.

Adieu, ye loved scenes, which bind me like chains!
While on my gay pony, I chased o'er the plains
The deer and the turkey I'd tracked in the snow.
But now I must leave them. Alas! I must go.

Adieu to the trails, which for many a year
I have traveled to spy out the turkey and deer!
The hills, trees and flowers, that pleased me so,
I must leave now forever. Alas! I must go.

Sandusky, Tymochtee and Broken Sword streams,
Never more shall I see you, except in my dreams.
Adieu to the marshes, where the cranberries grow;
O'er the great Mississippi, alas! I must go.

Adieu! dear white friends, who first taught me to pray,
And worship my Maker and Savior each day.
Pray for the poor native, whose eyes overflow
With tears at our parting. Alas! I must go.

EARLY WHITE OCCUPANTS OF OHIO.

As the Indians of whom we have been speaking roamed all over this part of the country, it is necessary to give here a passing notice concerning the pioneer white settlers of Ohio, as a kind of connecting link between

Indian history and that of the settlement of Marion County by the whites. Years before a white settler had located in Ohio, the French traders and travelers had a route across the State which passed up the Sandusky River from Lake Erie to the mouth of the Little Sandusky; thence a short distance up that stream to a portage to the upper waters of the Little Scioto—the portage being about four miles long—and after reaching the latter stream, canoes could easily float down it. The French used the route in traveling from Canada to the Mississippi. Even before La Salle saw this region, the Northern Indians used this same water route when proceeding on their war incursions into the territory of the Southern tribes.

In correspondence between W. Jackson, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. William Irvine in the fall of 1783, mention is made of settlements which had been made and were making between the Muskingum and Wabash, and Irvine was apprehensive of the renewal of war between those settlers and the Indians. Congress obtained knowledge of the condition of affairs, and issued the following proclamation:

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED. A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, By the ninth of the articles of confederation, it is among other things declared that "the United States in Congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the States; provided, that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated." *And Whereas*, It is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the States, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore, the United States, in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims, without the express authority and directions of the United States in Congress assembled; and it is moreover declared that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in Congress.

Done in Congress, at Princeton, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, *President.*
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

No attention was paid to this proclamation, and settlers poured into the forbidden country so rapidly that the Government found it necessary to drive them out. On the 24th of January, 1785, the Commissioners of Indian affairs instructed Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar, of the First American Regiment, to employ such force as he might deem necessary "in driving off persons attempting to settle on the lands of the United States." Ensign John Armstrong was detailed with a force of twenty men and fifteen days' provisions to perform the task of driving off all within 150 miles of Fort McIntosh, located at the mouth of the Beaver River, in Pennsylvania. Armstrong dispossessed settlers at points on the Ohio as far down as Wheeling, or a point opposite that place, and in his report to Col. Harmar appears the following:

"As the following information through you to the honorable the Congress may be of some service, I trust you will not be displeased therewith. It is the opinion of many sensible men (with whom I conversed on my return from Wheeling) that if the honorable the Congress do not fall on some speedy method to prevent people from settling on the lands of the United States west of the Ohio, that country will soon be inhabited by a banditti, whose factions are a disgrace to human nature. You will in a

few days receive an address from the magistracy of Ohio County, through which most of those people pass, many of whom are flying from justice. I have, sir, taken some pains to distribute copies of your instructions with those from the honorable the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, into almost every settlement west of the Ohio, and had them posted up at most public places on the east side of the river, in the neighborhood through which those people pass. Notwithstanding they have seen and read those instructions, they are moving to the unsettled countries by forties and fifties. From the best information I could receive, there are at the falls of Hockhocking upward of 300 families; at the Muskingum a number equal. At Moravian Town there are several families, and more than 1,500 on the Rivers Miami and Scioto. From Wheeling to that place, there is scarcely one bottom on the river but has one or more families living thereon. In consequence of the advertisement by John Emerson, I am assured meetings will be held at the times therein mentioned. That at Menzons' or Haglin's town, mentioned in my report of yesterday, the inhabitants had come to a resolution to comply with the requisition of the advertisement."

This advertisement was as follows, as given in Mr. Butterfield's work, Washington Irving correspondence, in the shape of a foot-note:

MARCH 12, 1785.

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the west side of the Ohio River, that there is to be an election for the choosing of members of the convention for framing a constitution for the governing of the inhabitants, the election to be held on the 10th day of April next ensuing, viz.: One election to be held at the mouth of the Miami River, and one to be held at the mouth of the Scioto River, and one on the Muskingum River, and one at the dwelling house of Jonas Menzons, the members to be chosen to meet at the mouth of the Scioto on the 20th day of the same month.

I do certify, that all mankind, agreeable to every constitution formed in America, have an undoubted right to pass into every vacant country, and there to form their constitution, and that from the confederation of the whole United States Congress is not empowered to forbid them, neither is Congress empowered from that confederation to make any sale of the uninhabited lands to pay the public debts, which is to be by a tax levied and lifted [collected] by authority of the Legislature of each State.

JOHN EMERSON.

Various orders were issued by Col. Harmar, and a Congressional Committee approved his conduct; also authorizing him to remove his troops from Fort McIntosh and post them at some point at or near the Ohio, between the Muskingum and the Great Miami, "which he shall conceive most advisable for further carrying into effect the before-mentioned orders," and appropriating $600 for the purpose of transporting the troops and their baggage. Under this order Fort Harmar was constructed at the mouth of the Muskingum.

Gen. Richard Butler, in passing down the river, at the commencement of October, to hold a treaty with the Indians at the mouth of the Miami River, found settlements at intervals from the mouth of Yellow Creek nearly to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and did what he could to warn the settlers off, even giving orders to one of the officers of the army who was to descend to the Muskingum, "to pull down every house on his way," some of which had been recently torn down, having been rebuilt by the determined men of the border. Whether all of the settlers were driven out or not is not known, but it is certain that no constitution for governing the inhabitants was framed at that day, and the scheme for a new State on the northwest side of the Ohio was not carried out until seventeen years later.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF MARION COUNTY.

The first settlers of Marion County upon the territory as at present defined were those located south of the treaty line in portions of Waldo and Prospect Townships. The Brudiges, the Drakes, the Wyatts, of Waldo Township, and Ephraim Markley, Evan Evans, and others, of Prospect Township, as will be noted by reference to the township histories in these pages, located at dates from 1805 to 1814, near by, and, in some instances, in contact with the treaty line.

The early settlement of Delaware County was secured by the work of 1792, and a wave of immigration flowed into the county, beating strong against the imaginary line that seemed as a Chinese wall, impregnable to assault, for more than fifteen years. Noting the long period of time from 1804, when many locations had been made in Delaware, to 1819, the year that the Government offered for sale the lands north of the line, Marion County was retarded in settlement for a period of at least ten years by the operations of the treaty indicated; but of course, in common with all, benefited ultimately by Wayne's victory, as war brought peace. Up to 1812, but few attempts were made to invade the country thus still reserved, except as the restless hunters and traders sought the fine game reserves of the plains for "meat" or peltries. The bee hunters, a venturesome, vagabondish set, who preferred to "line" a "bee-tree" to any other pursuit, brought back rich treasures of sweets that the wild bees had stored in the woods along the border of the plains beyond the line of settlement. Their trail came in from the eastward from Knox, or up the valley of the Scioto from Delaware.

The war of 1812 led to a large acquaintance with our county. Several trails or "war roads," so called, led directly through Marion County—military roads for the transportation of supplies to the armies of the Northwest, operating along the lakes, and to the chain of forts and block-houses that protected this base of supplies. The most clearly defined war road led up through the valley of the Scioto, to a point in Pleasant Township, to lands entered by G. H. Griswold in a fractional section called Rocky Point. From thence the road bore away from the river and crossed the Little Scioto at or near what is now known as the Rayl Bridge in the Congress land district of Green Camp; thence the route was northward toward Little Sandusky. This road, worn deep by the heavy trains and wash of rainfalls, remains to-day in many places, distinctly defined in the remaining wooded districts through which it passes. A common camping or halting point was formed at Rocky Point, where during low water a fine spring gushed forth, affording pure water, while game was very plentiful in the magnificent forests, the vestiges of which are to this day a source of admiration to all who study forestry and who can realize the immensity of the wood product of this section of Ohio.

Teaming over the war road in the Government employ was a source of revenue readily taken advantage of by the settlers of the lower counties. Hence it was that many residents of Fairfield, Franklin, Delaware, and other more southern districts became acquainted with the resources of this region. Among these teamsters were G. H. Griswold, of Worthington, Benjamin Morris and others. Mr. Griswold was a man of sagacity, and he became captivated by the beauty of the valley and "second bottom" lands near Rocky Point. The river, sweeping in. comes through arches of overhanging maples; the immense walnuts, cherry, oak, and other hard woods that attained here their finest development, the plentiful game supplies, the

springs and "runs" all seemed to him to make up an ideal tract. As a result of his inspection, he secured the first tract of land entered in Delaware District and Entry No. 1 within the confines of Marion County north of the treaty line was this fractional section at Rocky Point.

During this period, detachments of troops frequently passed through these borders; and larger bodies after the fashion of the times, considered and styled "armies," left the impress of their campaign marches and bivouacs upon the early traditions. An encampment of troops under Gen. Green, at Rocky Point, gave rise to the name of "Green's Camp," now become Green Camp Township. That Gen. Harrison marched northward, halting on the hill south of Marion, is a well-known fact, made historical by the episode so frequently called up, known as "Jacob's Well."

Nathaniel Wyatt and Nathaniel Brundige were probably the first settlers of what is now Waldo Township, Marion County, though at the time their settlement was in Franklin County, afterward Delaware. It was in Marlborough Township, which mostly was thrown into Marion County on the formation of Morrow County in 1848. They felled the first tree and built the first log cabin in the spring of 1806. Ruth Wyatt, born in 1807, was the first white child born here, and William Brundige, born in 1808, was the first white male born in the county. It is, however, not determinable who was the first white child born within the first limits of Marion County after its organization. The first pioneer in what was at first Marion County was probably Ebenezer Roseberry, from New Orleans, who settled in Grand Prairie Township in 1812.

Among the first settlers of Marion County may be mentioned John Williamson, Jotham Clark and William Irwin, At what was called "Clyde," were the Packarts and Plotners, all in Tully Township. In Scott were the Hipshers, Lees, Larabees, Millers, Latimbres, Hills, Johnsons and Kerrs. In Grand Prairie were the Caldwells, Swinertons, John Claggett, and John Page. Salt Rock had Enoch Clark, Richard Hopkins, Hugh V. Smith, Col. W. W. Concklin, John Green, the Martins, the Thomsons, the Rhoadses, McElvoys and Gillespies. Grand had Seaburn, the Stevensons, Neal Sworden, Merriman and the Terrys. In Montgomery Township were William LaRue, McMurray, Johnsons, Carters, Virdens, Cranmers and Albert Bryant. In Big Island Township were the Joneses, Nortons, Brittons, Bradys, Alcotts, Messengers, Robert Hopkins, Woods and Smith Frame. In Marion Township were the Bakers, Berrys, Holmes, Tiptons, Fickles, Hillman, Barks, Hinton, Busby, Fish, Bennett and Bartram. In Claridon were Clarks, Douces, Hinds, Gloyds, Hornbys, Wildbahms, Thews and Miles. In Richland Township were Jacobys, Osborns, Warlines, Emerys, Waddels and Kings. In Pleasant were the Idlemans, Boyds, Wyatts, Joneses, Drakes, Williamses, Davids, Goodings, Farnam, Freeman and Courts. In Green Camp were the Markleys, Jenkins, Walkers, Sullivans, Essex, Porters, Johnsons, Logues and Shaws.

At this time there were no townships named Bowling Green, Prospect or Waldo in this county.

Capt. William S. Drake settled in Franklin County (now Marion) on what was known as the "Daniel Stockman farm," a half mile south of Waldo. In 1813 the family moved upon the farm a mile north of Waldo. His military experience in the war of 1812 is alluded to in the war chapter, and a further sketch of him is given in the history of Waldo Township.

Eber and George Baker, Benjamin Davis, Alexander Berry, James Bower and others settled at Marion, 1820 to 1823. (See history of Marion village.) (For a sketch of Eber Baker, see political chapter.)

Rev. George W. Baker was the eldest son of Eber Baker, the founder of Marion, and was born in Litchfield, Me., October 22, 1803. He was married to Louisa D. Davis January 6, 1825. Soon after his marriage, he and wife professed religion and joined the Free-Will Baptist Church. In about five years, he entered upon the ministry. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, notwithstanding which, he was remarkably successful. He was a successful pastor of churches, and not less so as an evangelist, 3,000 or more having professed religion under his labors. He was noted for his honesty, his simplicity of manners and for his ardent faith and devotion to the good of his fellow-men. He died in Marion October 11, 1881. He had six children, Rev. Oscar E. Baker, of Marion; Allen D. and Eber S., of Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. J. C. Johnston, of Marion; Mrs. O. C. Smith, of Toledo; and Mrs. William Clark, of Van Wert, who died several years ago.

Rev. Oscar E. Baker, son of Rev. George W. Baker, was born in Marion, Ohio, January 9, 1826. He entered the ministry of the Free-Will Baptist Church at the age of eighteen years. He was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Esquire Samuel Powell, of Marion, in the year 1850, and to Mrs. Augusta Wilson in the year 1870. He has labored chiefly as pastor of churches and mostly in Ohio. Lived in Iowa some fifteen years; devoted there a part of the time to the building of an institution of learning. He returned to Marion, his native place, in April, 1881, to care for his aged parents, and in answer to a call to the pastorate of the Free-Will Baptist Church of this city.

"Deacon" John Ballantine was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1818, and to Marion in the fall of 1820, settling two and a half miles north of what is now Marion, on Limestone Ridge, where he continued to reside about thirty-eight years. He then purchased another farm, two miles east of the former one, where he remained until 1864, when he located in his last residence in the northeast part of the city, on what is known as the old Copeland place. For awhile he kept a store about a mile north of town in company with his brother Ebenezer. He and his brother Ebenezer came down the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers to Wheeling, Va., in a skiff from Olean, and thence in one of Richard M. Johnston's old coaches from Wheeling to Lancaster, Ohio, and footed it to Columbus. His father had been a Revolutionary soldier and owned 300 acres of beech land in the county of Delaware, which he and his brother expected to improve; but when they reflected upon the labor, concluded to try the plains of Marion instead. He was one of the first members of the Presbyterian Church of Marion, and most of the time was a Ruling Elder. He was quiet and unobtrusive, but did much to improve the town. Was three times married. January 15, 1879, he died of apoplexy occasioned by climbing over a fence at the stockyards of the Alton & Great Western Railroad, at Marion. He was in his eighty-first year.

Calvin Barnett came to Marion in the spring of 1820, resided here all his life and died a few years ago, very poor.

Nathan Peters, who was born at Manchester, Baltimore Co., Md., June 20, 1799, came to Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1812, and to Marion in April, 1826, and died September 22, 1881. He married Miss Alice Wilson in January, 1825, near Lancaster. She was born in December, 1798, and died October 14, 1838. Their children were Harvey, deceased; Charlotte, wife of Alonzo Baker; Pauline, wife of S. A. Hummer; and Jane, deceased. For his second wife he married Mrs. Mary C. Russell, and

their children were Mary E., wife of William M. Camp; Irene, wife of S. T. Beerbower; and Alice L., wife of James Williams. Mr. Peters himself belonged to a family of great longevity. His brothers and sisters, eleven in number, were living last year, aged from sixty-three to eighty-five years. Mr. Peters was a cabinet-maker by trade, following that trade until 1838. For two terms he was County Commissioner. His late residence he built in 1856. He was known to almost every resident of Marion; was a quiet, unobtrusive man, but one of very decided opinions, thinking for himself and acting upon his own convictions of right; was a charitable man, and yet his charity was bestowed quietly, as such acts should be; was an industrious, economical man, accumulating by his own exertions a large property, so that he was abundantly able to spend his last days in the quiet of his home, free from care for his earthly comfort. In his early life he was a friend of the oppressed and down-trodden slave, and adhered to his opinions, and for years he had the gratification of seeing the slaves free and the reproach of slavery removed from our nation.

Capt. Elisha Hardy was born in Essex County, N. J., July 4, 1795, and died May 13, 1877. He was a prominent citizen of Marion from the time of his arrival here in 1828. He followed mercantile business and accumulated considerable wealth, but he lost the most of this through the weakness of "friends." At his death he left a widow, but no children.

John Clark came from the State of Delaware to Ohio about 1803, and to Marion County in 1831, settling upon a farm west of Marion. He died about 1862, a wealthy man. His sons are W. E. Clark, now a Constable in Marion; R. M., in Indiana; Riley P., in Iowa; and John, who died about six years ago.

Elijah Bowdish, a resident of Marion County for forty-five years, died November 28, 1873, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Dr. Alson Norton was a pioneer of Big Island and died an aged man.

Maj. William La Rue, one of the most prominent pioneers and enterprising citizens of Marion County, is noticed more at length in the history of Montgomery Township.

For sketches of Messrs. Eber Baker, George H. Busby, Hezekiah Gorton, etc., see close of political chapter.

William Garberson, who settled on what is now known as the Ludwig farm near Caledonia, in 1823, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 20, 1797, and died June 25, 1880. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly sixty years, industrious, honest and social, and a man of good taste, keeping his residence and farm in fine trim. He was an admirer and keeper of very fine stock, especially in the lines of horses and poultry. Of novel and rare breeds he had many, and took great pleasure in exhibiting them. During his life, he met with several accidents with a team of spirited horses, crippling him somewhat and causing much suffering.

Newton Messenger was born in Litchfield County, Conn., December 7, 1804; came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1812, and thence to Marion County in 1831. December 11, 1831, he married Patience Bigford, and of their eleven children, ten survived him, and of forty-two grandchildren, thirty-seven survived. He resided upon the same farm fifty years and three months. He died March 18, 1882, a member of the Christian Church. He had also been County Commissioner, Land Appraiser and Justice of the Peace for thirty-six years.

Col. Everett Messenger was born in Connecticut August 1, 1811, came

with his parents to Marietta, Ohio, and from there to Marion County in 1825 or 1826, where his parents settled, in Big Island Township. Here he lived the rest of his life. He dealt largely in live stock, and became one of its most honored and wealthy citizens. He represented this county in the Legislature from 1864 to 1866, rendering good service. He was prominent in agricultural matters and was President of the Marion County Agricultural Society for several terms. He died in January, 1880.

William Thew, one of the most prominent pioneers of Claridon Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 1, 1791, and immigrated to America in 1823, coming to Claridon with a number of other English families, all of whom became industrious and thrifty farmers and useful citizens. Mr. Thew, in particular, was a model farmer, a discreet counselor and a charitable Christian philanthropist. He and his estimable lady for years kept an asylum for the helpless and needy, and sometimes their house seemed more like a hospital than a private farmer's dwelling. Mrs. Thew died some fifteen years ago, or more, and Mr. Thew died in July, 1883, in his ninety-third year.

Robert Kerr was also among the early settlers, and although of very limited education, became the largest landholder and wealthiest citizen of the county. A very complete sketch of Mr. Kerr will be found among the biographies of Scott Township.

The first church organized within what was the limits of Marion County from the time it was named to 1848, was the Methodist Episcopal society at Judge Jacob Idleman's, about April 20, 1820, with the following members: Jacob Idleman and wife and Christian Staley and family—eight in all. The minister was a local preacher named Stewart, residing at Radnor. In 1822, Rev. Bacon became the preacher in charge, then Revs. Roe, Erastus Felton, etc.

The next church was the Free-Will Baptist, in 1821. Elder Dudley settled in what was known as Southwick's neighborhood, Big Island Township, and in the winter of 1821–22, organized a church there, with the following members: Elder Dudley and wife, L. Southwick and wife, Mrs. A. Wheeler, F. Wheeler and wife, P. Wheeler and wife, John Bates, Sr., and wife, John Bates, Jr., and wife, Dexter Bates, Mrs. J. E. James, Robert Hopkins and wife, Col. H. Gorton and wife, Asa Davis and wife, and probably a few others.

The first church edifice in Marion Village was erected by the Methodists. These people increased so rapidly in numerical strength that they soon had to erect another building for a house of worship. They accordingly put up another building, which they have also outgrown. That building is now a part of the Huber machine works. Both these churches were built of stone.

The next church building was of brick and was erected by the Presbyterians, where their present church stands, in 1828. It was very plain, but the seats had backs, an advantage which the first Methodist Church did not have. It was subsequently partially blown down by a hurricane. The first Presbyterian Church in the county was organized at Marion in 1827, by Revs. A. Jenks and H. Van Deman, one of whom preached every four weeks alternately, until some time in 1828, when Rev. Barbour, a missionary, became pastor. Among the first members were Adam Uncapher and wife, William Bain and wife, John Ballantine and wife, Mrs. Samuel Bowdish, Joseph Boyd and wife, Samuel Waddel and wife, D. Oborn and wife, Joseph Oborn and wife, Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mrs. Edward Kennedy and Mrs. Crosby.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

Licenses for marriage were issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from the organization of the county until after the adoption of the constitution of 1851, when this duty was transferred to the office of the Judge of Probate. The first Clerk commenced to number the licenses on the record, but on reaching No. 106, September 7, 1826, he dropped the practice. The numbering was not again resumed until May 1, 1855, when it was commenced with 1, by George Snyder, Probate Judge. A new volume was then opened, containing forms of affidavit of applicant for license and of certificate of return. The numbering then ran until it reached 1,238, December 17, 1867, at the close of the sixth volume of the records. Volume VII commences with No. 1 again, and closes with 1,008, in October, 1873, since which time until the present year, the numbering was omitted. The number of licenses issued from December 6, 1873, to December 6, 1882, a period of nine years, was 1,750, being an average of about 193 per year.

1824.

May 7.—Seldon Field and Lydia Kethum (Ketchum?)
May 15.—Joshua Bearss and Susannah Wade.
May 16.—David Allen and Polly Hazelet.
May 22.—Seth Allen and Eve Cline.
June 5.—James Ford and Elizabeth McElvane.
June 5.—Sylvester Gooding and Eliza Love.
June 12.—Barnett Falttery and Nancy Aye.
June 29.—William Penny and Elizabeth Salmon.
June 13.—James Stewart and Elizabeth Steen.
June 7.—Alanson Packard and Nancy Fickle.
July 7.—John Parcle (Parcel?) and Mercy Manly.
July 21.—John McGown and Susannah Showers.
September 4.—George M. Fickell and Margaret Beckley.
September —.—Peter Long and Hiley Darland.
September 7.—Joseph Stewart and Jane Steen.
October 18.—John Sidner and Polly Delly.
October 30.—David Baughman and Elizabeth Neal.
November 8.—Luke A. Hamman and Mary Ann Jones.
November 18.—Henry Milizer and Elizabeth Berry.
December 3.—Henry Hinkle and Susannah Wine.
December 16.—Henry Miller and Magdalena Wolf.
December 22.—Martin Dickens and Elizabeth Stealy.
December 22.—John Jones and Rhoda Barr.
December 28.—Isaac Longwell and Sarah Winslow.
December 28.—Zachariah Barrett and Hannah Darling.
December 29.—Robert Rice and Eliza Ann Caldwell.
December 29.—Joseph Leonard and Nancy Longwell.

1825.

January 5.—George W. Baker and Louisa Davis.
January 10.—Charles Merriman and Susan Carey.
January 10.—Joseph Peirce and Mary Carey.
January 16.—Andrew Ridgley and Rebecca Hattan.
January 19.—Simeon Smith and Louisa Gleason.
January 22.—Jesse Foust and Mary Lowder.
January 30.—Benjamin Meeker and Susan Smith.

February 5.—Israel Clark, Jr., and Laurie Bearss.
February 10.—Isaac Wood and Hannah Baker.
February 15.—Henry Barns and Abigail Felly.
February 19.—Conrad Deel and Elizabeth Rawles.
February 24.—Andrew Stroub and Priscilla Crawford.
February 26.—Jacob Butt and Mary Mutchler.
February 26.—George Garret and Nancy Walker.
March 9.—Antony Comines and Rachel Rodgers.
March 10.—Asa Howard and Polly Garver.
March 11.—Abraham Brown and Fronica Coon.
March 11.—John Croy and Peggy McIntyre.
March 25.—Isaac Fickle and Eliza Tipton.
March 26.—Joseph Winslow and Phebe Smith.
March 29.—Joseph Harper and Mary Copperstone.
April 5.—Hugh McCrackin and Martha Moore.
April 5.—Joseph McCamb and Rebecca Kimble.
April 5.—Joseph Whiterd and Clarinda Beedle.
April 9.—Jacob Shafer and Mary Ann Smith.
April 9.—Dexter Baker and Sarah Kimble.
April 12.—James Ranney and Sally Vesey.
April 28.—Eli Odell and Asenath Parcher.
April 29.—Phineas Packard and Elizabeth Fickle.
April —.—Joel Lee and Jane Parker.
May 3.—William D. Parcel and Harriet Humphrey.
May 16.—John Kline and Sally Thorn.
May 20.—Jonathan James and Elizabeth Lust.
June 7.—George Tiper and Laura Gleason.
June 8.—Jonathan Soult and Eve Tockhover. (These were married as John Stull and Eve James!)
June 22.—James Hughey and Ann Maria Drake.
July 16.—John Winslow and Elizabeth Long.
July 16.—Moses E. Messenger and Rachel Jury.
August 8.—Elihu Daud and Polly Ketchum.
September 3.—Dawd Kellogg and Amelia Eaton.
September 12.—William M. Baker and Elizabeth B. Tompkins.
September 14.—Horace Pratt and Esther Bucklin.
September 21.—Samuel C. Straw and Catharine Stealy.
September 29.—Thomas Bounds and Sophia Berry.
September 29.—George Lock and Anna Morland.
October 15.—Samuel Wilkins and —— McIntyre.
October 24.—Samuel Holmes and Eliza W. Concklin.
November 1.—Samuel Hazlett and Zila Spurgeon.
November 5.—E. H. Crosby and Elizabeth Washburn.
November 20.—Abraham Sims and Susan Bain.
November 24.—Michael Alspach and Molly Heimote.
November 28.—Isaac H. Fickle and Nancy Young.
November 29.—David Tipton and Sally Kent.
November 29.—Jesse Foos and Rachel Blackman.
December 9.—John Depue and Eliza Court.
December 19.—John Walters and Lilian Ridgley.
December 29.—James Darland and Eunice Daud.

Alanson Packard, a Justice of the Peace, was on one occasion somewhat poetical, as he entered upon the record the following: "Marriage license was granted to Norton B. Royce and Eunice M. Dexter, March 14, 1832.

"I certify—that is to say,
This present March, the 18th day,
Eunice Dexter, Norton Royce,
As did your license authorize—
An awkward, ungainly, long-legged pair—
By me in marriage joined were.
By sages wise, it has been said
That matches all above are made.
If so, these ones in heaven have been:
God knows they'll never go again."

THE FIRST DEED.

The first deed recorded in this county conveys land, March 9, 1821, in Township 5, Range 14 (Big Island), from Samuel and Lydia Jones, "of the county of Marion," to William Foster.

THE FIRST WILL.

The first will on record in the Recorder's office of Marion County is dated and worded as follows, which, for comparison with modern phraseology, is given here:

I, Samuel Ferrel (in the name of God, amen!), being of sound mind and memory, and calling to mind the certainty of death and the uncertainty of life, do constitute and appoint this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills, deeds or testaments made by me.

And in the first place, I do will and bequeath my soul to God, who gave it, and my body to dust, from whence it came, in hope of a glorious resurrection.

And in the second place, I do will and bequeath unto my beloved mother, Martha Ferrel, all my money and goods, to be at her disposal as the said Martha may think proper, excepting so much as will defray all my funeral expenses; also contracts and agreements, as it relates to the real estate, to stand firm and sure as they have heretofore been made and mutually agreed to by her, the said Martha Ferrel, and myself.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

SAMUEL FERREL. [L. S.]

In presence of us:
BENJAMIN JEFFREY.
JONATHAN SMITH.

It appears on record that Mr. Ferrel died shortly afterward and that his widow had the above will admitted to Probate May 29, 1826. There being no executor named in the will, she was appointed administratrix, James Nail and William Moore being accepted as her securities. The recorded wills following the above are signed by Abraham Berry, Simon A. Couch, Israel Clark, etc.

For comparison with the quaint introduction to the wills of olden time notice the following language as used at the present day: "In the name of the benevolent Father of All.

"I, W ——— H———, of lawful age and sound mind, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament:

"First, that at my death I be buried in a Christian-like manner and that all my just debts be fully paid, etc."

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

SCARCELY any but poor people take to the frontier, going thither, generally, with the hope of having a home of their own, and ultimately a competence for themselves and their families. They are, therefore, a hard-working people, and their mode of life being actually more healthful than in the subsequent age of effeminating luxury, they were a sturdy people. The white settlers in this part of Ohio were mainly from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, etc.; in the order here named as to numbers, and each class, of course, brought along with them something of the manners and customs of the State whence they emigrated. But, mingling together, they became more homogeneous, like America herself as compared with the rest of the world. They came hither in wagons, drawn by horses, mules or oxen, bringing their families, and often all their possessions with them. Sometimes, however, the head of the family would come first and select his land, and return for his family, and in a number of cases they became homesick after a year or two of residence in the wilds of the (then) West, and would go back to their old homes in the East, or endeavor to do so; but in a year or two more, their old homes became less attractive than ever, and they would try the West the second time, then to remain.

An observing person would have noticed great difference in the manners of the settlers from different regions of country. The New Englander had his peculiarities, but they were not in the least like those of the Pennsylvanian, and either was unlike the Virginian, the Carolinian or the Kentuckian. An occasional New Yorker found a home in this county, and he, too, possessed the traits of the State from which he had emigrated. The customs of the fathers were handed down to their sons, and it is quite easy, even at the present time, if possessed of a thorough knowledge of the manners of the people of the various States here represented, to determine whence the inhabitants derive their lineage. The county of Marion, however, is more cosmopolitan than most of its southern neighbors, and the blending of the different classes has resulted in a general community of which any State might be proud. Here is a thrifty and enterprising population, inhabiting a region rapidly developing into one of the best in the great State of Ohio.

In some of the surrounding counties, it was customary among the pioneers, upon their arrival, to construct three-sided, sloping-roofed shanties, which they called "camps." In front of the fourth side, which was open to the weather, a huge fire of logs was kept burning, and these primitive structures were occupied until the regularly built log cabin was ready for occupancy. In Marion County, however, it is stated that very few of these "camps" were ever built, the settlers preparing the log houses for permanent occupation at the very start, and thus saving considerable labor. If help was plenty, it was easy to build a cabin in a day. The shingles, or "clapboards," four feet long, were split out on the ground, and the roof, held firmly in place by weight poles, could, without much extra labor, be

put on the same day. It sometimes occurred that a family moved into its cabin before the puncheon floor was laid, or the door hung, but this was in case of extreme weather, when some place of shelter was indispensable.

A person writing, about 1846–47, of early days in Delaware County, recorded the following items, which are as applicable to pioneer times in Marion County:

"I learn from the old pioneers, that during the early period of the county the people were in a condition of complete social equality; no aristocratic distinctions were thought of in society, and the first line of demarkation drawn was to separate the very bad from the general mass. Their parties were for raisings and log-rollings, and, the labor being finished, their sports usually were shooting and gymnastic exercises with the men, and convivial amusements among the women; no punctilious formality nor ignoble aping the fashions of licentious Paris marred their assemblies, but all were happy and enjoyed themselves in seeing others do so. The rich and the poor dressed alike—the men generally wearing hunting shirts and buckskin pants, and the women attired in coarse fabrics produced by their own hands. Such was their common and holiday dress, and if a fair damsel wished a superb dress for her bridal day, her highest aspiration was to obtain a common American cotton check. The latter, which now sells for a shilling a yard, then cost $1, and five yards was deemed an ample pattern; silks, satins and fancy goods, that now inflate our vanity and deplete our purses, were not then even dreamed of. The cabins were furnished in the same style of simplicity; the bedstead was home-made, and often consisted of forked sticks driven into the ground, with cross poles to support the clapboards or the cord. One pot, kettle and frying-pan were the only articles considered indispensable, though some included the tea-kettle; a few plates and dishes upon a shelf in one corner was as satisfactory as is now a cupboard full of china, and their food relished well from a puncheon table. Some of the wealthiest families had a few split bottom chairs, but as a general thing stools and benches answered the place of lounges and sofas; and at first the green sward or smoothly leveled earth served the double purpose of floor and carpet. Whisky toddy was considered luxury enough for any party. The woods furnished an abundance of fancy meats, and corn pone supplied the place of every variety of pastry.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the first thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which should be embalmed in print, as it will prove interesting to future generations as well as the present:

Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally fourteen to sixteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. If a hewed-log house was desired, as was occasionally the case with those who were a little "fore-handed," the logs would be hewed on two opposite sides, either before or after hauling. On an appointed day, the few neighbors who were available would assemble, and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was "saddled," and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible. The next day, the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. To chink it was to drive small blocks of wood into the crevices or openings between the logs, and to daub it was to fill in clay mortar on both sides, making the walls air-tight. The house had

to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house, from floor to loft, was six to seven feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building. On the topmost of these was laid the ridge-pole, the other logs for the roof having been laid parallel with the sides of the house and two and a half feet apart as the gables were raised. On these logs or poles were laid the clapboards, "rived" for the purpose with a "frow." The frow was simply an iron blade fixed to its handle at a right angle, and this was driven into bolts of nicely splitting oak with a mallet. These clapboards were laid on shingling style, two and a half feet to the weather, and held to their place by weight poles instead of nails, the poles being laid opposite and above the supporting poles, and kept in their places by sticks of wood called "knees." There would not be a nail, or a screw, or any other thing metallic, in the whole building.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the wall was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone or "mud and stick" chimney. For the first few feet, it was usual to lay up some irregular stones, held to their place by a slab wall locked around them and covered interiorly with mud. The remainder of the chimney was made with sticks laid up cob-house or rail-pen fashion, and these filled and plastered inside and outside with clay mortar. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive firewood six or eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back log," would be nearly as large as a saw log, and a horse would be employed to "snake" or "tow" it into the house. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation.

For a window, a section about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs and the aperture closed sometimes with glass, but generally with greased paper, or even, in rare instances, with thin deer skin greased. A doorway was cut through one of the walls, if a saw was to be had; otherwise, the door would be left by using shortened logs in raising the building. The door was made by fastening clapboards to cross-pieces with wooden pins, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch then finished the door. To this a leather string was attached, and ran through a hole above, one end hanging down on the outside. For security at night, the latch-string was drawn in, but during the day, the "latch-string was always hanging out," for the convenience of callers and as a sign of welcome.

Sometimes the bare ground was used for a floor, but generally a floor was made of puncheons or slabs, laid upon sleepers. Puncheons were what might be termed rude plank, such as could be made with the maul and wedge, ax and broad-ax. There was no occasion for having the floor tightly laid, as the walls rested solidly on the ground and kept the interior warm during cold weather. Small articles, however, would sometimes drop through, and a puncheon would have to be raised in order to recover them.

The "loft," or garret, was sometimes wanting: but when a few boards could be obtained, they were laid upon joists overhead, and thus a sort of storage and sleeping room formed next the roof, where one could lie and hear the rain patter upon the clapboard roof close to his ears.

In the interior, over the fire-place, would be a shelf, called the "mantel

shelf," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking utensils or table ware, the old clock and some miscellaneous articles. In the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood. On it the pots were hung, for cooking. Over the door, in forked cleats or rude brackets, hung the rifle and powder-horn. In one corner stood the beds, the larger one for the parents and baby, and under it the trundle bed for the rest of the children. In another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side, that is, the " jenny," for spinning flax. In another corner stood the only table, a heavy one. In the remaining corner was a rude cupboard, containing the table ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler, seeking accommodations for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of the reader might not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room, about fifteen feet square, was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bedroom and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, to serve as a bed-post, while rails extended from it to the walls. Stiff clapboards formed the bed bottom, on which was placed a large feather tick and the other bedding. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the " loft."

COOKING.

To witness the processes of cookery in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking-stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles and pots were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat and baking pancakes, called also "flapjacks" and "batter cakes." It was either held over the fire by hand or set down on coals drawn out upon the hearth. For baking bread, the best article was a cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The " bake kettle," or Dutch oven, was like it, but deeper, in which were baked those large corn " pones" made light with buttermilk and saleratus. These skillets and ovens had covers, and both over and underneath was placed a bed of live coals, which was renewed occasionally. Bread, however, was sometimes baked in the hot ashes underneath the fire, and sometimes upon a board tipped up in front of the fire. Corn bread, baked in the last mentioned manner, was the true "hoe-cake," this name being derived from the primary negro method of using a hoe for the purpose. " Johnny cake," corrupted from " journey cake," is the name of any simply prepared corn bread.

Potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and even squashes and pumpkins, were also often baked in the ashes. This methed of baking, indeed, although somewhat troublesome, produced a more palatable and apparantly more

wholesome article than any other method, either ancient or modern. Turkeys and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings, which would make a nice gravy.

Hominy and samp were very much used. These dishes were prepared from pounded corn; but the so-called "hominy" was generally hulled corn. This was boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been eaten off by boiling lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." A popular method of making hominy and samp, and sometimes corn-meal itself, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pound the corn in this with a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a spring pole, like a well-sweep or a modern apparatus for boring artesian wells by hand. When the samp was sufficiently pounded, it was taken out, the bran floated off and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet were corn bread, hominy, venison and other wild game, pork, honey, beans, potatoes, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), and some garden "truck," a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and preserves were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

Well water was generally drawn up with what is called a "sweep," which was a long, heavy pole, hinged in a fork at the top of a tall post, and a rope or chain attached at the end over the well, with the bucket. Water could be drawn more rapidly with this simple apparatus than with the windlass or any modern pump.

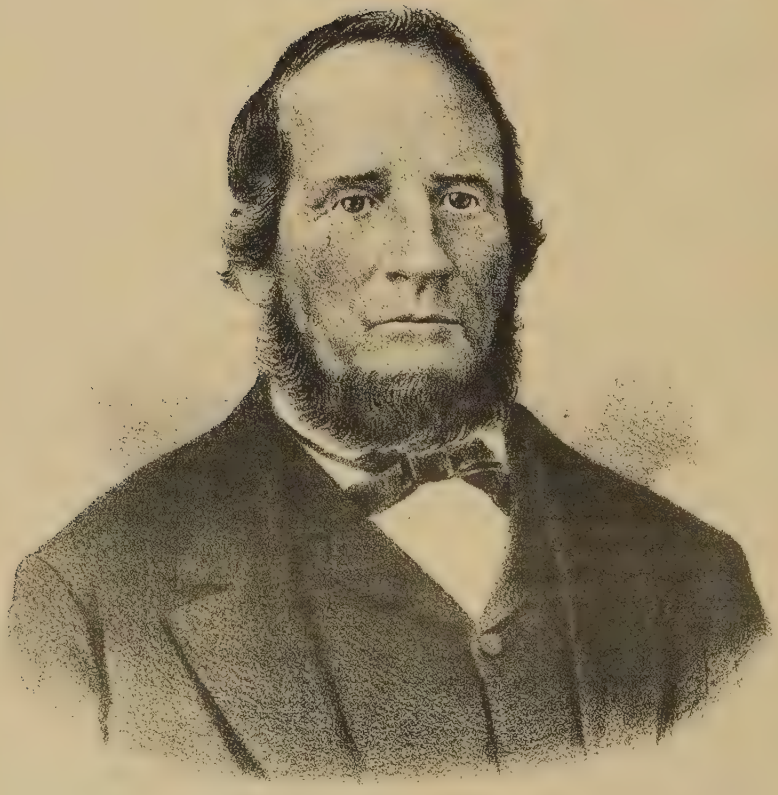
WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking, in the manner just described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning, and often weaving also. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn, and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and remarkable was the skill with which our mothers and grandmothers manipulated them. In spite of wolves, the settlers succeeded in raising some sheep, and often made all the cloth used in the family, except a little cotton goods for sheets and underclothing, and occasionally a little calico for a fancy dress. Wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find, in the houses of old settlers, a wheel of the kind, sometimes used for spinning or twisting cotton yarn. A common article woven on the pioneer loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the "chain" or "warp" being linen, and "filling" or "woof" woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. "Jeans" were woven for men's clothing. Straw hats for the men and straw bonnets for the women were plaited and sewed by hand. In a very few years, however, "store clothes" began to be purchased, very rarely at first, on account of their relative expensiveness.

These home fabrics were dyed with walnut bark, indigo, copperas, etc., and striped or checkered work was produced by first dying portions of the yarn their respective colors before it was put into the loom.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day were more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. Pulpit oratory was also more full of action, and



H. Holverstott

fraught with soaring flights, while the grammatical dress was thought of but little. Family worship, especially among the pioneer Methodists and United Brethren, partook of the zealous fervency of their more public devotions. We had then a most emphatic American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

"The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha' Bible, once his father's pride.
His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
His lyart hafferts wearing thin and bare,
Those strains that ance did sweet in Zion glide,
He wales a portion wi' judicious care,
And 'Let us worship God,' he says, wi' solemn air.

"They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
They tune their hearts—by far the noblest aim;
Perhaps 'Dundee's' wild warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive 'Martyrs,' worthy of the name;
Or noble 'Elgin' beats the heavenward flame,
The sweetest far of Scotia's hallowed lays.
Compared wi' these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickled ear no heartfelt raptures raise;
Nae unison hae they wi' our Creator's praise.

"The priest-like father reads the sacred page—
How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

"Then kneeling down, to Heaven's Eternal King
The saint, the father and the husband prays;
Hope 'springs exulting on triumphant wing,'
That thus they a' shall meet in future days;
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere."

The familiar tunes of pioneer worship were mostly in the minor key, and very pensive and solemnly inspiring, in striking contrast with the worldly sound of nearly all modern church music. As they are named in the old "Missouri Harmony" (who has seen this music book within the last thirty years?), the characteristic standard tunes were such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Ganges, Greenfields, Greenville, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, Northfield, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel's Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, etc., besides a great number known only by the first lines of the words, as "O, how happy are they," "Come, thou fount of every blessing," "O, for a glance of heavenly day," "Jesus, my all, to heaven is gone," etc.

Once or twice a day—in the morning, just before or after breakfast, and in the evening just before retiring to rest—the head of the family would call to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and time by commencing to sing, when others would join, then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present, he would be called upon to take the lead in the religious exercises; and if, in those days, a person who prayed either in the family or in public, did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers, in which, however, the phraseology was somewhat different from that of the Methodists, and the voice kept low and calm.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never "full." Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, still there was "room for one more." If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the first-rate claims in "this 'ere neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" or unclaimed section within a dozen miles. To his neighbors, the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to them—a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the neighbors were also kindly remembered. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a new crop could be raised. Often the neighbors would also cut and hew logs, and haul them to the place of the new-comer's future residence, concluding the jubilee task with a grand house-raising. The first night after completing the cabin, they would have a "house warming" and a dance, as a sort of dedication. The very next day, the new-comer was about as wealthy as the oldest settlers.

An instance of primitive hospitality will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member—but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters, with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth to the woods in quest of meat; for this was truly a "ground-hog case"—the preacher coming and no meat in the house. He did not rest until he found his game, which this time was a deer. Returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention, the host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is poorty hungry, an' you must git 'im a bite to eat." "What shall I git 'm?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nothin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," said he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty o' corn in the field. You git some corn an' grate it, while I skin the deer an' we'll have a good supper for him." And they well succeeded. Good bread, from new corn, grated, and venison steak are as palatable as any *entree* in the world.

TRADE AND MONEY.

Commercial transactions were generally carried on without money, that is, by exchanges of commodities, called "barter" in the books. In this system, sometimes, considerable ingenuity was displayed. When commodities were not even in value, credit was given. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit dodge would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the post office for want of the 25 cents in money demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought several hundred miles in a day or two, as now-a-days, and delivered within a mile or two of the person addressed; but it had been weeks on the route, and delivered, probably, at a post office five, ten or twenty miles distant.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came, in some sections, to be the custom to estimate values in peltries; such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government. Now and then, a farmer would load a flat-boat with peltries, tallow, honey, beeswax and perhaps a little grain and a few hundred clapboards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for staple groceries and cash. This was, in some places, the principal means of bringing money into the country. Betimes, there appeared at the steamboat landings "commission and forwarding merchants," as "middle men," to carry on the business through steam navigation, and thus money became more plentiful and indeed more needed. The Winter's accumulations would be shipped in large quantities in the Spring, and manufactured goods would come back in return. Orders on the store were abundant, and served as a kind of local money. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was drawn, which was nearly always honored.

When the first settlers came into the wilderness, they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but, alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them; and then they came in so gradually and obscurely as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy frontiersmen thus learned to bear hardships like soldiers on duty. The less heroic would sell out cheap, return to their old homes East and spread reports of the hardships and privations on the frontier, while the sterner class would remain and also take advantage of these partially improved lands thus abandoned, and in time become wealthy.

At one time, tea retailed at $2 to $3 a pound; coffee, 75 cents; salt, from $5 to $6 a bushel of fifty pounds; the coarsest calico, $1 a yard, and whisky, $1 to $2 a gallon, and all this at a time, too, when the poor pioneers had no money to buy with, except the little they sometimes obtained for peltries.

About 1837, a farmer would haul his wheat to Sandusky City, over swampy roads, requiring six to eight days to make the trip, and sell his grain for 60 cents a bushel. On returning, they brought out merchandise, at the rate of 50 cents a hundred weight.

Flour, for some time, could not be obtained nearer than Zanesville or Chillicothe. Store goods were very high, and none but the most common kinds were brought here, and had to be packed on horses or mules from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence floated down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Scioto, and then packed or hauled up. The freight was enormous, often costing $4 a ton.

MILLING.

Bread, the "staff of life," was the most difficult of all to procure, as there were no mills in the country to grind the grain. The use of stump mortars and graters already referred to, were tedious and tiresome processes. A grater was a semi-cylindrical piece of thickly perforated tin, fastened upon a board, and operated upon as is a nutmeg grater. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. By and by a horse grist mill was put up here and there, and then water grist mills along the principal streams; but all these together could not keep pace with the

demands of the rapidly growing settlements. When there was water enough to run the mills, the roads were too muddy and small streams too high for teaming and taking the grain to the mills. Horse mills were too slow, and thus the community had to plod their weary way along until steam flouring mills were introduced.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The implements used by the first farmers in this State would, in this age of improvement, be great curiosities. The plow was of the wooden mold-board, bar-share pattern, difficult to describe. The reapers were the sickle and the cradle. Harrows with wooden teeth, were simply brush heaps dragged over the ground. Hoes were almost as heavy as grubbing hoes. Threshing machines were flails, or the grain was trodden out by horses or oxen. A sheet or quilt, with a stout person at each end to swing it simultaneously, sometimes constituted the fanning mill; or sometimes the grain and chaff would be dipped up with a pail, held aloft and slowly poured out, while the wind was blowing. Handbreaks were used for breaking flax and hemp.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. Some bright winter morning the farmer would call in his neighbors to help "kill hogs;" large kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with boards, was the platform on which the hogs were cleaned. Against it was leaned up the hogshead or barrel in which the scalding was done; a quilt being thrown over the top, to retain the heat. From the crotch of a tree near by, a projecting pole was rigged, to hold the animals for dissceration, trimming and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the company loaded his rifle, and the work of killing commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog squeal by bad shooting or butchering. A "shoulder stick," which was to be avoided, was the running of the point of the butcher knife into the shoulder instead of the gullet. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him, and plunged the knife into his throat. After bleeding a few minutes, and all signs of motion ceased, two men would catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water, with a shovelful of good greenwood ashes thrown in. In this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or two, or until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform, where the cleaners would pitch upon it with all their might, with knives or any other sharp-edged article, until all the hair was cleaned off. Then it was hung up, by a "gambrell," upon the pole above described, where the work of cleaning would be finished.

The next day, those hogs which were selected for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women, and the surplus hogs were taken to market while the weather was cold, if possible. The merchant at the steamboat landing had a pork house, in which he stored his stock until it was shipped in the spring. In this, the pork-packing was done, giving employment to a number of hands during the winter. Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork in those days was not so high as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are 8 and 10 cents a yard, and pork 2 to 4 cents a pound, and wheat $1 a bushel, then the cottons were 25 cents a yard, while pork was only 1 to 2 cents a pound and wheat 25 cents a bushel. In other words, a bushel of wheat, now-a-days, buys as much cotton goods as ten bushels would then.

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal meat, until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie. As the country filled up with inhabitants, game grew correspondingly scarce, and by 1840–50, he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals —the descendants of those left by home-sick emigrants who had returned East—multiplied and thrived in a wild state, their subsistence being chiefly acorns, nuts, sedge stalks and flesh of carcasses and small vermin. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply for a number of years. In some sections of the West, they became altogether too numerous for comfort, and the citizens met, organized and adopted measures for their extermination.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many a backwoodsman gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee line" for its home, which, when found, would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked, and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away. Several gallons would thus be often taken from a single tree, and, by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. When the honey was a year old or less, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candied" honey. In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied, and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground, and some honey has been taken from such places.

THE SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of the West was the ague, "fever and ague," or "chills and fever," as it was variously termed. In the fall, almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons. Everybody looked pale and sallow, as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and malaria, such as is abundant in a new, timbered country. The impurities from them, combined with those which came from bad dietetics, engorged the liver and deranged the whole vital machinery. By and by the shock would come, and come in the form of a shake, followed by a fever. These would be regular, on certain hours every alternate day—sometimes every day or every third day. When you had the chill, you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect, indeed it was! Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't have even any Sundays or holidays.

After the fever went down, you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, or threshing machine, or jarring machine and came out, not killed, but you sometimes wish

you had been. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite was crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good-for-nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You felt that even the sun had a sickly shine about it.

About this time, you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole State of Ohio as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby and your traps and went back "yander to Ole Virginny," "Pennsylvany," "Maryland," or the "Jarseys." You didn't sing, but you felt, the following:

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door.

Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I'm too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting, in quaint phrase, what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took Gen. Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of "roots and yarbs," and whisky, etc., with a faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

The primitive log schoolhouse was erected in every neighborhood as soon as there were a dozen children to attend school. The general architecture of this original academy of the wilderness was the same as that already described for the cabin; the difference being that the furniture of the schoolhouse consisted exclusively of benches for seats and a desk fastened to the wall on two sides of the room, behind the principal row of benches, on which the pupils did their writing and laid articles not used for the time being. These writing desks were simply rough slabs, resting upon pins driven inclined into the wall, and they extended nearly the whole length and width of the building. The fire-place averaged larger than those in dwellings.

Imagine such a house, with the children seated around, the teacher on one end of a bench or in a chair, with no desk, and you have a view of the whole scene. The "schoolmaster" has just called "Books! books!"

at the door, and the scholars have just run in, almost out of breath from vigorous play, taken their seats and are, for the moment, hurriedly "saying over their lessons" in a loud whisper, preparatory to recitation. While they are thus engaged, the teacher is, perhaps, sharpening a few quill pens for the pupils, for no other kind of writing pen had been thought of as yet. In a few minutes, he calls up an urchin to say his A B C's. The little boy stands beside the teacher, perhaps leaning against him. The teacher, with his pen-knife (urchin wishes he owned such a knife), points to the first letter, and asks what it is. The little fellow remains silent, for he does not know what to say. "A," says the teacher; "A," echoes the urchin. Teacher then points to the next, when the same programme is carried out, and so on, with three or four letters a day, and day after day until the "boy has got all his A B C's by heart." At the conclusion of these exercises, the teacher bids the "Major" to go to his seat and study his letters, and when he comes to a letter he doesn't know to come to him and he will tell him. Accordingly, he returns to his seat, looks on his book a little while, and then goes trudging across the floor to the master, pointing to a letter outside of his lesson, and holds it up awkwardy in front of the teacher's face. He is told that that letter is not in his lesson, and he needn't study it now, and he trudges, smilingly as he catches the eye of some one, back to his seat again; but why he smiled he has no definite idea.

To prevent wearing the books out at the lower corner, every pupil was expected to keep a "thumb-paper" under his thumb as he held the book in his hand, which was then the custom, there being no desks in front of the scholars. Even then the books were soiled and worn through at this place in a few weeks, so that a part of many lessons were gone. Consequently, the request was often made, "Master, may I borrow Jimmy's book, to git my lesson in? Mine hain't in my book; it's tore out." It was also customary to use book pointers, to point out the letters or words in study as well as in recitation. The black stem of the maiden-hair fern was a favorite material from which pointers were made.

The a-b, ab, scholars through with, perhaps the second or third reader class would be called up, who would stand in a row in front of the teacher, "toeing the mark," which was actually a chalk or charcoal mark, or a crack, and, commencing at one end of the class, one would read the first "verse," the next the second, and so on round and round, Sunday school fashion, taking the paragraphs in the order they occur. Whenever a pupil hesitated at a word, the teacher would pronounce it for him. And this was all there was of the reading exercise.

Those studying arithmetic were but little classified, and they were, therefore, generally called forward singly and interviewed, or the teacher would visit them at their seats. A lesson, comprising several "sums," would be given for the next day to those in classes, while others would press forward without any regard to quantity. Whenever the learner came to a "sum he couldn't do," he would go to the teacher with it—unless he was a drone—and the teacher would do it for him.

In geography, no wall maps were used, no drawing required, and the studying and recitation comprised only the "getting-by-heart" names and places. The recitation proceeded like this: "Where is Norfolk?" "In the southeastern part of Virginia." "What bay between Maryland and Virginia?" "Chesapeake." "What is the capital of Pennsylvania?" Harrisburg." "Where does the Susquehannah River rise?" "In New York."

When the hour for writing arrived, the time was announced by the mas-

ter, and every pupil learning the art would throw his feet over and around under the writing desk, facing the greased paper or glass window, and proceed to "follow copy," which was invariably set by the teacher at his leisure moments, not by rule, but by as nice a stroke of the pen as he could make. Blue ink and blue paper were both common, and a "blue time" the learner often had of it.

About half past 10 o'clock, the master would announce, "School may go out," which meant "little play-time," in the children's parlance, called in modern times "recess" or "intermission." Sometimes the boys and girls were allowed to have this intermission separately. Between play times, the request, "Master, may I go out?" was often iterated, to the annoyance of the teacher and the disturbance of the school.

At about half-past 11 o'clock, or a little later, the teacher would announce, "Scholars may now get their spelling lessons," and then, in prospect of "big play time" being near at hand, they would, with the characteristic loud whisper, "say over" to themselves the lesson a given number of times. "Master, I've said my lesson over four times," would sometimes be heard. A few minutes before 12, the "little spelling class" would recite, and then the "big spelling class." The latter would comprise the larger scholars and the greater part of the school. They would stand in a row, toeing the mark in the midst of the floor, or standing with their backs against an unoccupied portion of the wall. One end of the class was the "head," the other the "foot," and when the pupil spelled a missed word correctly he would "go up," "turning down" all those who had missed it. The recitation done, the class would number, the head pupil numbering as at the foot, where he or she would take station next time, to have another opportunity of turning them all down. Before taking their seats, the teacher would say, "School's dismissed," which was the signal for every child rushing for his dinner, and enjoying the "big play-time." The same programme would also be followed on closing school in the afternoon.

"Past the Pictures." This phrase had its origin in the practice of pioneer schools which used Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, toward the back part of which were a few reading lessons illustrated with pictures—as the mastiff, the stag, the squirrel, the boy stealing apples, the partial lawyers, the milk-maid's day dream, and poor Tray. Succeeding this illustrated portion of the book were a few more spelling exercises, of a peculiar kind; and when a scholar succeeded in reaching these he was said to be "past the pictures," and was looked up to as being smarter and more learned than most other youths expected to be. Hence the application of this phrase came to be extended to other affairs in life, especially where scholarship was involved.

SPELLING AND SINGING SCHOOLS.

These were held at night, at the schoolhouse, when a general frolic was had, and sometimes mischief was done by the "rowdies." On assembling for the spelling match, two youths would volunteer as "captains," to "choose sides" and have a contest. Various methods were adopted, even in the same neighborhood, for conducting this exciting exercise. Sometimes "tally" would be kept; at other times a system of cross-spelling would be followed, commencing at the head or at the foot, or they would spell straight round, or have a "word-catcher" appointed for each side, or would "turn down," etc. After an hour's contest, an intermission was had, which was indeed a lively time for conversation. After recess, the

practice was to have a regular spelling down, sometimes the sides chosen at the first taking their places so as to carry on a sort of double contest, and sometimes taking all the assembly promiscuously. The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, with many, was the most interesting part of the evening's performance.

The singing school was of later introduction, but afforded equal advantage for a jubilee. These occasions were looked forward to with great anticipation, even by the older folks.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

In pioneer times, when Indian alarms were frequent, it was customary for the frontiersman to take his rifle to the field with him and keep it near by. Often they would also carry a butcher knife, tomahawk and pistol about their persons. A stick would be set up near the gun, so that it could readily be found in case of emergency. It must have been painful to work in such suspense, taking some noise to be an Indian alarm several times every day, in one instance for two long years without interruption. Many an exciting experience is related by old settlers in connection with this tedious, cumbersome process of opening up and cultivating their farms.

BEES.

Not honey bees, but quilting bees, husking bees, apple parings, log rollings and house raisings, etc., were jolly occasions, when a great deal of work was done, and often a deal of whisky drank, too. In corn-huskings, the women often took part. In the evening of such days, a grand supper would be served, and after the older and more sedate had left, the remainder would indulge in an old-fashioned dance.

Saturday afternoons were generally holidays for those who lived at or near villages, the most public cross-roads, etc., when they would assemble to witness the militia drill, drink whisky, do mischief, and have a general jollification.

A RETROSPECT.

Ohio is a grand State; taking it all in all, it is one of the two or three greatest in the Union. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for many generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate; is conveniently situated in the nation and with reference to the large markets. But for her present standing, she owes much to the sturdy pioneers whose unremitting toil is referred to in these pages. How great the transformation they have wrought, and amid what troubles!

And now, how natural to turn our mental vision back to the log-cabin days of half a century ago, and contrast those rude dwellings with the elegant mansion of to-day. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered, in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings and early struggles. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. At the right

stands the spinning wheel, while in the further end of the room the loom looms up with a dignity peculiarly its own. Strings of drying apple and poles of drying pumpkin are overhead. Opposite the door stands the great walnut table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and shining delf catch and reflect the fire's flame as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner of the room is "mother's bed," and under it the trundle bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. Toward another corner is "mother's workstand," upon which lies the Bible, evidently much used, and its family record, telling of parents and friends a long way off; and telling, too, of children

"Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal and some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of the Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench well notched and whittled and carved, and a few old chairs complete the furniture of the room; and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us, for a moment, watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies that he does not know. But see the pair on whom age sits "frosty but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do their lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who, that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privation, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history; and as we retire through its low doorway and note the heavy, battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem but an Arabian Night's dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell the story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.

CHAPTER IV.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE WHETSTONE VALLEY.

BY CAPT. GEORGE BECKLEY.

ON the 12th day of October, 1821, my father, John Beckley, with my mother and eight children, of whom I was the eldest (not yet seventeen years old), after a weary drive of twenty-five days, via Circleville, from Northumberland County, Penn., arrived at Wyatt's Tavern, the last brick house on that road in Northwestern Ohio, a half-mile above Norton and about two miles south of the Greenville treaty line. Here had been Fort Morrow, of the war of 1812. Mr. Wyatt very kindly tendered us the use of one of the block-houses of the fort as a shelter until we could select a lot of land and build a cabin. The next morning found us in our temporary home, without a bedstead, table, chair or any furniture; but in contrast with these privations, we were visited by many kind neighbors, who bade us welcome to our new home that was to be. Mr. Wyatt advised my father to go up the Whetstone, where his son Daniel lived (the town of Caledonia is on part of the land he owned), and where Thomas Van Horn, his son-in-law, had a cabin, about where Mr. Koch's barn now stands. Accordingly, he mounted his horse and wended his way through an almost trackless wilderness to Wyatt's, and then and there he made his first meal on corn bread; but it was not the last one, I assure you.

Meanwhile, we discovered what kind of society we were to have "up Whetstone." Here came a half-dozen or more Wyandot Indians, going into the white settlements on a trading expedition. They had their ponies loaded with divers articles of merchandise, such as cranberries, honey, splint baskets, wooden butter ladles, moccasins, etc., for which they took in exchange sickataw (salt), koosh-koosh (pork), na-hah (meal), flour, or almost anything in the shape of clothing or implements. They were very curious and friendly, shaking hands with every one, and saying, "How-a-muttera." We took it for granted that these were no bad or profane words, as they seemed to feel pleasant and happy.

After enjoying the hospitality of Messrs. Wyatt and Van Horn, they settled the point that my father should enter the lot now owned by T. A. Anderson, where Philip Huff now lives. Jeremiah Coldern and Isaiah Mattix were employed to build a cabin, which was soon completed according to agreement. Then came Wyatt and Van Horn with another team, and assisted us to our new home. There being no roads then, we came on the old Sandusky road five miles, to where the old Rupp farm now is; then we did not see another house until we came to Tommy Van Horn's. We crossed Grave Creek near the old Kinnear farm; crossed Grape Run near where Mr. Fetter now lives; thence came direct for T. Van Horn's; thence we had the Upper Sandusky and Owl Creek Indian trail direct for our cabin—for it stood on the trail.

Now for a description of that memorable pioneer cabin. It was composed of round logs, eighteen feet long, slightly scutched down on the in-

side; a door and two six-pane windows cut out and checked up; the floors were made of puncheons, split out of logs, the lower one roughly hewn, the upper one not hewn; an outside chimney, without a stone or brick in it, all made of mud and wood. We brought sash and glass from Delaware for the windows, and two ash boards from Norton, of which we made a door and table. Then we cut down a walnut tree, and cut and split out timber for bedsteads, chairs, frames and any other furniture we might choose to make. Now came to tug of war—a well to dig, and wall, without stone or brick. So we had to dig it square and wall it with timber, and that spoils the water terribly; but it must be endured for the present.

In less than a month after our arrival, there were seven more families on Section 36—three of the Parcell and four of the Packard families.

About that time, Daniel Worline had settled at the mouth of Grave Creek; Amasa Gleason where George Retterer now lives; Mr. Herrington on the Plotner farm, below the Claridon Township line; old Mr. Stuart, with several of his sons' families, a mile below Claridon; James Lambert near Claridon; Messrs. Dickson, Joseph Hornby and Robert Boulton above Claridon; Jacob and Henry Aye where Mrs. James Douce now lives; Mr. Gloyd and Mr. Gaylord on Muskrat Run, near the Nesbit Schoolhouse; Joseph Riley and John Roberts on the lands now owned by T. W. Roberts. The next were old Mr. Allen, and Seth, John and Hiram on the John Thew lot, and Henry Parcell near where the Thew bridge is now. Mr. Parcell was a representative man in our settlement, and will have to bear a conspicuous part in our narrative. He soon after removed up near the mouth of Muddy Run. He had already built several cabins in the settlement. He had a widespread notoriety for his frequent removals. He once removed to Knox County, and in a year or two came back to the old farm again. He would not remove his well, but he knew a better way, and that was to dig and wall up another one. Another good trait he had was never to do things by halves, but always to make finished jobs. At one time, when he had removed his habitation to another part of the farm, he had a young orchard, which was beginning to bear, and, not being willing to leave it behind, he dug the trees up, cut the tops off and gave them a new location. His boys said that the old gentleman sometimes had to call in the aid of his inventive genius as a substitute for a removal, and that was to change the beds, and make all other alterations he could in the cabin "to make things look new."

Reader, you will please pardon us for allowing our boat to be driven so far to leeward by this little side-wind, but here we again resume our course up the Olentangy. The next house up was that of Nathan Clark, another conspicuous man in our settlement, and next, Daniel Wyatt and Tommie Van Horn, before alluded to. We also had a few settlers on the Middle Fork of Whetstone, as Jacob Rice, who yet resides where he first pitched his tent, without e'er a removal excepting from the old houses into the new ones, ever and anon drinking water from that clear and beautiful spring that still flows as freely as ever. A little below him lived Messrs. Arnold and Gordon, on the lot now owned by John A. Weber, and next above him lived Comfort Olds, where Harvey Coen now lives. He subsequently built a treadmill and still-house, made two removals, built a horse-mill each time and a still-house at one time, and lastly went to Pulaski County, Ind., built a water mill on the Tippecanoe River, and from thence "passed over to the other side." The next, last and uppermost man on that branch, that I know of, was old Benjamin Sharrock, where he yet lives, a mile above where Iberia is now. This about ends the catalogue of settlers living on these waters (that we now call to mind) who were here in the autumn of 1821.

Our localities were not then described by political geography, with towns and villages, as they now are. They were then called "settlements." Ours was usually known as "Muddy Run settlement;" then "Beadle's settlement," named after old David Beadle, where Bucyrus is now; then "Hosford's" or "Loverick's settlement," where Galion now is; "Sharrock's settlement," where old Benjamin Sharrock yet lives, about a mile above Iberia; "Harding's settlement," near Blooming Grove; "Mosier's," or the "Quaker settlement," above Cardington; "Norton settlement," at Norton, which was our nearest post office, and that or Mansfield was the nearest post office to Beadle's settlement; the next in order was the "Radnor settlement," below Middletown, and lastly "Kirby's" or "Welsh's settlement," in Grand Prairie Township, on the Indian trail from Owl Creek to Upper Sandusky, through where Caledonia now is. This Indian trail was all the road we had anywhere through this region, yet all through the winter and early spring emigrants were alighting down for settlement like Colorados on a potato patch. We must have roads from one settlement to the other, and more especially east and south to the old settlements, for flour and corn-meal. As for meat, milk, butter and vegetables, our settlements were soon self-sustaining. The *modus operandi* we will endeavor to give further on.

Our method of locating and opening roads was very simple. No petitions, no County Commissioners, no Viewers, no Surveyor and no thirty days' notice. But one or two professional hunters, who had chased the deer, the turkey and the raccoon all over and over the proposed route for said road, would take an ax or two and start on a clear day, when they could be guided by the sun—for they had no compass—and take their course over the highest and driest ground, marking the trees as they proceeded, avoiding swamps and other obstructions as much as possible, and cutting and removing the underbrush as they go. Now you have a road ready for horsemen and footmen. After this, the first man who fell under the dire necessity of going through with a team—which usually was a young pair of steers, not very well "broke," made fast to the tongue of a two-wheeled wagon—took one or two men (the more the better) with axes, to remove small trees, bushes, logs or other obstructions; and once through, our teamsters usually had the courage to think they could return by the same road.

Bridges over streams of water, or causeways over mud-holes between here and Mosier's mill, or the "big road," where Waldo now is, were wholly unknown for many months after our arrival here. We had but one remedy for that evil, and that was, when any one started out for the Owl Creek settlement, or down toward Columbus or Lancaster, the usual places to procure flour or meal, especially in a wet time, he must not forget his ax; and when he saw a bad-looking mud-hole, especially with a few poles lying in it, that was to him conclusive evidence that they had been used by some misguided teamster for the purpose of lifting his wheels out of the mud. The cautious driver now stops his ox-team, which is usually a very easy thing to do; he scans the woods for a new route; he seizes his ax, and vigorously betakes himself to opening another track around the mud-hole. He goes back to his wagon, takes up his whip, says "Gee, Buck," and is past the mud hole, not knowing, or wishing to know, how soon he may see the next one.

Another feature of those pioneer roads through the beech woods was that the wagon seemed to be continually jolting over the high roots near the trees; indeed, in some places, where there was much beech timber, it would seem as if their roots were nearly all above ground.

In the autumn or early spring of 1821, Col. James Kilbourn, of Worthington, a gentleman well-known by the pioneers of Northern Ohio as a land surveyor, a writer of poetry and a ballad singer, came up the Olentangy to a point a few miles east of the center of Marion County, laid out a town in the woods, near the west bank of the above-named river, in Canaan Township, as it was then called, naming this village "Claridon," not forgetting to compose a beautiful song about "Sweet Claridon," wherein the charming and enchanting beauties of nature were most eloquently and vividly described. Several settlers were living near this point, as it was expected that the county seat must be located not many miles "from this very spot," among whom were Amos Earl, Joseph Hornby, Joshua B. Bearse, James Lambert and others; and the prospect of the county seat soon attracted immigrants to this new village. A commodious hotel was soon erected. It was a long cabin, with one or two log partitions, and doorways sawed out and checked up. They were usually made of round logs; then, after they were up, the bark, and sometimes a little of the wood on the inside of the wall, scutched off with a broad-ax. In a few instances, we have known them to hew the outside in the same way. But whether this cabin was hewn on the outside we do not remember. George Shippy was the enterprising host of this pioneer hotel, and simultaneously came Ansel Matoon, a blacksmith, from Worthington; Mr. Broman, a cabinet-maker, and before a twelvemonth passed he had received several orders for coffins. And here, also, came Mr. Norton, a tanner, who commenced a thriving business; but the good man, in a few short months, had to succumb to the pale monster.

In the succeeding spring, a committee was sent from headquarters to select a site for our county seat. Jeremiah McLand (McLene?), at that time a prominent man in our State Government, was one of that committee. After viewing the localities claimed by the different parties to be the most suitable, they set their post on the Sandusky road, near "Jacob's Well," as it was then called. We heard some say it was at a place where there was "neither wood, water nor chips." Then, in consequence of the county seat going to Marion, and the frightful sickness and death during the two autumns of 1822 and 1823, the village of Claridon was nearly depopulated.

At about the same time, Col. Kilbourn laid out the town of Bucyrus; he made another song, and could sing it on all proper occasions.

In the spring of 1821, our branch of Whetstone overflowed its banks several times, and I do not think there was a bridge over that stream from its source to its confluence with the Scioto. After the waters had subsided, the settlers resolved that a bridge must be built over the Olentangy. Henry Parcell was understood to be the architect and engineer in chief of this great enterprise. Accordingly, at the next cabin-raising (of which we usually had several every week), due notice was given of the time and place, and all hands were to be on the ground early, some with their teams (oxen, of course) and log chain, others with axes, mauls and iron wedges, shovels and hoes. Now mind, no allowances were made for delinquencies, other than absolute necessities. "Uncle Henry," as he was familiarly called, was on hand betimes, with all his available force, his four elder sons, John, Dan, Jim and Henry, and two sons-in-law, Nathan and Martin. The Packard connection came up in about equal force. There were old Joshua, an old soldier of the Revolution, Bruce Alanson, Phin. Resh, J. Gearson, Sol Wilkinson, Alonzo and Con Bacon. These were the Parcell

and Packard tribes. Some were detailed with shovels and hoes, leveling the foundations for the abutments, others chopping the logs for same, and right here were the oxen looking at the logs, and ready to drag them up as soon as they were chopped off. Then there were other men ready to fit and build both abutments without delay, and yet other parties were at work with their mauls and wedges, splitting the puncheons to be laid down as soon as the timbers should be placed on the abutments, and before night we had a bridge over the Olentangy that withstood that turbulent stream for many long years.

A brief outline of the way we made use of our time during the first winter we passed in our new homes in the then far West: As you will readily understand, very few could bring any household furniture with them, especially when a family of from four to eight or ten members came four or five hundred miles on a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen or span of horses, much of the way over a very bad road; and many of our immigrants came here just in that way. The first thing to do was to drive your team near a large, fallen tree, near where the cabin was to be built. Now all is in motion; a temporary shelter is quickly constructed; logs must be cut to build the cabin; some of the neighbors (in some places several miles distant) come to see the new-comers, and, if desired, might on the morrow be seen, some with axes, a cross-cut saw and a frow, coming, and before the sun is down a large tree has been cut, sawed and riven into clapboards—enough for the roof. Notice having been circulated, in a day or two the cabin is raised and the roof put on, always on the same day, and we often finished the task by 2 or 3 o'clock, and played a few games at townball afterward; next the puncheons were to be split and hewn for the floors, then a wooden foundation for the chimney, well lined with mud and topped out with sticks and mud; next in order they were to be chinked and daubed. Daubed was an appropriate name for that exercise. After the mud was well mixed for the jambs, back wall, chimney and wall—that for the chimney and walls was usually put on by sleight of hands—for the walls a large double-handful of this mud would be taken up by the "mud smith," thrown into the aperture among the chinking, and then nicely and smoothly troweled on. Doors, tables and cupboards were mostly made of clapboards, nicely split and shaved, as we had several draw-knives in the settlement, and but very few glass windows; but we had a substitute, and that well smeared with oil. Here permit us to relate an incident: One day we heard Aunt Susy Parcell bemoaning the loss of their pet sheep. Yet, after all, she said, "she could hardly see where it was more of a loss than a gain to them; the wool," said she, "will make several pairs of stockings, the hide we converted into a window, and we saved a large cake of tallow; so, you see, we will have stockings, we have a window, to keep the wind from blowing in and give us light by day, and the candles will give us light by night." Thus verifying the proverb that a sheep never dies in debt to its owner.

Our cabin is up and our goods stowed away as best we could, and for the night our beds must be spread on the floor. Now we must go to work and make our furniture. For bedsteads, we had several styles; but the most primitive and simple kind was that with but one post, on this wise: First, bore a hole in the wall, about the height you wish for your bed, about four feet from the corner; bore another hole into the other wall, about six feet from the same corner. Now take a stick of wood, of any desirable size, round, square or of any shape, for your post; bore two holes,

at right angles, about the height of those in the walls; get two poles, one four and a half and the other six and a half feet long, drive the end of one into each wall, and the other ends into your post. Now fasten two more poles near the walls, or lay clapboards on the front rail, and the other end on the logs in the wall, and your bedstead is complete. Of course we had chairs, tables, bedsteads and other furniture of many patterns, fashions and styles—all made of green lumber—some of round poles, others would split them out of large trees and dress them out. And tools were not easily obtained. Perhaps A had an inch auger, B had a saw, C had some nails, etc., and all must lend and borrow more or less. A large portion of the men followed hunting, many of whom would enjoy their evenings at dressing deer skins. It took two buckskins to make a pair of pants, and two fawn skins to make a pair for a boy. We saw two little girls who wore dresses made of fawn skins. They were of a purple color, were neatly made and looked well. They both grew up to be ladies of respectability. The eldest has long since passed over to the other side; the younger sister yet resides in this county, but whether she remembers her nice little fawn-skin dress I could not say, but I do think if she could remember how tidy they looked, she would feel proud of this memorial of those days of her childhood.

But in connection with dressing deer skins, we had all the hickory-nuts, hazel-nuts, walnuts and butternuts that we could dispose of. Hogs kept fat all the winter on the mast, of which there was an abundance for several successive seasons. When the soft-shelled hickory-nuts were plenty, the deer would chiefly subsist on them.

Not only were wild game and bees plenty here, but hogs also. No matter how tame they were when brought here, as soon as the mast began to fall they would stray off and become wild by being constantly frightened and harassed by men who were hunting their pigs. Every person having cattle or pigs had his peculiar ear-mark recorded by the Township Clerk. To-day you have a dozen or more fine, fat hogs, which have been about home every day of their lives, to-morrow they don't come, and you never hear of them again.

This compelled parties who had lost their hogs to offer a large premium for their recovery, and that was no less than one-half, which was freely given. This fine prospect for gain brought numbers of hog-hunters into the field, but, strange to tell, quite a large number of those benevolent pig-hunters either forgot or were otherwise prevented from returning to the owners their half, but quietly and carefully salted them all down, asking no questions.

We will now bring to your view another scene, contrasting joy with sorrow, hope with despair and disappointment. Every family was here in the wild woods on their first trial to raise food for future support. No one had so much as a potato patch until he cleared a field in the green woods; and it was a hard task to get from three to five acres of ground ready for the plow in proper season for our spring crops. All the trees over eighteen inches in diameter were usually left standing, and deadened by chopping a girdle through the bark and sapwood of each tree.

After our corn-field, of four or five acres (and but few had more than that), was cleared, the plowing was commenced among the trees, stumps and roots, and with such plows! all with wooden mold-boards. Many farmers made their own plows, for the very good reason that there was not a mechanic of that kind within twenty miles of here that we knew of. As

John Quincy Roads

the corn is planted, here are all sorts of birds and squirrels, black squirrels, gray squirrels, red squirrels and ground squirrels, digging after it; but fortunately potatoes, beans and other vegetables were not molested. As soon as the corn began to have ears, all these pests came down, and many fields were nearly or totally consumed by them, excepting what was consumed by the families before the grain was ripe. We continued shooting them until there was no more ammunition to be had either in Delaware or Mansfield, our nearest stores; then Daniel Parcell and I attacked them in Indian style, with bows and arrows, and succeeded tolerably well even in that way. Our whole population was compelled to depend upon the old settlements for their breadstuffs for another year at least, and but few having either money or means to buy with, left no other way but for the most able-bodied member of the household to go where he could obtain grain for work, and in this way procure bread for his family.

This scarcity of grain was another cause of our hogs straying off and becoming wild. There was no corn to winter them on, consequently they must go to the woods and procure their own subsistence, and when we wanted a piece of pork we had to seek, but were not always sure to find, but when we did find them they were usually fat enough to kill at any time of the year.

Our cattle usually came through the winter on wild hay in tolerable condition, if it was well put up, and we gave them plenty of it.

Next year, our prospects began to look much brighter. We had now more than double the acreage of cleared lands, and most of the last year's corn-fields had been sown to wheat, which looked promising for a bountiful harvest. Our good people determined on making an attempt at curtailing the ravages of the squirrels on our incoming crops, and for this purpose a squirrel hunt was proposed, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangement. A subscription paper was circulated, and each one subscribed as many bushels of corn as he thought proper, to be paid the next fall; then the prizes were arranged accordingly. The man who produced the largest number of squirrel scalps took the highest prize, and so on, the hunting to continue two days. On the afternoon of the second day, the scalps were to be counted and the several prizes awarded. It also came to pass that this committee, or some other committee, had provided a full supply of whisky, maple sugar and eggs; whereupon another committee was appointed to mix, mingle and commingle those three ingredients into a fluid which they called egg-nog. It was a time long to be remembered; and it has often been said that there was but one man who left that place sober, and that was Daniel Parcell, who had never been known to take a dram.

This summer brought us our first wheat harvest, and it did not come before it was needed, as flour and corn meal had become scarce. We cut some sheaves, threshed them, winnowed the chaff out, boiled the wheat and ate it with milk. We lived on that kind of food while we cut and stacked nearly all of our first crop. Now, as soon as the wheat was dry enough to grind, there were other things to be learned. The first was to make a threshing-floor. This was done by shoveling off the surface of the ground, throwing some water on, and tramping it down as smooth as possible. Some would thresh it out with flails, others would yoke up one or two yoke of oxen, chain them together and have them tramp it out. Now the threshing was completed, the wheat with the chaff heaped up, and the floor swept, but no fanning mill, perhaps, within twenty miles of us. Here was another dilemma; but the inventive genius of man again came to our

aid. With a heavy linen sheet, one man at each side rolls his side in about a quarter or half a yard; now they observe which way the wind blows, take their positions accordingly and commence flapping the winnowing-sheet rapidly, producing a strong current of air near the ground, while the third man, with a scoop or some other vessel, scatters the wheat and chaff before this winnowing-sheet, blowing the chaff out, and doing it tolerably well, too. But flapping the sheet is very fatiguing work, often producing blisters on the fingers in a few moments. After the wheat was cleaned, the next thing to be done was to yoke the oxen, hitch to a cart or pair of wheels, load up and start for Mount Vernon, to mill; and there would be plenty of our good neighbors impatiently awaiting our return in order to borrow some flour.

After the death of Mr. Norton, the tanner, at Claridon, the settlers were much in need of a tanner, as leather was a cash article, and no stores, as yet, nearer than Mansfield and Delaware, until Mr. A. Holmes brought a few goods to Marion, and E. B. & Charles Merriman commenced with a small shop in Bucyrus. Most of their goods were then brought from Pittsburg on wagons, and after a two-horse wagon-load of goods, wares and merchandise were piled up and exposed to the view of customers, it was a rare sight. But not many years after it sometimes so happened that a five or six horse team would be driven up to the door of a store-room in Marion or Bucyrus, which had been laden at Baltimore or Philadelphia and brought all the way over rivers, mountains and valleys without change, right fresh from headquarters, in less than four weeks, "cheaper than the cheapest!" (No middle men in the case.) Sole leather, 37½ cents per pound; bar iron, 11 cents; nails, 12½ cents; muslins and prints, 25 to 37½ cents a yard, etc.

The pioneers of Marion County did not suffer from chills and fevers alone; but another form of disease, more to be dreaded than the fevers, was that fearful scourge, the milk-sickness, which was most fatal in the rich valleys of the Cuquaw and Grave Creeks, where there were but few families which did not experience more or less of the fearful effects of this terrible disease, either on man or beast. But few of the people being acquainted with its effects, its cure or preventive, and having but few physicians (and at first none, that I remember of), and when the first ones came here they were mostly unacquainted with it, a large per cent of these cases proved fatal. Some parents would go or send to Mount Vernon, Delaware, Mansfield, Columbus or Lancaster, and provide a supply of jalap, calomel, "tartar mattix," etc., and doctor their families and neighbors; others would boil a kettleful of butternut bark and make up a batch of butternut pills, or dig up a quantity of blue flag, Culver, May-apple or blood-root, pulverize and swallow them, or take them in pills or decoction, just as might suit the fancy of the giver or receiver. But this state of things did not long continue. We soon had plenty of doctors traversing the highways and byways, so much that any one who wished to be doctored could be so treated to his heart's content.

The next year, 1824, Dr. Lee, from Mount Vernon, came to our relief. He brought his family, and resided in the Vanhorn cabin before mentioned. From that time on we were not unusually afflicted with sickness.

About this time, Amariah and John Thorp built a saw mill, about four miles above where Caledonia now is, and still further up the stream another was put in operation by Mr. Eberhart, and several others were built on the Middle Fork by Jacob Rice, William Shafer, Benjamin Masters, John McKinstry, Benjamin Sharrock and others. All the above-named mills were

driven by water-power, and consequently there was not enough water in those streams to keep them in operation during more than half the year, thereby causing our enterprising fellow-citizens to erect another class of flouring mills, to be propelled by horse-power. Of these there were two kinds; one was by hitching four horses to the arms of the master wheel, similar to the horse-powers used at the present day; the other kind was by the tread-wheel. The first mills of this kind we remember of were Adams', below Bucyrus, Snyder's and Adrian's, northwest of where Galion now is, and in a few years there were plenty of them throughout the "region round about;" and usually, when we took a grist to one of them, and it was ground and the toll taken out, it transpired that there was not much left for the poor customer to take home, and that not Superfine XXX; but that was better than the hominy-block or the hand mill.

In the autumn of 1823 or 1824, our good old sires conceived the idea of inaugurating an English school. The site of the "schoolhouse" was in Mr. Charles Larrabee's field, about ten rods southwest of where Mr. Sullivan S. Place's house now stands.

The next move was a day appointed to commence the structure. The logs were twenty-four feet long. The foundation was laid the first day and several rounds of logs notched down, and in a few days we had the model schoolhouse for all the "region round about." It was composed of round logs, but the logs on the inside were slightly hewn down with a broad-ax. The floors were of puncheons, split out of logs and hewn, leaving a fire-place in the center of the room, with a chimney in the shape of an inverted funnel over it. The upper floor was made of the same kind of plank as the lower one, the only difference being that the joints in the upper floor were filled and besmeared with mud, making the room very warm and comfortable.

We had three windows, two of paper and one of glass. They were arranged in this wise: On the east and west sides a log was cut out of the wall, and small sticks of wood set in about ten inches apart, and paper pasted to the logs and to those sticks, serving in the place of window-sash. The paper was then well smeared with raccoon's oil, through which the light would penetrate much better than without the oil. Then we had a six-pane window in the north side, filled with glass. Next in order was our school furniture. For this we cut a straight grained linden, about two feet in diameter and near the length of the room, split it into four planks and hewed one face on each; the two widest ones, resting on large pins driven into the wall, served as desks, and the other two we made into long benches to sit upon. Other seats were made in the same way, with never a piece to rest our backs against.

Now, it may not be amiss to give a list of the householders in this school district, namely, Henry Parcell, Josiah B. Packard, Jason Gleason, John Humphrey, Solomon S. Wilkinson, William Shaffer, Samuel Spurdion, Noah Lee, John Lindsay, Adam Hipsher, John Beckley, James Larrabee, Joseph W. Larrabee, William Van Buskirk, John Lee (Beech), William Garberson, Daniel Wyatt, Nathan Clark, Jacob Rice and Benjamin Bell.

I believe I had the honor of teaching the first school in the little village of Letimberville. A list of the householders of this district may be of interest, for comparison with the present settlers, to wit: Henry Parcell, Peter Weyand, Christian Long, James McCauley, James Young, John Foos, Jesse Foos, Samuel J. Hill, Seth Knowles, Job McCumber, Peter Spyher, Joseph Lykins, Thomas Monnett, Martin McGowen, John Reeder, Thomas F. Johnston, Constant Bowen, Charles Wilson, Mrs. Smith, Jackson Dow-

ling, John Vanworst, Daniel Hipsher and William Quay. Charles Wilson kept a store and tavern; Jackson and David Dowling, carpenters; Alexander Kirkpatrick, blacksmith; Thomas M. Smith, shoe-maker, etc.

I taught school at Judge Idleman's cross-roads in the winters of 1829, 1830 and 1831, at $10 per month and "board around." The School Committee urged the propriety of having their school taught at low wages in consideration of being promptly paid on the last day of the term. That promise was kept to the letter. At that time there was but a small portion of the tuition fund raised by taxation—about from one-third to one-half—and the balance was to be paid by the householder according to the number of days each one sent; and verily, on the afternoon of the last day of the term, after notice had been given, those householders presented themselves at the Captain's office, and paid each one his apportionment. The names of the householders, that I remember of, were Jacob Idleman, William Pontius, Philip Felter, Jacob Kepnor, John James, Jr., Abraham Hardin, George Rupp, Joseph Boyd, James Johnson, John Myers, William David, Cyrus Brown, Mrs. Carpenter, John Jones, Sr., and Hiram Wilcox.

We also had other experiences on the banks of this Olentangy River. One was on a contract with William Smith, above King's mill, for a three-year-old colt which he valued at $30, for which I agreed to clear seven acres of bottom land, namely, to grub it, as it was termed, and chop all the trees up to eighteen inches in diameter, chop all the old logs, all linn trees of all sizes, trim and chop the same, as all the balance of the logs, about fourteen feet long, suitable to roll up in heaps for burning; also to burn the brush, thus to make it ready for rolling. I was terribly deceived in the amount of labor it would take to clear away those linn trees, and there were many of them on the seven acres.

We also had the pleasure of clearing several other fields, further up the creek, on Section 16, one the farm now owned by Mr. George Retterer, then owned by John Gilson, also for Aunt Amelia Rogers, Amasa Gleason, Josiah Williams, Daniel Gilson and others. All cleared much after the same style as that for Billy Smith, excepting "all the linn." But we could afford to be a little more charitable toward him, as he was very pious—much more so than those chaps above him were.

Once upon a time, I was down the Whetstone on secular business, when at nightfall I applied at Mr. George Retterer's for lodging, which was readily complied with, and in the morning, after a sumptuous breakfast, I tendered him the needful for his hospitality, which was promptly refused, saying he would take no pay from the man who cleared the first trees from the land upon which he was then raising his bread. Long live George Retterer, and may his shadow never grow less!

At an early period of our history, Mr. William Shaffer, then living on the farm now owned by Mr. Samuel Hill, in Scott Township, conceived the idea of erecting a mill, to be driven by horse-power, but before it was completed he sold his lands to George Hoshaur, and bought the land now owned by Mr. John Pittman, on the Middle Fork of the Whetstone Creek, where he soon had a small grist mill in operation, and subsequently a small distillery was thereunto annexed, thereby enabling his customers to mitigate both hunger and thirst. He afterward sold to Jacob Kistler. He next built a saw mill on Thorn Run, afterward known as Bockoven's mill. Mr. Kistler sold his mill and still to Abraham Krisely; the next owner was David Rettick, and lastly it came into possession of Jacob Rice. About this time, Hiram Morse, the next neighbor above the mill, commenced a

prosecution against Mr. Rice for damages, resulting in a vexatious and protracted law-suit, and the mill was abandoned.

About the time this mill was built, Messrs. Apt and Strawman, formerly from Switzerland, settled on Thorn Run, and were soon afterward joined by Messrs. Glathart and Glause, also from Switzerland.

About 1828, came Elder John Parcell, from Knox County, who failed not to make his mark in the advancement of our community. He was a master mechanic at the carpenter and joiner business, and had been a Baptist minister. From him several of us learned how to construct frame buildings. His method was first to make his mortises and tenons, bore the pin-holes through the mortises, put his frame together, mark his draw-bore on the tenons, take them out far enough to bore them through, then put them together and tack them with hook pins. Square your work by the 6, 8 and 10 problem in order to scribe his braces, then his work was laid out. But about that time we heard several reports of a Yankee, down East somewhere, who could frame a building without trying any of his work until he was ready to put it up, and it would all come together complete. But our carpenters would believe no such thing, until they saw some crazy Yankee demonstrate the problem, when they had to "gove him up."

About 1830, Mr. Parcell bought the eighty-acre lot of Manning Richardson, and forty acres of Daniel Wyatt, on which the original town plat of Caledonia was laid out a year or two after this time. He commenced erecting a frame house for a store room on the Boham lot, and after the house was finished Mr. L. Van Buskirk joined with him as a partner, or assistant, but think he was a partner. They obtained their stock of goods of Daniel S. Norton, of Mount Vernon. This little store, small though it was, saved us many a weary trip to Bucyrus or Marion.

Soon after the store was in operation, Mr. Parcell commenced building a saw mill, succeeded by a grist mill, where F. Fisher's mill now is. He also contemplated the laying out of a town plat there, whereupon several cabins were built on the contemplated town site, but the town was not legally laid out and recorded until after Mr. Parcell had sold the tract of land from the center of Marion street north to the half-section line to W. S. Farrington and C. H. Weed, and the south part to Richard Wilson and G. P. Cherry. These gentlemen had the town plat surveyed by Samuel Holmes, named it Caledonia and recorded it on the 11th day of April, 1834.

Mr. Farrington brought a stock of goods here in the spring of 1833, and occupied the old store room until he built a new one on the corner now occupied by H. Hunter. About the same time, Messrs. House and L. Van Buskirk opened as a new firm on the east side of the street. Isaac Cherry built the house now occupied by J. R. Riley; Josiah Boyce built a hotel at Cross' corner; Samuel Littlefield had a chair factory on the bank of the creek, but soon afterward died, and was succeeded in the business by Garry Clark, who had his turning lathe driven by dogs on a tread-wheel. Among the other pioneer mechanics were John W. Dexter and Robert McBride, shoe-makers; Joseph and Charles Wooley, blacksmiths, and G. P. Cherry, tanner and currier.

Waldo, Iberia and Letimberville were all inaugurated at about the same time. Waldo being situated on the west bank of Whetstone, on the old Columbus & Lower Sandusky road, where the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike separates from this old road, in a rich and fertile district of country, was then thought to be a favorable site for a thriving country village, about midway between Delaware and Marion, and perhaps would have been

if there never had been a railroad built; but all points cannot expect to be especially favored by those institutions.

There existed about that time, round about Letimbervill-, a few specimens of the genus homo that were a caution to all honest men. They seemed to be properly organized and drilled for any task. It was not unusual for a fat hog, a heifer, bee-hive or any other kind of "goods and chattels" to mysteriously disappear and never more be heard from. One instance: William Quay, after he had butchered his winter's meat made a large quantity of sausage (for a large family), and hung them up in an outhouse to dry. On the next morning, Mrs. Quay went into the old house to get a nice mess of sausage for breakfast, when lo! to her horror and to the horror of the whole family, not an ounce of sausage was to be found, and never was heard of until Harvey Larrabee obtained the particulars of the whole transaction from one of the members of this organized gang of marauders in Texas. Such cases were transpiring in the neighborhood monthly or weekly, without any case ever having been detected that we remember of.

The Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike was made by a company, and organized by a few speculators in and about Columbus, who obtained a charter and a grant of every alternate section or tier of sections where it went through Government lands. It was obtained about the year 1828. Col. James Kilbourn was one of the master spirits in this great enterprise for the benefit of the growing West. George Ulsh lives on a tier of turnpike lands; next in order was where Joshua Sechel lives; next, where Capt. Knowles and the Walton farm is; next, Thomas F. Johnston's and Henry Johnston's. These alternate tiers, through this county, were usually several miles wide—wide enough to make up for losses where the Government lands had been bought. The whole distance from Columbus to Sandusky by this road was about one hundred and six miles. By the terms of this charter, said road was to be made of "good and substantial material," well drained and kept in good repair. But instead, it was made of only such material as could be plowed and scraped in, composed of sods, muck and clay. I do not remember of seeing even one wagon-load of stone or gravel that had been hauled on it from one end to the other; yet this company, after having received all these Government lands, had the bold hardihood to put up toll-gates and collect the same rates of toll for traveling on their "clay pike," "mud pike," or whatever they might call it, as was charged on good ones. You may imagine what kind of a road it was in a wet season. We have often known teamsters to be compelled to call upon their neighbors to bring their teams and help them haul their wagons out of mud-holes near the toll-gates, where they were compelled to pay toll before they were allowed to go through. This grievance having been endured a dozen or more years, we had petitions printed and circulated from one end of this road to the other, which were signed by nearly every man to whom they were presented, and were sent to the care of George Sharp, of Delaware, Representative in the Legislature from this district, who had the matter investigated, which disclosed the fact that the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Company had perpetrated a gigantic fraud upon the good people all along the vicinity of this road. About this time, the teamsters began to demolish the toll-gates, whereupon the company promptly instituted legal proceedings against the offenders, but they were signally vanquished, and down went all the toll-gates; and that was about the last we ever head of that turnpike company.

In 1847 or 1848, the Mad River Railroad, connecting Sandusky City with Cincinnati, was put in operation. Next in order was the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, completed in 1851, and the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railway in 1853.

Lands soon advanced from $8 to $40 per acre; horses from $60 to $150 per head, with other farm products in about the same proportion. On the contrary, commodities of importation, such as iron, cottons, sugar, salt, etc., became cheaper, thus proving a decided benefit to the farmer.

This unprecedented advance in the value of property stimulated our enterprising people to construct public roads, bridges, expensive public buildings and private improvements of all sorts.

The first reaper I ever saw was near Bucyrus, in A. D. 1848. It was a rude looking apology, compared with those now in use. About the same time, the first corn-planters and wheat drills were invented. Our farmers were very tardy in purchasing wheat drills when they were first introduced, until offers were made to let any farmer have a drill for the difference of a crop sown by drill or broadcast on twenty-five acres. The difference, in several instances, was so great, in favor of the drill, as to be about double the common price of them. Almost simultaneously came the corn plows, single and double, with many other improvements for the benefit of the farmers. So it was in every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industries.

In our first remembrance, there was no such thing known as a shoe closed up with pegs. Then, after they came into use, every shoe-maker had to learn to whittle his pegs out with his shoe-knife; but not many months after that, Mr. Yankee had his machine in operation for making pegs. He was able to measure any size of his pegs out to his customers by the bushel, which produced an entire revolution in that branch of business.

So it was with common farm implements. When Mr. Farmer wanted a new ax, a hammer, a draw-knife, a chisel, a fork of any kind, or a hoe, all he had to do was to go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have them made. Our young men cannot imagine what clumsy kind of tools their "granddads" had to work with. The vast improvement that has been made in the mode and manner of manufacturing iron from the ore to a cambric needle, a razor, ship anchor, or the most gigantic steam engine is almost incomprehensible! Go into whatever department you may choose, and you will see one man with a horse or two and a simple machine of some kind, perform with ease the amount of labor which would have required ten men half a century ago.

BY WILLIAM LARUE, MARCH, 1872.

"I moved into Marion Township in the fall of 1823. I first lived in a cabin built by Marcus Briggs, in the northwest corner of the township, on a farm since owned by Southwicks. I rented that farm and a part of the farm belonging to Elder Dudley, raised a crop and wintered there.

"In the spring of 1825, I moved to my present residence in Montgomery Township, then known as Grand Township, the voting place for which was at Marseilles, then called 'Burlington.' I chopped off five acres of timber land that spring, trimmed and burned the brush, and planted corn among the logs as they lay, and raised a very good crop. There was no road, and to get here I had to cut one through the woods, for about four miles. It was quite an undertaking then to go to mill. I used to go over my road, cut through the woods from here to Scott Town, then along the county road between Montgomery and Grand Townships, to the old Belle-

fontaine road in Hardin County, then down to West Liberty, in Logan County. We generally spent three or four days on the trip. The nearest mill was at Claridon, where I sometimes went; and afterward we occasionally patronized Caleb Johnson's horse mill in Big Island.

"Game was plenty in the Scioto bottoms as long ago as 1825–26. One night, I shot five deer by candle-light, and got back home by 11 o'clock. This was done from a canoe. 'Jerked venison' was a very common food in those days; was very good then, and I should even like to try some now. At another time, I stood in the nettles as high as my head, and shot eleven turkeys as fast as I could load and shoot. They kept screaming, 'Quit! quit!' but I kept on all the same. Coons were so plenty as to be a nuisance. They were very troublesome about corn-fields, and, of course, were fat. I caught and tried out enough, one season, to make twenty-one gallons of oil, which I sold for 50 cents a gallon, to Sears, in Big Island, and with a part of the proceeds bought a tremendous pair of andirons—the first we had. One day in February—I don't remember the year—I went out with my dog and caught thirteen coons. When I got home, a fur dealer was at my house to stay over night. Next morning I sold him the thirteen coons for $13, and was very well satisfied with my day's work.

"In a new country, as this was then, every man's house and services were at the call of his neighbors. My house was, of necessity, a stopping place for all that passed that way, and the common charge, if any was made, was 50 cents for keeping a man and horse over night.

"The Scioto then was bridged by only an occasional 'drift,' and the ferriage was done by a canoe. I had a large one, and whenever a man appeared on either bank and 'halloed,' I left my work and ferried him over. If he had a horse, we made it swim beside the canoe; if a wagon, we either took it over in pieces or ran it astride the canoe and paddled it all over at once. For this, we sometimes got a 'Thank you, sir,' and sometimes not.

"The first settlers of the county were Joshua Cope and Jacob Croy. Cope settled in Big Island Township, on the old Messenger farm, and Croy on the site of the Pleasant Hill Church, in the same township.

"Many incidents of pioneer life, often ludicrous, sometimes serious, happened during our long residence here; but being rather of a personal than public character, we omit them for the present."

BY DANIEL S. DRAKE.

"My father, Capt. William S. Drake, came to Marlboro, now Waldo Township, Marion County, in the year 1807, and entered 160 acres of land at $2.50 per acre, paying one-third down and the balance in one and two year payments. He and his son, Uriah, cleared a small patch the first year, and put in a crop of corn, pumpkins and potatoes. He then returned to New York for his family, leaving Uriah to cultivate the crop. He returned in 1808, with a family consisting of his wife and seven children. They traveled the entire distance in an old rickety two-horse wagon, drawn by two poor plugs of horses. The amount of cash left on their arrival was 25 cents!

"The Indians were very numerous at that time, and inclined to be hostile to the white settlers. This hostility was fostered by British spies and traders, until war was finally declared in 1812. Apprehending hostilities, Gov. Meigs appointed William S. Drake Indian Agent for the following tribes: Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and Senecas, then residing in the northwest part of Ohio. He made his headquarters at what was

then known as 'Negrotown,' now in Wyandot County. As soon as war was declared, the Indians became very uneasy. They were uncertain about what to do. The Canadians were using all their arts to induce them to join the British, while Gov. Meigs desired to have them remain neutral or join the forces of the United States. The Governor ordered Capt. Drake to remove the Indians to a place called Zanesfield, in what is now Logan County. This occurred in 1811. The Indians met him in council, concerning the matter, and sat in deep consultation about forty hours without leaving their seats. They finally agreed to go, and in two hours were on their way. They numbered about six hundred. They remained at Zanesfield a few months, but becoming dissatisfied, returned to Upper Sandusky. A chief by the name of Zarhe, or Crane, seemed to have great influence among the Wyandots. He was regarded as being friendly to the United States. After their return, the Governor appointed two Commissioners—Solomon Smith and Moses Bixby, of Delaware—to meet the head-chiefs at Upper Sandusky, to obtain a grant for a new road from Lower Sandusky to the old Greenville boundary line, in the southern part of Marion County. The chiefs granted the request, and the road was to be sixty feet wide. The Governor then appointed three Commissioners, Bell, Bair and Van Clief, to run and open the road. The chain-carriers and blazers were Capt. William S. Drake, Maj. John Bush and Jacob Foos. This road passed through what is now Marion Village, and was known as the 'war road.'" [Described elsewhere.]

BY HENRY PETERS.

"April 1, 1820, I left Fairfield County, to find a home in Sandusky Plains, where land was said to be cheap. On the third or fourth day, I arrived at D. Drake's, on the boundary line. The first family I found on the road was Jacob Idleman, tented at Slab Camp, and he was alone, putting up a small cabin. Next was Van Horn; then David Tipton; Alex Berry, just south of where Marion now stands; James Murray, just south of the fork of the road a mile north of Marion; Hugh O'Harra, just north of that fork; Daniel Fickle, south of Rocky Fork; Mr. Caldwell; Mr. Swinnerton, who had just arrived where the family (January, 1878) now lives; Mr. Hackathorn; Jacob Coon; Vedersforth, just south of where Little Sandusky now is; Mr. Armstrong, opposite where T. Reber now lives, then the block-house at Upper Sandusky. Here James Whittaker kept a tavern, with plenty of Indians all around. I stayed here two days, and found that I had passed through the New Purchase—the land here was a reservation. I then returned to Caldwell's, who was erecting a blacksmith shop as I went up. I worked for him one month and then returned to Fairfield, to wait for the land sale in August.

"In the spring of 1820, the New Purchase was one township, attached to Delaware County.

"The first election was held at the house of James Murray, a mile north of where Marion now stands. He and David Tipton were the two Justices of the Peace. Daniel Fickle, John Green and James Lambert were the Trustees. At this election we gave forty-eight votes.

"At the land sale, in August, at Delaware, I bought the eighty acres of land on which Van Horn's cabin stood in October. I built my blacksmith shop, and took up my residence with Van Horn. Shortly afterward, he moved away, and in January, February and March the first school was taught in the cabin he had built. Fifteen scholars attended.

"In 1821, Big Rock Township was divided into three, four or five town-

ships. I fell in Pleasant Township, then comprising the present Richland, Pleasant and Green Camp Townships. The first election was held at D. Worlen's for one Justice of the Peace. There being no candidates, I selected W. Crawford, and he selected me, and thus there was a tie. The Clerk of Delaware County cast lots, and drew for Crawford. He married the first couple that I knew of.* The bridegroom was to make him 200 rails for saying the ceremony; but two or three weeks afterward the young man said he charged too much, and he might undo it. (This was probably the same chap who afterward 'ran away *owin' more* than he could pay.')

"In the fall of 1821, David Tipton sold out and moved away, and the next spring Squire Crawford resigned. John Staley and I were elected Justices in their place.

"The first death that I know of was that of a Mr. Klinger, who had moved upon the marsh between Beerbower's and Staley's in the cold, wet spring of 1821, when no planting could be done until June. He ran out of money and provisions, and thinking we would all starve he drowned himself in the river, leaving a wife and five or six children.

"The first religious society formed on the New Purchase was started by Christian Saylery (Staley?) and Jacob Idleman, who also had come in the spring of 1820, the former settling on the Whetstone and the latter on the race at State Camp. Their meetings were held from house to house, and by fall the society numbered thirty or forty members.

"Our first minister was a Welshman named Stewart, I think, from Radnor, a local preacher. He was with us frequently until the fall of 1821, when he died. James Murray was our first regular minister, arriving in the fall of 1821. He organized us into a society, remaining but a few months, when he attended conference, and was sent to the Delaware Circuit. Andrew Kinnear, I think, came in the spring of 1822.

"In 1825, I moved to Marion, where the first minister I heard was Mr. Bradford, a Baptist. After preaching one day at Eber Baker's residence, he wished to know how many professors of religion were present. Only two arose.

"In the spring of 1826, the first Sunday school in the county was organized by a Presbyterian minister. We raised $40 for a library. It was a union school, and was kept for some time in the brick schoolhouse.

"The first religious society formed in Marion was the Methodist, comprising Henry Peters, Mr. Hillman, John Ashbaugh and Benjamin Williams, with their families, and Thomas Anderson and wife."

BY JOSEPH MORRIS.

"My great-grandfather, George Morris, was a Scotchman by birth. He, with other children, was kidnaped and brought to America about 1680, and settled in New Jersey, where he is believed to have left, at his death, a large family. My grandfather, Anthony Morris, had a family of fourteen children, the most of whom lived to mature age. He died in 1804—the year I was born. Some of his brothers emigrated South, perhaps to Virginia or North Carolina. My parents, Joseph and Rachel Morris, had twelve children, eleven of whom lived to the age of men and women. At present, only four are left. My parents removed with their family from New Jersey to Ohio in 1821, settling in Columbiana County, then comparatively new, building their cabin in the woods, amid bears, deer and wolves. My father died a few years afterward.

* Orrin (Owen?) Moore and Zubie (Azubah?) Wilcox.

"In 1828, I married Jane Warrington, and in 1837, we moved with our little family of three children to Richland Township, this county, settling upon the land where we now reside, which was entered at Bucyrus three years before, at $1.25 per acre. We have now seven children—one in Iowa, two in Tennessee and the rest near home.

"Our means of support whilst clearing the farm were limited, but wild game was plentiful, especially turkeys and deer. I remember to have trapped, in rail pens, twenty-six turkeys in one winter, a portion of which we salted and dried; this the Indians called 'jerk.' These advantages, together with the liberal kindness of our few neighbors, made our situation quite comfortable. One evening, these lines came up in my mind with peculiar force:

"We are here on Marion soil,
Far from our kind relations;
The hope of rest makes light our toil
And lessens some privations.

"On another evening, a German man, of respectable appearance, came to me as I was chopping wood, having heard the sound of the ax. He was lost, and had wandered in the twilight of the evening, hunting some trail by which he might find his way home. Not being acquainted with each other's language, we were unable to converse. We entertained him at our house over night, making use of signs for language. After breakfast next morning, I learned from him what neighborhood he was from, and I went home with him. He has ever since been my neighbor, and a first-class Christian one, too. He died recently, aged about ninety years, leaving an aged, noble Christian woman. As an agent, I sold him the 160-acre tract which is now a fine farm in the possession of his son Frederick.

"One evening, on the way to a neighbor's, by a dim moonlight I discovered some wild animal in the path before me, which I determined to kill. It turned upon me before I knew what it was, and before I was fully prepared to meet it. I seized a club, and then noticed that I had a porcupine to contend with. I killed it, but afterward suffered considerably from the quills it thrust into my ankles, over my shoe-tops. Porcupines were common in those days, but they mostly perished during the cold winter of 1856.

"As money was scarce when we settled here, and we needed groceries, iron, leather, etc., we exchanged field ashes at 5 cents a bushel for the necessaries, which was a great convenience.

"When we first arrived here, we temporarily lived in an abandoned cabin until we could build our own, and thus we had for our nearest neighbors a family whose acquaintance we dreaded. We had been cautioned to avoid them under all circumstances. In a few days, the dreaded man brought us a pitcher of new milk, saying that he had noticed we had small children and no cow. A day or two afterward, he brought a plate of nice fish. For twenty-five years afterward—until their death—this family proved kind neighbors.

"In the absence of doctors—for whom, indeed, we had but little need—we used lobelia and white ash and white walnut bark, the two latter as cathartics.

"Hugh Alexander, an elderly man, who followed making shingles and resided with a friend near the West Fork of the Whetstone, was missed one spell of cold weather, and I do not remember that any search was made for him. Two or three years afterward, his rifle and some of his bones were

found within a half-mile of my house. He had probably frozen to death. He was an invalid, on account of having once frozen his feet.

Since 1843, I have followed the nursery business, in which I have been greatly encouraged by kind individuals in Marion, Upper Sandusky, Marysville and elsewhere, recommending me. And here I desire, also, to say that our township, Richland, is up with the best in respect to farms, roads, schools, character of the people, etc., and our County Infirmary, now under the Superintendence of Daniel Lawrence and wife, is in the care of those whose excellence of management cannot be over-estimated.

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIC.

IT is interesting to trace the line of descent of the county of Marion. By careful research it is ascertained that the territory now included within its boundary lines formed portions of a number of different counties before it was finally set off as Marion. The first two counties organized in the Northwest Territory were in that portion now forming the State of Ohio. Washington County, erected by proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, July 27, 1788, included all that portion east of a line passing from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, up that stream to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence across the portage and down the Tuscarawas to the site of old Fort Laurens, at the north boundary of what is now Tuscarawas County; thence west on a line identical with the subsequent Greenville treaty line to the Scioto River, and down that stream to the Ohio. It is thus seen that the county of Washington as originally formed included about half of the present State of Ohio. Hamilton County was next organized by the same authority, and included the region between the Miamis as far north as a line drawn due east from the Standing Stone Fork of the Great Miami to the Little Miami; this was January 2, 1790. There is nothing to show that its limits were ever extended to the eastward, yet in the description of Wayne County, as formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, August 15, 1796, it would seem that Hamilton had been extended to the Scioto; if so, it included what is now Marion County, and from that date (1790) should begin the existence of an organized county of which Marion formed a part. Wayne County, organized at the date above given, undoubtedly included Marion, as the description will show: Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga River upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton County, which is a due north line from the lower Shawnee (Shawanese) Town upon the Scioto River. This town was a short distance below what is now Circleville, Pickaway Co., Ohio. A due north line from that point would pass through the eastern part of Marion County. Thence it ran west-northerly to the south part of the portage between the Miamis of Ohio and the St. Mary's Rivers; thence by a line also west-northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof, including lands upon the streams emptying into said lake; thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning. This was the most extensive county formed in the Northwest Territory. After the treaty of Greenville, the limits of Hamilton County were extended westward to the boundary line designated

by that treaty, which extended from Fort Recovery, in what is now Mercer County, Ohio, directly to the Ohio River, at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. The seat of justice for Washington County was at Marietta; for Hamilton County at Cincinnati; and for Wayne County at Detroit, and these conditions remain unchanged to the present, except in the extent of territory in each county.

March 30, 1803, Franklin County was formed as follows, including Marion: "Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto River at the corner of sections numbered 24 and 25 in the ninth township of the twenty-first range surveyed by John Matthews; thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene County; thence north with said line until it intersects the State line; thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield County; thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield to the place of beginning." The county of Fairfield at that time extended north to the State line. February 20, 1805, the western boundary line was probably touched by the following description of Champaign County: "Beginning where the range line between the eighth and ninth ranges, between the Great and Little Miami, intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county of Greene, and to continue six miles in the county of Franklin; thence north to the State line; thence west with said line until it intersects the said eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence to the place of beginning."

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, and embraced the whole of Marion. It was bounded thus: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Township No. 3, in the 16th range of the United States military district; thence west with the line between the second and third tier of townships, to the Scioto River, and continued west to the east boundary of Champaign County: thence with the said boundary north to the Indian boundary line; thence eastwardly with said line to the point where the north and south line between the 15th and 16th ranges of the said United States military district intersects the same; thence south with the said last-mentioned line to the place of beginning." By an act of February 17, 1809, all that part of Franklin County lying north of Delaware was attached to the latter.

MARION COUNTY.

Marion County at first contained, in addition to its present territory, the townships of Cardington, Gilead, Canaan, Morven and Washington, in what is now Morrow County, and two miles more along the north side; but it did not extend south of the Greenville treaty line. The territory out of which this county was at first carved had been purchased from the Indians in 1820. In 1822, Eber Baker laid out his town plat, naming it "Marion," after the celebrated Revolutionary General, Francis Marion. Soon afterward the prospective county in which it was located was also called "Marion," and the Legislature of 1822–23 "set off" the county under that name, appointing three Associate Judges, whose duty it should be to appoint the first officers. They appointed George H. Busby, Clerk, temporarily; but the next fall, 1823, each Judge having a candidate of his own for the office, they submitted the question to a vote of the people. The people recommended Mr. Busby, and he was accordingly appointed Clerk and Recorder for seven years.

FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR WORK.

The first Commissioners elected in this county were Matthew Merritt, Amos C. Wilson and Enoch B. Merriman, and they held their first session June 7, 1824, the Auditor being Col. Hezekiah Gorton. The principal business of this session, as well as of most of their meetings for many years afterward, was the location and improvement of roads.

On the first day, Grand and Salt Rock Townships were organized and named. Green Camp was first mentioned by name on the Commissioners' record June 8, 1824, and on this day also Morven Township, now in Morrow County, was named, and Pleasant and Richland Townships were organized. June 9, the Commissioners decided that the rate of tax levies should be to the full extent of the law. This day also Reuben Smith was appointed Treasurer, and his fees were fixed at 3 per cent. The Commissioners also divided the county into four collection districts, as follows: 1, Green Camp, Pleasant, Richland and Morven Townships, Henry Peters, Collector; 2, Scott, Washington, Claridon and Canaan, James Lambert, Collector; 3, Big Island, Salt Rock, Centre (now Marion) and Grand Prairie, Benjamin Hillman, Collector; 4, Bucyrus, Sandusky and Whetstone (then attached to Marion County for certain purposes), Charles Merriman, Collector. These collectors were allowed 8 per cent for collecting.

For some reason not given, the Commissioners adjourned at the conclusion of their first day's labors, to meet the next morning "at sunrise."

This session also ordered a jail to be built—the first in the county.

They had a special session July 5, 1824 (present, Merritt and Wilson), when they ordered built the brick "schoolhouse" on West street, to be used also as a court house and meeting house. They ordered $30 from the county treasury to be applied on it, while the citizens were expected to defray the rest of the expense by subscription. They appointed Eber Baker, Dr. George Miller and Adam Uncapher a committee to superintend its erection. At this session, Benjamin Hillman was appointed Collector of land tax.

The Commissioners, John Page, Amos Wilson and Enoch B. Merriman, met again Monday, December 6, 1824, and appointed Benjamin Davis Keeper of the County Weights and Measures; ordered surveys of roads, etc., and cast lots next day for length of term for each Commissioner, resulting in giving Page three years, Wilson two and Merriman one.

At the next session, March 7, 1825 (Page, Wilson and Zachariah Welch), Big Island and Liberty Townships were organized—the latter now in Crawford County.

At the session June 6 to 8, 1825, Pitt Township, now in Wyandot County, was organized. The first settlement was made with the County Treasurer, finding everything right. A bounty of $1 per head was offered for all wolves killed within the next six months. William Crawford was appointed Collector of chattel and State taxes, and Adam Uncapher Treasurer. The Board of Equalization first met October 15, 1825, consisting of John Page, Zachariah Welch, Amos Wilson, Andrew Kinnear and Hezekiah Gorton.

At the session commencing December 6, 1825, the Commissioners were John Page, Amos Wilson and Zalmon Rouse. The Auditor was ordered to apply to the court for the public papers and donations belonging to Marion County. Some time during this year, they fixed the salary of the Prosecuting Attorney at $40 for the year, and that of the Clerk and Sheriff each at $35.

January 25, 1826, a house for the jailer was ordered to be built, of hewed logs, 22x14, and two stories high, according to a plan on record. The contract for building was taken by Adam Uncapher, for the sum of $168.

At the June session in 1826—John Page, Amos Wilson and Hugh V. Smith, Commissioners—William Crawford was appointed Tax Collector, and a settlement was made with the Treasurer, and accounts found correct.

The first duplicate of the county will illustrate the wonderful changes that have taken place in fifty years. Even as late as 1827, the total tax levies were but $2,703.80. James Taylor was the heaviest tax-payer, paying upon more than 10,000 acres of land. His tax was $155.84, a truly enormous amount in those days. The town lots now occupied by the Masonic Block, Kerr House and prominent business houses of Marion were valued at from $5 to $15, exclusive of buildings. The valuation of real and personal property in the corporation at present is $2,178,917, which is very low, there being nearly three times that amount here.

In 1829, two tiers of sections were stricken from the east side of Tully Township and attached to Washington Township, then in Marion County.

The townships in 1841 were seventeen in number, namely: Marion, Grand, Washington, Gilead, Canaan, Richland, Green Camp, Pleasant, Tully, Big Island, Grand Prairie, Bowling Green, Morven, Claridon, Montgomery, Scott and Salt Rock.

February 3, 1845, the General Assembly erected Wyandot County and altered the boundaries of Crawford County. The act took off a strip from the north side of Marion County two miles wide, three miles wide off Grand Township, and attached it to the counties north to preserve their constitutional area. Thus the northern tier of townships are only four miles in extent north and south—Grand Township only three miles. March 3, following, these fragmentary townships were ordered re-organized under their old names.

In 1848, Morrow County on the east was formed by act of the Legislature, and Washington, Cannan and Morven Townships were taken from Marion County, and to maintain the dignity of the latter, Prospect and Waldo Townships—that portion south of the treaty line—were added from Delaware County.

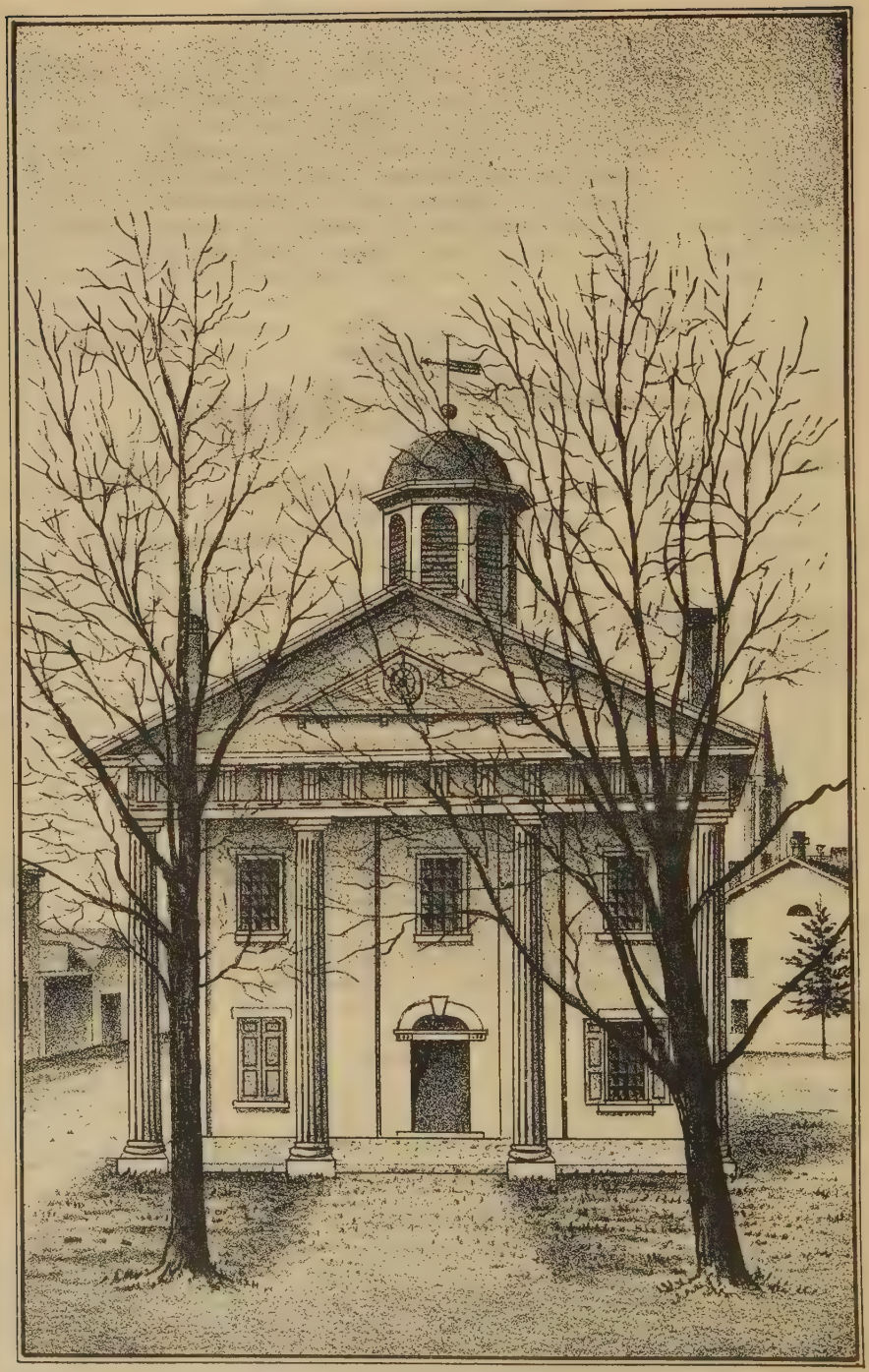
Changes in the dimensions of the townships, not affecting the boundary line of the county, are omitted here, as they are given in the respective township histories in this volume.

DISTRICTS.

Marion County is in the Ninth Congressional District, with Knox, Morrow, Delaware, Union and Hardin Counties; in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, with Hardin, Logan and Union Counties; and in Subdivision No. 2 of the Tenth Judicial District, with Crawford and Wyandot Counties.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The county of Marion, though named and defined by boundaries as early as 1822-23, was not organized until March 1, 1824. There was a sharp conflict for the county seat between Marion (the owners of the site), the owners of land two miles north, where Isaac B. Mouser has since resided, Big Island, Claridon and a paper town called Bellevuron, five miles east of Marion, where the Mount Vernon road crossed the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike. Byron Kilbourn, non-resident, was the proprietor. Only a log cabin was there. The Commissioners appointed by the State to make



MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

BUILT AT MARION A.D. 1832, AND TORN DOWN SPRING OF 1883.

a selection were feasted and favored by the citizens in the respective localities. All the sites were examined, and the award was given in favor of Eber Baker, probably on account of the ease with which water could be obtained on his land. This decision has resulted in giving Marion its present advantage over all competing points. The land two miles north of Marion and Bellevuron are now good farms; Big Island has never grown beyond its initial point; Claridon remains as the original nucleus, while the railroad has brought up other towns in the county to considerable importance, but all to pay tribute to Marion. Even the capitals of neighboring counties are falling behind in respect to railroad facilities, which at the present day constitute an important element of prosperity.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The Commissioners' first sessions were somewhat itinerant, being held sometimes at one store, and sometimes another, or at the old brick schoolhouse on West street. But in June, 1828, the Commissioners took steps to provide for themselves and the other county officers a suitable and permanent place for meeting and holding their offices. To this end the following order was made by them and entered upon their journal of June 6, 1828: "Ordered there be built a building on the lot in the town of Marion which lies between the lots where Adam Uncapher and Daniel Musser now reside, for the use and benefit of the county; and that said building be built of brick, twenty-feet in front and sixteen in the rear, with a partition through the center and a fire-place at each end, two doors in front, two windows in front and two in the rear, with twenty lights each."

This building was completed during that year, and was occupied by the county officers until the brick court house was erected. It was located on the lot where the store building formerly owned by Martin Miller now stands, just north of the Kerr House, and was not removed until a dozen or fifteen years ago.

In the meantime the courts were held in the old brick schoolhouse on North West street, where it still stands, the property of John O'Ragan.

The lot upon which the court house was built was deeded to the county as follows:

Eber Baker, Deed to Marion County: Know all men by these presents: That we, Eber Baker and Lydia Baker, of the county of Marion and State of Ohio, for and in consideration of one hundred dollars, to us in hand paid by John Page, Henry Ustick and Washington W. Concklin, Commissioners of the county aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have released and quit-claimed, and by these presents do release and quit-claim unto the said John Page, Henry Ustick and Washington W. Concklin, Commissioners aforesaid, and their successors in office, to and for the proper use and behoof of the citizens of the county of Marion aforesaid, forever, all our right, title, claim, interest and estate which we now have, both at law and in equity, as well in possession as in expectancy of, in and to all that certain lot of land situated in the town of Marion, as designated on the town plat of said town of Marion, as recorded in the Recorder's office of said county as public grounds, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In witness whereof we have herewith set our hands and seals this 6th day of June, 1829.

EBER BAKER. [L. S.]
LYDIA BAKER. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of—
GEORGE HOLLOWAY,
JAMES H. GODMAN.

June 9, 1831, while John Page, Henry Ustick and John C. Bates were Commissioners, the initiatory steps toward building the court house on the above mentioned lot were taken. On their journal of that date is the following entry:

"Ordered that the building of a court house on the public grounds in the town of Marion be sold to the lowest bidder on Thursday, the 21st day of July next; and that notice of the same be given for three weeks in the *Ohio State Journal* and the *Ohio Monitor*, papers printed in the town of Columbus, and the Cleveland *Herald*, printed at Cleveland."

July 21, 1831, the contract for the building of the court house was let to Solomon Zeller, for the sum of $5,779, which appears from an entry on the journal of that date. The building was to be completed by September 3, 1833. Mr. Zeller was to be paid as follows: $1,000 in hand, $500 by the first Monday in December, 1831; $1,000 by the first Monday of June, 1832; $1,000 as soon as the walls of said court house were finished ready for the roof. and the remainder of said sum, $2,279, as soon as the whole work was completed.

Before any of the above steps were taken, the Legislature had, on January 7, 1831, passed an act authorizing the Commissioners of Marion County to borrow money, in any sum not exceeding $6,000. on such terms as they should deem advisable, for the purpose of erecting a court house. Accordingly, at a special meeting of the Commissioners, August 4, 1831, soon after the contract had been let, Sanford S. Bennett and Elisha Hardy, who were then engaged in mercantile business here, under the firm name of Bennett & Hardy, were duly authorized by the Commissioners to negotiate the loan on behalf of the county at any rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. By the 7th of October following, these gentlemen had secured the money of John Ferguson, of New York, and on that day the Commissioners executed six bonds of $1,000 each, pledging the faith of the county for their payment at any time after ten years from that date and within twenty years, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. The work went forward and the structure was completed with but little change from the original plans. September 3, 1833, found the building finished, except the hanging of the window shutters, completing the cupola and placing the lightning rods. The house was accepted and the contractor paid off according to agreement. The county was so young at that time that the task of building the court house at $5,779 was as great a burden to the taxpayers as one costing $228,000 would be now.

The second court house was built of brick, was 36x56 feet in dimensions, besides a large portico in front; was two stories high, and, according to the usual plan, had the court room and the principal offices below. It was a good building for its day, but long before it was abandoned the people had outgrown it. It was indeed not only too small, but was considerably out of repair in 1882, when it was condemned, and the next year torn away to give place to a new edifice soon to be erected. The court house yard was at first surrounded with eight-cornered posts, about ten inches in diameter and eight feet apart, sunk in the ground twenty inches and being above ground four feet, with a two-inch hole one foot from the top, through which was run a chain about the size of a trace chain. "Whirligig" gates (turn-stiles) were at each corner except the northeast. This fence was after some years supplanted with a nice wooden panel fence on a stone foundation, and this in turn by an iron fence.

February 3, 1883, closed the last term of court held in the old court house, which had served almost half a century. Its walls had many a time echoed the voice of Thurman, Pendleton, Ward, Sherman, Lawrence, and many other eminent men, speakers of all classes, as well as lawyers. As the old residents passed through those abandoned chambers before they

were torn down, what feelings must have arisen in their bosoms, clinging to the memories of a by-gone age! What associations must have lingered in their minds with an indescribable charm, swarming around a multitude of scenes and experiences!

THE PROPOSED COURT HOUSE.

For several years past a new building has been needed for the safer and more convenient keeping of the records and for more room in which to hold court, as well as various other meetings and the respective offices. Accordingly, during the year 1882, a movement was set on foot toward the erection of the desired structure upon the old site.

The commission for selecting a plan for the new court house consisted of the County Commissoners, Samuel Mahaffey, C. H. Cromer and George Retterer, with Judge J. N. Matthews, of the Probate Court, Clerk John H. Thomas, Sheriff John V. Harrison and Amos H. Kling, appointee of the Common Pleas Court. These men had the power of appointing the architect. They visited court houses in other parts of the State and Indiana, and thoroughly posted themselves on plans. Considering both design and cost, they decided that the court house at Napoleon—Gibbs and Stine, of Toledo, architects—more nearly approximated the needs of Marion County than any other. Those architects were accordingly selected for this work.

The plan adopted contemplates a fire-proof structure of buff sandstone, 90x110 feet, three stories, including basement, which shows above ground, with the cornice standing well above the Kerr House and a belfry towering to the height of 140 feet above the pavement. Commodious offices, a superb court room and all the modern appendages of heat, light and ventilation are comprehended in the plan. The cost of the building is to be $100,000, and the tax to raise that amount will not exceed 1 mill on the dollar for the next decade.

Bids for the contract were advertised for, and in March the contract for building was let to Leffler & Bland, of Marion, who immediately commenced work by removing the old court house. About when they had accomplished this they were obliged to suspend operations, on account of the claims of one E. W. Mitchell, of Jackson, Ohio, who was a lower bidder, but whose bid was rejected by the County Commissioners for what they considered good cause. Mitchell appealed to the Supreme Court and was awarded the contract, but up to date, September 1, 1883, has done no work.

THE JAIL.

A jail became a necessity in spite of the good character of the first inhabitants of the village and county, and Eber Baker was once more called upon for aid. He built the jail on the same lot now used for that purpose.

The following is the entry in the Commissioner's journal, to wit:

THURSDAY, June 10, 1824.

Resolved, That there be erected on Lot No. 10, in the town of Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, a log jail, after the following plan, to wit: The logs 16x14 feet. Two stories high, seven feet between floors, of square timber laid close together. The walls in the lower story sixteen inches thick, in the upper story twelve inches thick; two windows in the lower story opposite each other, one foot high, two feet wide, with strong iron grates set perpendicular in the center of the logs not more than three inches from each other; two windows in the upper story eighteen inches square; with iron grates set in the same manner as in the lower story. The sills halved together and sunk six inches in the ground. The lower floor laid with hewed timber a foot thick, with shoulders in the sills two inches. The middle floor laid with hewed timber a foot thick in a rabbet of five inches; the third floor laid as the first. The wall

plates and girders framed together on the upper floor. The roof put on with rafters and lap shingles, the gable ends studded and weather-boarded. One door in each story made double of oak plank one and a half inch thick, lined with sheet-iron in the middle, two feet in width, sufficiently ironed and spiked, with a good substantial lock on each, the lower door barred also with a strong bar of iron, and a padlock. The cracks pointed with lime and sand, the corners handsomely cut down, a pair of Millers' stairs on the outside to the upper door, the whole to be finished and completed in a handsome, workmanlike manner.

This building cost the county nothing. Eber Baker built it at his own expense, and presented it to the county. In 1842, it was torn away and a new stone jail was built upon the same site, two stories high, and was considered a good prison for a long time, but it finally began to prove insecure, for prisoners got to picking their way through the solid (?) wall underneath the windows and escaping.

The present beautiful jail building and Sheriff's residence was erected in 1878 at a cost of about $28,000. It contains sixteen cells in two tiers, besides two for females, over the kitchen. The whole structure is two stories high, besides basement and garret, and is architecturally well proportioned.

INFIRMARY.

The paupers of the county were taken care of by the respective townships until about 1850–55, when an infirmary was established a mile and a half north of Marion. It comprised a plat of ground and several log structures, which were made to serve until about 1869, when the latter were burned down. Whereupon the County Commissioners set to work to have an institution more worthy of the times, purchasing 130 acres of ground on the Mount Vernon road, two and a half miles from the center of the town of Marion. Since that time eight acres more have been added. On this ground a spacious brick house has been erected, two stories high besides attic, and in dimensions not far from 80x150 feet. Besides, there is a frame house about 35x35, and a pest house for small-pox cases.

For the last eight or nine years, this institution has been very nearly self-supporting, and will be more nearly so hereafter. Only about $3,000 a year has been appropriated for deficiency. The old place north of town was sold February 6, 1871, to W. D. Whipps, for $9,120.

The following have been Directors of the Infirmary since 1856, each being elected at the date given below to serve three years:

George A. Uncapher, 1857; Henry Hain, 1859; Joseph Court, 1860; Michael A. Metz, 1867; James L. Bell, 1868; John B. Andrew, 1869; David Kerr, 1870; George Retterer, 1871; Jonathan Bell, 1872; George Retterer, 1873; H. Dickhaut, 1874; Jonathan Bell, 1875; George Retterer, 1876; John O'Ragan, 1877; Joseph Mason, 1878; J. P. Uncapher, 1879; John O'Ragan, 1880; Joseph Mason 1881; and J. P. Uncapher, 1882. The last three mentioned are the present incumbents.

WALL MAPS.

A large wall map, six feet by eight, of Hardin and Marion Counties, Ohio, was drawn up and published in 1869, at $10 per copy, by C. O. Titus, of Philadelphia. It is drawn on a scale of one and one-fourth inches to the mile. The map of Marion County proper occupies about two feet square, and that of Hardin about the same, while the remaining space is filled with town plats, business directories and miscellaneous information. A small map of Marion County was published as early as 1852, at $1.

COUNTY ATLAS.

In 1878, Messrs. Harrison, Sutton & Hare, of Philadelphia, compiled and published a valuable atlas of Marion County of 128 pages, 13x16 inches, giving a map of the county, of each township, village and the city of Marion, of the State of Ohio, railroad map of the United States, lithographic views of residences and farms, census, the military roll of honor, and much historical matter. The price of the atlas was $10.

TABLE OF AIR-LINE DISTANCES IN MARION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Agosta.	Big Island.	Caledonia.	Claridon.	Cochranton.	De Cliff.	Green Camp.	Gurley.	Kirkpatrick.	La Rue.	Longville.	Marion.	Martel.	Morral.	Owen.	Prospect.
Big Island...	5.4															
Caledonia....	13.4	13.0														
Claridon....	16.6	11.7	4.0													
Cochranton.	4.0	5.0	17.6	16.7												
De Cliff.....	1.7	3.7	17.4	16.6	2.5											
Green Camp.	6.7	5.6	14.5	11.6	9.2	8.5										
Gurley.....	3.0	3.0	16.0	14.0	5.0	3.4	4.5									
Kirkpatrick.	17.4	12.0	4.2	7.3	15.8	16.3	15.0	15.0								
La Rue.....	3.7	9.0	22.0	20.3	6.0	5.2	9.7	6.5	21.0							
Longville...	5.0	1.7	13.5	11.5	6.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	16.5	9.0						
Marion	9.7	5.0	8.9	6.9	10.0	9.7	5.8	3.5	9.2	13.4	5.0					
Martel	21.8	16.4	3.8	7.4	20.7	21.0	18.4	19.0	5.4	25.6	17.0	12.6				
Morral.....	8.7	5.4	18.4	16.6	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	15.0	11.8	7.0	8.0	16.0			
Owen.....	9.5	7.0	13.0	9.5	11.5	11.3	3.0	7.0	14.0	20.5	5.5	5.0	17.0	12.0		
Prospect....	11.5	11.2	17.0	13.3	14.6	13.5	5.6	10.0	18.6	13.6	9.5	10.0	20.6	16.3	5.0	
Waldo.....	15.0	12.8	13.3	9.3	17.4	17.0	8.5	21.0	16.0	18.0	11.5	9.3	16.6	17.2	5.0	5.7

POST OFFICES IN MARION CTUNTY.

Agosta, old name New Bloomington.

Caledonia, once called Van Buskirk; this is also the post office for Claridon.

Cochranton, name of the post office at Scott Town, ten miles northwest of Marion.

De Cliff, ten miles west of Marion.

Green Camp, old name Berwick.

Gurley, at Gurley Station, seven miles west of Marion.

Kirkpatrick, old name Letimberville.

La Rue, fifteen miles west of Marion.

Longville, at Bryan's Station.

Marion, the county seat.

Martel, old name Three Locusts.

Morral, about ten miles northwest of Marion.

Owen, at Owen's Station, six miles southerly from Marion.

Prospect, old name Middletown.

Waldo, about ten miles south by southeast from Marion.

Wheaton is an old name for Claridon. There is no post office either here or at Big Island.

Beech is the name of a cross-roads one mile from the east line of the county, on the route from Claridon to Cardington. At this point there are a church ("Salem"), a saw mill, blacksmith shop, schoolhouse, etc.

Parrtown, alias Holmesville, is the old name of a point near the center of Bowling Green Township.

Centerville is a point on the New York, Pacific & Ohio Railroad, in the extreme northwestern corner of Prospect Township.

Winnemac is the name of the old town plat on the opposite side of the river from La Rue.

Salem and Stumptown are old names of other local points.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

MARION COUNTY may be said to have been Whig until about 1855, and Democratic since that time. That year it was divided between Democratic and Know-Nothing.

From 1801 to 1828, the politics of the country generally were Federal and Republican; from 1828 to 1834, Democratic and National Republican; 1834 to 1855, Democratic and Whig; 1855 to the present time, Democratic and Republican. During all these periods, the people have been either for the "Administration" (current Presidential) or against it; during the second and third periods the Administration party were "Jackson Democrats," opposed to a national bank, and in favor of "free trade;" and during the present period the Administration party are opposed to State sovereignty and sundry other issues growing out of the slave question and the last war.

The table of election returns in this chapter gives the political complexion of this county more definitely than can otherwise be done; but it will be of some advantage to the studious reader to take into consideration something of the current general history of the country, and the exact meaning of some of the side issues submitted from time to time in the form of constitutional amendments, railroad and school questions, third-party issues, personal matters, etc.

The method of nominating candidates for office is a subject of interest and importance. Previous to 1828, candidates were generally placed before the people without the intervention of a party caucus, a political convention or a primary election. After the establishment of a newspaper in the respective localities, the candidates usually announced themselves, or were announced by their friends, by a card in the paper for several weeks prior to the election. Sometimes there were seven or eight candidates for a single office, but usually only two or three. The personal popularity of the candidate and his fitness for the office were of more importance than his views on national questions.

In 1833, there were many cripples, as well as others, in the race for Treasurer. There was Richard Wilson, who could laugh longer, louder and more natural than any of his competitors. There was James Clark, whose forefinger on his right hand was just the thing to hook into the button-hole of the dear people, when he took them to one side to lay his claims before them. Next, Mr. Jeffreys, hobbling along on two sticks as spry as a lame cricket, and seeming to say by his looks, "Gentlemen, my claims (infirmities) are apparent." Next, Mr. Vincent, who had the most outlandish way of walking or getting around. To see these candidates hob-nobbing the people at general musters, or at court, or on any public occasion, was really ludicrous. A short time before election, Mr. Clark withdrew his name, closing his published card with the words, "Go it, ye cripples!" Wilson was elected.

In 1828, party lines were very closely drawn between the Adams

and the Jackson men, and rallying committees were appointed in some places for the purpose of drawing out the full vote at the election for President. At that time, and for many succeeding years, one of the most hotly contested questions at issue was which was the old Republican party. Both parties claimed to be the original Jeffersonian Republicans. "Federalist," the name of the party to which Washington and Hamilton belonged, had long before become a term of reproach. Nominations began to be made by Whigs at mass meetings about 1830, the issue being Jackson and anti-Jackson. A few primary elections were held—a custom introduced by the Whigs. These elections were held like general or legal elections, with Judges, Clerks, poll-books, tally-sheets and returns to a County Central Committee.

The first national political convention in the United States, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, was held by the National Republican party at Baltimore December 12, 1831. At the next Presidential election, in 1832, the county of Marion gave Andrew Jackson a majority of 206—in a total vote of 1,236—an exception to the general current of politics in the early history of the county. In 1836, the county gave two Whig votes to one Democratic; but their opponent, Martin Van Buren, was elected President, and by 1840 the Whig element arose all over the country with such an ebullition as had never before been witnessed in America, if, indeed, it has been seen even since that time.

LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

During the eight years of Jackson's administration and the four years of Van Buren's, the veins and arteries of the Government, as is the case generally when a party has been too long in power, had become more or less corrupted. Many of those who were the collectors and custodians of the public moneys had become defaulters—among the number, Price and Swartwout—and the whole of them denominated as "Spoilsmen and Leg-Treasurers," as mentioned in the song below. Add to this the belief which was chronic in the minds of many officials, incumbents and oracles, that the party had the right of succession to the Government, and were so solidly seated in the affections of the people that no human power could displace them, and we have the key that inaugurated the furor of that memorable year. Their grievances aroused and combined all the latent opposing forces in the country, and in their arousing they assumed a spirit of earnestness that foreboded victory from the very start.

It may be interseting, especially to the older class of readers, to recall to their memory a few of the facts and incidents connected with the never-to-be-forgotten "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840," when the Presidential contest was between Martin Van Buren, the then Democratic incumbent of the office, and Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was the candidate of the Whig party. That was a campaign which no one who passed through it will ever forget. It was a year noted for its large meetings and its endless hurrahs. The campaign began early in the year, and was kept up with unceasing energy till the day of the Presidential election. Many people did very little else, for a period of seven or eight months, than attend the mass meetings and hurrah "for Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The devices to be hauled about in processions were almost endless, and as diversified as the ingenuity of man could make them, for effect upon the masses. The Whigs were confident of victory. They felt it in their bones, as they expressed it, and hence labored with increasing energy and zeal.

The very atmosphere seemed to be full of victory for them. The Democrats were correspondingly dispirited, and felt more than half whipped for the six months preceding the election. People went in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, to attend all the large gatherings within a radius of fifty miles or more, stopping for neither rains nor mud. It was nothing unusual to hear of crowds estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000 persons, and even more. Women engaged in the contest as enthusiastically as the men.

Thomas Corwin, the most powerful orator of his day, was elected Governor of the State that year, and contributed no small share in getting up the excitement of that memorable campaign and the victory which followed. The country at that time was full of brilliant orators, but Corwin was more than the peer of them all. He visited all, or nearly all, of the counties in the State, and his meetings were made the occasion of a general rally, not only for his county, but for all the surrounding counties. He could carry his crowd to any point of enthusiasm desired, and could come as near saying what he desired to say, as any man living. He often made his audience laugh and weep in the same eloquent strain. No man, since his day, has been able to draw as many hearty cheers from an audience as he did.

The campaign received its force largely from the remarkable Whig State Convention held in the city of Columbus on the 22d day of February of that year. It was a mass convention, and every county in the State was represented by hundreds of delegates. The city, small then, was fairly overwhelmed with delegates. It was out of the question to obtain lodging apartments at hotels and boarding houses, and many private houses were thrown open and people lay down to rest at night wherever they could find a vacant spot. V. W. Smith, who was one of the *Ohio State Journal* staff of writers, gave a brilliant description of that grand outpouring, which no pen has ever equaled since. It would be interesting to reproduce it here, were it relevant to the design of this work.

The contest of that year was known also as "The Song Campaign." Nearly every Whig could sing, and about every tenth one turned poet, which multiplied songs by the thousand, taking in every phase of principle in issue between the two parties. These had their effect in producing the results which followed.

It may not be inappropriate to the design of this work to give a short paragraph upon the origin of this song campaign, which became general all over the country preceding the Presidential election. The first impulse to it, so far as can be ascertained, was given by Otway Curry, a citizen of Marysville, Ohio. He was a poet of national fame, and wrote, in February, 1840, what soon became known all over the country as the "Log Cabin Song." This was published in slips and circulated at the 22d of February convention, and was sung there with marvelous effect by the young Whigs. Almost every delegate carried one of these songs home with him, and in less than a week it was reverberating from every hillside and through every valley in the State. It was set to the tune "Highland Laddie," and commenced:

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade,
Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade.

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
As a token and a sign of the bonnie Buckeye State.

The idea of the log cabin as a political element in the contest was first suggested by a scurrilous article, published in a newspaper in the interest of the party supporting Mr. Van Buren for re-election to the Presidency. The author of said article had visited North Bend, the home of Gen. Harrison, soon after the nomination of the latter as a Presidential candidate, was cordially received and hospitably entertained by him in his humble home. In giving an account of this visit to some newspaper, he spoke disparagingly of Harrison's abilities, and stated, among other things, that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, affirming that he had no ambition to occupy the position to which he had been nominated, nor abilities to discharge the duties thereof, and concluded by asserting that if the people of the country would furnish him with a sufficient supply of dry crackers and hard cider, he would be contented to live in his log cabin home during the remainder of the time allotted to him on earth. This article was soon published in all or nearly all of the newspapers opposing the election of Gen. Harrison. This aroused his friends, and the newspapers in his interest published the article, with bitter editorial comments relating to its tone and spirit. The people were reminded of the days when they dwelt in log cabins, were taught in log schoolhouses and worshiped their Creator in the same rude structures; hence, the log cabin was soon brought into the campaign as an element of strength, and as such served its purpose and has become historical.

Hard cider became as celebrated during this campaign as the log cabin. It was used as a remedy for all sorts of ills. A kind of "tea," made of strong, hard cider, with a pepper pod sliced into it, was a dose to make rheumatism beat a retreat; willow bark and the heart of ironwood, pickled in cider, was good for fever and ague. Wild cherry bark and cider was a "warming" tonic, etc. Some of the good old pioneers were opposed to "drunkness," produced by whisky, and thought "moderation in all things" should be the motto of every man; yet many of these same men would drink "moderately" of hard cider so often during the day, that when night came they hardly knew whether they were moderate drinkers or otherwise. During the Presidential campaign of 1840, it was made an emblem of Whiggism, and was accordnigly celebrated in the following campaign song, set to the tune of "Rosin the Bow:"

Come ye who, whatever betide her,
To Freedom have sworn to be true;
Prime up in a mug of hard cider,
And drink to old Tippecanoe.*

On tap I've a pipe of as good, sir,
As man from the faucet e'er drew;
No poison to thicken your blood, sir,
But liquor as pure as the dew.

No foreign potation I puff, sir;
In freedom the apple-tree grew,
And its juice is exactly the stuff, sir,
To quaff to old Tippecanoe.

Let Van† sport his coach and outriders,
In liveries flaunting and gay,
And sneer at log cabins and cider:
But woe for the reckoning day!

* Gen. Harrison, the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe.
† Martin Van Buren.

During the canvass of 1840, Gen. Harrison visited Marion. At this time, one Dr. Robinson was Quartermaster here of the Marion County Militia, and George Rowe, General. These men had the custody of what arms were in the possession of the militia, namely, an old six-pounder iron cannon and a few flint-lock muskets. These were deposited in Dr. Robinson's barn, which, consequently, was called the "arsenal." During the night before Harrison's arrival, this "arsenal" was broken open, and the cannon hauled off and secreted. Just at daylight, the gun squad, consisting of Orren Patten, E. G. Spelman, Charles Smith, Dr. H. A. True, R. Spalding, W. L. Kendrick, James Butler and J. S. Reed, drew the gun to a vacant lot near Mr. Wallace's, on Main street, where they proceeded to "wake up the babies" for miles around, pointing the cannon north, south, east and west. The gunner was J. S. Reed.

Upon the occasion of Dr. Duncan's defeat, the same gun-squad and Captain took the aforesaid six-pounder to the ground now occupied by the Episcopal Church, where it was fired until it became foul and the vent clogged. Sod and mortar were used for filling, and some of the by-standers amused themselves in standing some distance in front of the cannon and catching the sods. By-and-by the gun burst, wounding one or two. William O. Barnett, who fired the gun this time, had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Ed Shrively, afterward called "King Soogan," was thrown forward a great distance by one of the flying pieces.

The campaign of 1844 was characterized by "Hurrah for Polk and Dallas!" and "Hurrah for Clay and Frelinghuysen!" The "Liberty" party, called by others the "Abolition" party, began at this time to loom up like a small cloud in the horizon, feeling strong and heroic ("foolhardy") enough to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. They chose James G. Birney, of Michigan, for their standard-bearer, but he was scarcely heard of in most sections of the Union. The only issue recognized by the masses was that between Jackson Democracy and Henry Clay Whiggism.

POLE-RAISING.

During this campaign, after the political cauldron got fairly to boiling, each party in Marion must raise a pole, believing that the longest pole would knock off the persimmons, that is, get the most votes. The Democrats first hoisted a hickory about a hundred feet high, and on it raised a flag, upon which was emblazoned in large letters, "Polk, Dallas, Tod and Victory." The Whigs followed by raising an ash pole, some twenty feet higher than the hickory, with Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen as their standard-bearers.

The Democracy, determined not to be outdone, immediately set about raising a still higher pole—at least fifty feet higher—but after getting it up about one-third the way, it broke. The "Coons," as the Clay Whigs were then nicknamed, of course shouted for joy, while the Democrats stamped with rage. Some of them flew around in a very excited manner. They counseled together and determined to send to Columbus for a regular ship carpenter, with blocks, tackle, rope and all the necessary appurtenances for raising a pole 225 ft. high in ship-mast style. The ship carpenter engaged was James Newcomer, who in due time arrived with tackle apparently enough to raise the Great Eastern. The blood of the Democracy was up, and nothing short of a Providential interference could prevent them from accomplishing their purpose.

The heaviest piece for the pole was cut on the farm of George Rupp, of Pleasant Township. It was twenty-eight inches in diameter at the larger end, and tapered up beautifully for eighty feet. There were three splices, fixed with the best iron bands. It required several days to get everything in readiness, and of course it was noised all over the country that the tallest pole in the United States was soon to be raised at Marion. A "good-sized" procession left town for "Uncle George's" farm to get the pole. Mr. Rupp had the large piece mounted upon his broad-tired wagon, to which were attached eight magnificent horses, duly caparisoned with flags and the old-fashioned hand-bells. The band and a few carriages led the way, and the procession, in wagons and on horseback, made the grand *entree* into town with more pomp and display than Sells' circus company could now imitate.

When the timbers duly arrived in town and were unloaded in front of the court house, things "looked like business." A hole, about eight feet deep, was dug, at the bottom of which a frame of cross-sills was placed, to retain the huge shaft. The day on which this monster pole was erected was as pleasant as one could wish, and a larger crowd had assembled than had ever before come together in Marion. The pole was properly adjusted, according to the design of the superintendent, and when all was ready up it went, majestically enough, without an accident. An appropriate flag was run up to within about twenty-five feet of the top, and the excited and anxious hearts of the Democracy began to beat with an inexpressible joy of patriotism.

There is no doubt that this pole victory aided to bring about a poll victory for the Democrats at the ensuing election, so far as the county was concerned, and they also won in the national contest; but "Tod and Victory" was not theirs in the State election. On the night of the jubilee in November, a huge box, with sides composed of windows, was well lighted up within by sperm candles, and hoisted up 200 feet on this mighty flag staff—a grand spectacle; but an accident happening in the procession below, the line was precipitately cut, and down came the "lantern" with an awful crash.

The pole stood until some days after the Presidential election, when it was thought best to cut it down, lest it be blown down some time when it would do damage. As soon as the pole lay prostrate on Main street, every devotee went for pieces of it for relics, and before sundown it was "clean gone!" Samuel Saiter took a goodly portion of the best part of the stick to his cabinet shop, and manufactured it into neat canes.

The vote on Governor this fall was very close, there being 1,433 in the county for Mordecai Bartley, Whig, and 1,415 for David Tod, Democrat; and for President, a month afterward, it gave James K. Polk, Democrat, seventy-four majority.

The next year, 1845, the Whig majority on Representative to the Legislature was 264, in a total vote of 2,342.

The year 1848 was characterized by the race between Zachary Taylor, Whig, Lewis Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren, "Free Soil." The siege was not so exciting as it had been in 1844, and far less so than in 1840.

In the campaign of 1852, the nation changed politics, electing Pierce, Democrat, to the Presidency, over Scott, Whig, and Hale, Free Soil. This county, correspondingly, was Democratic, by 308 majority, in a total vote of 2,270. The Free Soil vote was only 78.

By the year 1854, the anti-slavery sentiment of the people had become so strong as to force a re-organization of the parties on a new issue. The anti-slavery party this year assumed the name of "Republican," while the party opposed rallied under the old "Democratic" organization. Two years afterward, Marion County actually gave a majority for the anti-slavery party, namely, 1,378 for Fremont and 1,285 for Buchanan.

This brings the record up to the war, which is in the memory of most of those now living, and very little need be said by way of explanation. The two principal points are, that during the latter part of the war, and for a year or two afterward, a so-called "Union" party organized and made nominations for office, but it was of course understood that a "Union" victory at the polls would have been a Republican victory; and likewise a "Liberal Republican" party was organized in 1872, headed by Horace Greeley, which, if victory crowned their efforts, would have been construed as a Democratic victory. In both these third-party movements, the motives were probably noble and sincere; and although, like the other "third" parties, as granger, prohibition, etc., they did not nominally win the battle, they really did influence legislation, both State and national.

In 1859, the question was submitted to the people, whether the constitution should require the sessions of the Legislature to be annual. Some thought that annual sessions would be more economical as well as prompt, and some thought they would be less so. The vote gave only 410 in favor of the proposed measure, and 2,319 against it.

May 14, 1874, there were four constitutional propositions submitted to the people of the State, namely, a new constitution, minority representation, allowing railroad aid and licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors—all of which were voted down by the citizens of Marion County.

ELECTION RETURNS.

As in almost or quite every county, the election returns and early records of Marion County are somewhat imperfect. Many of the election clerks in an early day were too illiterate to make out returns in an intelligible shape. One returned his "pool" books, and another his "boll" books!

The reader should remember that the figures in election returns are often no test of the popularity of the respective candidates or parties. A man may be put forward by his friends against his will; he may withdraw a few days before election, and the people not generally know the fact; false stories may be circulated about a candidate; and sometimes, even, a man may be voted for, to some extent, who neither put himself forward or was put forward by his friends.

The oldest election returns on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court are dated in 1824. First, on the 11th of May, Green Camp Township gave Samuel Fish seventeen votes for Justice of the Peace, and Joseph Boyd eleven votes for the same office. The certificate of election is signed by William Holmes and William Hoddy, Judges of election—the latter a Justice. George H. Busby was County Clerk.

On the 15th day of May, Sandusky Township voted for two Justices, as follows: Matthias Markley, 22; Ichabod Smith, 32; Westell Ridgeley, 17; Michael Brown, 4. The first two were declared elected, the returns and certificate being signed by William Holmes, Judge, and John Stealy, Justice of the Peace.

June 26, Claridon Township elected Benjamin Bell a Justice of the Peace by twenty-one votes, against fourteen for John Roberts; Grand

Township, William Cochran, by twelve votes, no opposition; Washington Township, Henry Lemon by thirteen votes, against three for James Neil; and Richland, Joseph Oborn by eleven votes, against ten for William W. Smith and five for Thomas Rogers.

October 12, 1824, Richland Township elected Thomas Rogers a Justice by eleven votes, no opposition; and Bucyrus Township elected Conrad Roth a Justice by twenty-six votes to twenty-two for Michael Bedle. David Tipton, Justice of the Peace, was a Judge at both these elections.

On the 21st of this month, Morven Township elected Isaac Blazer to the office of Justice of the Peace by eleven votes to five for James Thomson and two scattering. David Tipton and Zachariah Welsh, Justice of the Peace, were Judges on this occasion.

ELECTION MAY 3, 1824.

Sheriff—George Shippy, 36; Henry Peters, 84; Benjamin Hillman, 262; John Ballentine, 22. Hillman's majority, 178.

County Commissioners—William Wyatt, 26; Alexander Berry, Jr., 69; John Page 102; David Tipton, 47; E. B. Merriman, 247; William Cochran, 122; Eber Baker, 53; Amos C. Wilson, 157. Merriman, Wilson and Cochran were elected.

County Auditor—Jacob Keptum, 47; Hezekiah Gorton, 275; Matthew Merritt, 209; William Hoddy, 19. Gorton's majority, 66.

Coroner—Richard Hopkins, 25; Josiah Robertson, 23; Charles Stuart, 108. Stuart's majority, 83.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1824, FOR GOVERNOR.

TOWNSHIPS.	JEREMIAH MORROW.	ALLEN TRIMBLE.
Claridon		16
Green Camp	3	7
Canaan	6	4
Grand Prairie	2	39
Richland	23	6
Bucyrus	1	49
Grand	13	3
Sandusky	5	7
Center	18	51
Pleasant	2	18
Morven	1	17
Salt Rock	17	33
Big Island	14	25
Totals	105	275
Majority for Trimble		170

Congressman—Annis Parrish, 279; William Wilson, 90. Parrish's majority, 189.

Senator—David H. Beardsly, 224; James Kooker, 122; Joseph Eaton, 15. Beardsly's majority, 102.

Representative—Jer Everett, 153; William C. Clerk, 27; George Miller, 140. Everett's majority, 7.

County Commissioners—E. B. Merriman, 297; Amos C. Wilson, 256; Matthew Merrit, 109; John Page, 226; Richard Hopkins, 130.

Sheriff—Benjamin Hillman, 373. No opposition.

County Auditor—Hezekiah Gorton, 334; C. Roth, 33. Gorton's majority, 301.

County Clerk—George H. Busby, 222; William M. Holmes, 146; Gideon Messenger, 15. Busby's majority, 76.

Coroner—Alson Norton, 374. No opposition.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1825.

Representative—George Miller, 63; Eber Baker, 96; Josiah Hedges, 304; Jer Everett, 50. Hedges' majority, 208.

County Commissioners—Talman Rausse, 294; Zach Welsh, 32; Hugh P. Smith, 132; Solomon Rausse, 30; John Croly, 3; Matthew Merrit, 10.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1826.

Governor—Allen Trimble, 434; Alex Campbell, 7; Benjamin Tappan, 3.

Congressman—James Kilbourn, 123; Lyne Starling, 262; Daniel S. Norton, 77. Starling's majority, 139.

Senator—James Kooker, 277; Charles Carpenter, 40; Edward Mason, 59; Westell Hastings, 74. Kooker's majority, 203.

Representative—Benjamin Hillman, 420; Josiah Hedges, 48. Hillman's majority, 372.

County Commissioners—W. W. Concklin, 158; Hugh V. Smith, 102; John Stealy, 58; Daniel Oborn, 50; Van Creasup, 27; James Jenkins, 230; Alanson Packard, 42; Isaac Bunker, 27; Benjamin Bell, 75; Matthew Merritt, 64.

County Auditor—Hezekiah Gorton, 459. No opposition.

Sheriff—Elisha H. Crosby, 294; Henry Peters, 176. Crosby's majority, 118.

Coroner—D. D. Tompkins, 289; William Cochran, 132. Tompkins' majority, 157.

SPECIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER 1, 1826.

Representative—Eber Baker, 218; Josiah Hedges, 83; Andrew Kinnear, 9. Baker's majority, 135.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1827.

Congressman—Lyne Starling, 329; Daniel S. Norton, 68; William Stansbury, 119. Starling's majority, 210.

Representative—Eber Baker, 116; W. W. Concklin, 107; Josiah Hedges, 118; Samuel M. Lockwood, 42; Samuel Treat, 85; George Poe, 22. Hedges' majority, 2.

Sheriff—John O'Harra, 199; Daniel D. Tompkins, 219; Harrison Kelly, 84. Tompkins' majority, 20.

County Commissioners—John Page, 273; David Tipton, 107; Chris. Brady, 57; Benjamin Bell, 46; John Ashbaugh, 27; Henry Ustick, 281; Peter Van Houten, 49.

County Treasurer—Adam Uncapher, 265; Alvin C. Priest, 26; T. J. Anderson, 44; David Jenkins, 169; Daniel Musser, 27. Uncapher's majority, 96.

Coroner—David Baughman, 96; Amos S. Capron, 140; William Cronk, 33; John Murphy, 15; John B. Salmon, 107; John Flewwellan, 38. Capron's majority, 33.

Assessor—William Crawford, 233; Samuel Holmes, 71; J. Baker, 67; Andrew Kinnear, 127. Crawford's majority, 106.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1828.

Governor—Allen Trimble, 271; John W. Campbell, 214. Trimble's majority, 57.

Congressman—Isaac Minor, 223; William Stansbury, 259. Stansbury's majority, 36.

Senator—Charles Carpenter, 224; James W. Crawford, 249. Crawford's majority, 25.

Representative—John Cary, 264; Henry St. John, 194. Cary's majority, 70.

County Auditor—Hezekiah Gorton, 384. No opposition.

County Commissioner—John Jackson, 104; Henry Ustick, 299. Ustick's majority, 195.

Coroner—John O'Harra, 162; Henry Peters, 202; John Flewwellan, 45. Peters' majority, 40.

October 31, 1828, the county gave Andrew Jackson a majority of 60 for President.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1829.

Representative—Jacob Idleman, 313; Robert Hopkins, Jackson, 330. Hopkins' majority, 17.

Commissioners—W. W. Concklin, 200; Thomas J. Anderson, 87; John Waddle, 98; John C. Bates, 244.

Sheriff—D. D. Tompkins, 308; Samuel Calvert, 241; David Epler, 14. Tompkins' majority, 67.

Treasurer—Shubael Knapp, 87; Adam Uncapher, 278; David Jenkins, 377. Jenkins' majority, 99.

Assessor—William Crawford, 516; John M. Anderson, 128. Crawford's majority, 388.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1830.

Governor—Duncan McArthur, National Republican, 262; Robert Lucas, Democrat, 321. Lucas' majority, 59.

Congressman—William Stansbury, Whig, 293; Nathaniel McLean, Democrat, 379. McLean's majority, 86.

Senator—Robert Hopkins, Democrat, 619; Charles Carpenter, Whig, 229; James Kooken, 38. Hopkins' majority, 390.

Representative—John Nimmons, Democrat, 318; Eber Baker, Whig, 145; John Cary, Whig, 214. Nimmons' majority, 104.

County Commissioner—John Page, Whig, 338; John Waddle, Democrat, 59; John Vanmeter, Democrat, 261. Page's majority, 77.

County Auditor—Hezekiah Gorton, Whig, 375; John E. Davidson, Democrat, 314. Gorton's majority, 41.

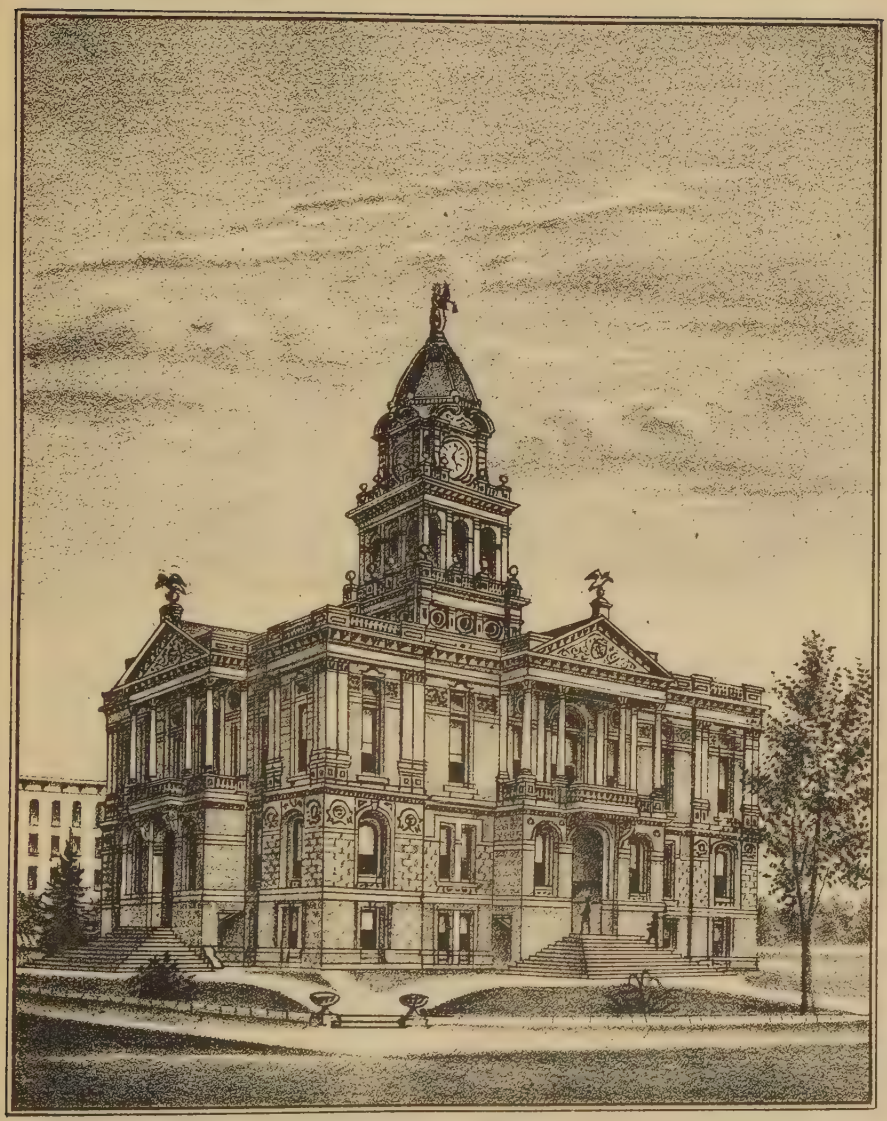
Coroner—David Epler, Democrat, 348; Henry Peters, Whig, 299. Eplers' majority, 49.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1831.

Representative—Robert Hopkins, Democrat, 237; Henry Ustick, Whig, 177; Samuel Calvert, Democrat, 114; E. W. H. Read, Whig, 240; Ozias Bowen, Whig, 88; William Brown, Whig, 101. Read's majority, 3.

County Commissioner—John Jackson, 89; John Waddle, Democrat, 54; Titus King, Whig, 392; Aaron Hatch, Whig, 101; L. Van Buskirk, Democrat, 150; R. H. Randall, 105; Charles Webster, 58. King's majority, 242.

Sheriff—Cyrus B. Mann, Democrat, 254; David Epler, Democrat, 116; William M. Holmes, Whig, 320; John Wick, 238; John K. Van Fleet, Democrat, 25. Holmes' majority, 66.



PROPOSED COURT HOUSE.

1883.

County Treasurer—David Jenkins, 568; Adam Uncapher, Democrat, 385. Jenkins' majority, 183.

Recorder—Joel D. Butler, Whig, 150; John Bartram, Democrat, 274; George H. Busby, Democrat, 523. Busby's majority, 249.

Assessor—T. J. Anderson, Whig, 99; William Crawford, Democrat, 583; Joseph Boyd, Sr., Whig, 22; John Depue, Whig, 75; Thomas Jeffries, Democrat, 139; John Williamson, 32. Crawford's majority, 444.

Coroner—John M. Anderson, 68; Jared Bartram, Whig, 84; John Bending, 657; John B. Salmon, 99. Bending's majority, 558.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1832.

Governor—Robert Lucas, Democrat, 712; Darius Lyman, Anti-Masonic, 351, Lucas' majority, 361.

Congressman—Jer McLene, Democrat, 602; Orris Parish, 223; Joseph Olds, 222. McLene's majority, 379.

Senator—S. S. Bennett, Whig, 554; James W. Crawford, Democrat, 408; Charles Carpenter, 89. Bennett's majority, 146.

Representative—Peter Huber, Whig, 277; John Campbell, 79; Samuel Calvert, Democrat, 509; John Carey, Whig, 180. Calvert's majority, 232.

County Auditor—John E. Davidson, Democrat, 668; D. D. Tompkins, Whig, 373. Davids' majority, 295.

County Commissioner—Daniel Swigart, Jr., Whig, 177; David Tipton, Democrat, 46; John Stealy, Whig, 87; William Cochran, Democrat, 107; John C. Bates, 108; Abel Rennick, 75; L. Van Buskirk, 447.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 9, 1832.

President—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 721; Henry Clay, Whig, 515; William Wirt, Anti-Masonic, 2. Jackson's majority, 206.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1833.

Representative—John Wick, 113; L. Van Buskirk, 417; Samuel Calvert, 355; David Terry, Whig, 176; Joseph McCutchen, Democrat, 50. Van Buskirk's majority, 62.

Treasurer—Christian Musser, Democrat, 237; Michael Vincent, Whig, 111; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 281; James Clarke, Democrat, 118; William Crawford, Democrat, 259; E. S. Booth, 59; Peleg Mosher, 48. Wilson's majority, 22.

Prosecuting Attorney—James H. Godman, Whig, 956; Ozias Bowen, Whig, 142. Godman's majority, 814.

Sheriff—Cyrus B. Mann, 764; William M. Holmes, Whig, 255. Mann's majority, 509.

Commissioners—Daniel Swigart, Jr., 251; David Tipton, 2 years, 78; William McCrea, Democrat, 77; William Cochran, Democrat, 89; T. H. Miller, 2 years, Democrat, 395; T. H. Miller, 1 year, 310; Isaac Blazer, 275; Amos C. Wilson, Whig, 489.

Assessor—Alfred Randall, 59; John Depue, 112; Aaron Hatch, Whig, 286; Thomas Jeffrey, Democrat, 290; John Uncapher, 295; John Boyles, 52. Uncapher's majority, 5.

Coroner—Noah Kimple, 632; Benjamin Kine, 435. Kimple's majority, 197.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1834.

Governor—Robert Lucas, Democrat, 660; James Findlay, Whig, 347. Lucas' majority, 313.

Congressman—Jer. McLene, 601; Joseph Olds, Whig, 400. McLene's majority, 201.

Senator—Robert Hopkins, Democrat, 650; John Cary, Whig, 337. Hopkins' majority, 313.

Representative—John Campbell, 428; Hezekiah Gorton, 536. Gorton's majority, 108.

County Commissioner—John Page, 113; James Lambert, Whig, 212; John Search, 46; Isaac Blazer, 586.

Recorder—George H. Busby, 505; David Epler, 485. Busby's majority, 20.

Surveyor—Samuel Holmes, 312; William Brown, 172; Hugh McClure, 150; William Dowling, 365. Dowling's majority, 53.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1835.

Representative—James H. Godman, 597; James McCutchen, 195; S. B. Jackson, 26; Benjamin Sharrock, 89. Godman's majority, 402.

Sheriff—Cyrus B. Mann, 923. No opposition.

County Treasurer—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 914. No opposition.

County Commissioner—Daniel Swigart, Jr.; 165; Thomas H. Miller, 542; James Dunlap, 38; Robert Jeffrey, 155. Miller's majority, 377.

Assessor—Allen McNeal, 84; John Uncapher, 446; G. B. Rigdon, 74; Aaron Hatch, 255. Uncapher's majority, 362.

Prosecuting Attorney—Ozias Bowen, Whig, 486; George Rowe, Democrat, 402. Bowen's majority, 84.

Coroner—Benjamin Kime, 745; Daniel Clark, 119. Kime's majority, 626.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1836.

Governor—Joseph Vance, Whig, ——; Eli Baldwin, Democrat, ——.

Congressman—Samson Mason, Whig, 613; John Shelby, Democrat, 313. Mason's majority, 300.

Senator—Hezekiah Gorton, 584; Robert Hopkins, 334. Gorton's majority, 250.

Representative—John Carey, 565; Otway Curry, Whig, 598; Nicholas Hathaway, Whig, 325; Joseph McCutchen, 310. Curry's majority, 33.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1837.

Representative—Otway Curry, 763; Josiah Scott, 678; Stephen Fowler, Democrat, 740; John Campbell, 663. Curry's majority, 23.

Treasurer—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 892; John Roy, 548. Wilson's majority, 354.

Recorder—Curtis Allen, Whig, 565; Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 877. Beerbower's majority, 312.

Sheriff—David Epler, 687; Joseph Durfee, Whig, 744. Durfee's majority, 57.

County Commissioners—John Shunk, three years, Whig, 743; T. F. Johnston, one year, 627; Robert Maxwell, three years, 80; George Beckley, one year, Democrat, 693; William Dowling, three years, Whig, 576; Robert Quay, one year, Democrat, 44. Shunk's majority, 663. Beckley's majority, 66.

Assessor—John Uncapher, 374; Benjamin Bell, Democrat, 145; John Brady, Democrat, 165; L. R. Carpenter, Whig, 581. Carpenter's majority, 207.

Prosecuting Attorney—Almeron Wheat, Whig, 703; George Rowe, Democrat, 672. Wheat's majority, 31.

Surveyor—Hugh McClure, 544; Thomas Sharp, 144; Samuel Holmes, Whig, 698. Holmes' majority, 154.

Coroner—Benjamin Scoville, 674; James Jones, 725. Jones' majority, 51.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1838.

Governor—Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 934; Joseph Vance, Whig, 936. Vance's majority, 2.

Congressman—Joseph Ridgway, Whig, 928; John McElvain, Democrat, 937. Ridgway's majority, 9.

Senator—John Carey, Whig, 929; B. F. Allen, Democrat, 933. Allen's majority, 4.

Representative—Stephen Fowler, Democrat, 930; John Campbell, 844; Abel Rennick, Whig, 999. Rennick's majority, 39.

Auditor—W. W. Concklin, Whig, 806; Lawrence Van Buskirk, Democrat, 491; Cyrus B. Mann, Independent, 553. Concklin's majority, 253.

County Commissioners—Nathan Peters, Democrat, 816; William Brown, Whig, 773; John Parcell, Democrat, 109.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1839.

Representative—Guy C. Worth, Democrat, 506; Silas G. Strong, 492; William C. Lawrence, 711; James H. Godman, Whig, 685. Lawrence's majority, 205.

Sheriff—David Epler, 788; Joseph Durfee, 929. Durfee's majority, 141.

Treasurer—Richard Wilson, 1,350; Henry Peters. 362. Wilson's majority, 988.

County Commissioners—William Taylor, Whig, 761; David Miller, Democrat, 940. Miller's majority, 179.

Assessor—John Uncapher, Democrat, 1,024; L. P. Carpenter, 616; John Wilkinson, 56. Uncapher's majority, 408.

Prosecuting Attorney—Cooper K. Watson, Whig, 754; Samuel Kelly, 898. Kelly's majority, 144.

Coroner—James Jones, Democrat, 1,556. No opposition.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1840.

Governor—Thomas Corwin, Whig, 1,321; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,201. Corwin's majority, 120.

Congressman—Joseph Ridgway, Sr., Whig, 1,321; H. N. Hedges, Sr., 1,199. Ridgway's majority, 122.

Senator—Benjamin F. Allen, Whig, 1,190; James H. Godman, Whig, 1,321. Godman's majority, 131.

Representatives—Emery Moore, Whig, 1,315;* Josiah Scott, Whig, 1,312;* George Beckley, Democrat, 1,210; John Campbell, Democrat, 1,193.

County Auditor—L. Van Buskirk, Democrat, 1,192; W. W. Concklin, Whig, 1,305. Concklin's majority, 113.

Recorder—Robert King, Whig, 1,287; Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 1,223. King's majority, 64.

County Commissioner—William Shunk, Whig, 1,291; Charles Russell, Democrat, 1,206. Shunk's majority, 85.

*Elected.

Surveyor—John H. Parcell, Democrat, 1,184; Samuel Holmes, Whig, 1,335. Holmes' majority, 151.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1841.

Representative—James Griffith, 892; George W. Sharp, 919; William Dowling, Democrat, 668; Moses H. Kirby, Whig, 912; Alexander Campbell, 857; Thomas W. Powell, Whig, 980. Powell's majority, 68.

County Commissioner—Nathan Peters, Democrat, 1,033; Amos C. Wilson, Whig, 667. Peters' majority, 366.

Prosecuting Attorney—George Rowe, Democrat, 932; Elias G. Spelman, Whig, 796. Rowe's majority, 136.

Sheriff—David Epler, Democrat, 1,005; James McKinstry, Whig, 818. Epler's majority, 187.

Treasurer—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,202; Peter Doty, Whig, 751. Wilson's majority, 451.

Surveyor—William L. Uleyate, Whig, 1,074; William Brown, Whig, 706. Uleyate's majority, 368.

Coroner—Strother Hord, Democrat, 864; Olney R. Stone, Whig, 910. Stone's majority, 46.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1842.

Governor—Thomas Corwin, Whig, 1,257; Wilson Shannon, Democrat, 1,208; Leicester King, Free Soil, 36. Corwin's majority, 49.

Senator—T. W. Powell, Whig, 1,253; James McCutchen, Democrat, 1,209. Powell's majority, 44.

Representatives—Titus King, Whig, 1,281; George W. Leith, 1,246; Isaac E. James, Democrat, 1,185; George W. Sharp, Democrat, 1,202. King's majority, 35.

County Auditor—W. W. Conklin, Whig, 1,230; Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 1,261. Beerbower's majority, 31.

County Commissioner—Hugh V. Smith, Whig, 1,268; William Larue Democrat, 1,114.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1843.

Congressman—James Weldon, 471; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Democrat, 1,106; William W. Irwin, 328. Brinkerhoff's majority, 635.

Representative—S. T. Cunard, Democrat, 1,085; Samuel Kelly, Democrat, 1,145; John Carey, Whig, 934; William Smart, Whig, 953. Kelly's majority, 60.

Sheriff—James M. Briggs; Whig, 912; David Epler, Democrat, 1,220. Epler's majority, 308.

Prosecuting Attorney—John E. Davids, Whig, 991; William Robbins, Democrat, 1,102. Robbins' majority, 111.

Recorder—Robert King, Whig, 993; Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,109. Hain's majority, 116.

Surveyor—William Brown, Whig, 1,096; Simeon C. Starr, Democrat, 983. Brown's majority, 113.

County Treasurer—Peter Doty, Whig, 751; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,403. Wilson's majority, 652.

County Commissioner—Richard House, Whig, 1,055; Michael Jacoby, Democrat, 973. House's majority, 82.

Coroner—Olney R. Stone, Whig, 931; Strother R. Hord, Democrat, 1,123. Hord's majority, 192.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1844.

Governor—David Tod, Democrat, 1,415; Mordecai Bartley, Whig, 1,433; Leicester King, Free Soil, 86. Bartley's majority, 18.

Congressman—Jacob Brinkerhoff, Democrat, 1,416; William McLaughlin, Independent, 1,431. McLaughlin's majority, 15.

Senator—Hiram F. Randolph, Democrat, 1,440; Thomas W. Powell, Whig, 1,414. Randolph's majority, 26.

Representative—William Hanna, Democrat, 1,435; James B. Shaw, Whig, 1,429. Hanna's majority, 6.

County Auditor—Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 1,444, John Merrill, Whig, 1,424. Beerbower's majority, 20.

County Commissioner—John Uncapher, Democrat, 1,428; Isaac Mouser, Whig, 1,415. Uncapher's majority, 13.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

President—James K. Polk, Democrat, ——; Henry, Clay, Whig, ——.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1845.

Representative—George H. Busby, Democrat, 1,039; James B. Shaw, Whig, 1,303; Allen McNeal, Free Soil, 57. Shaw's majority, 264.

Sheriff—Strother Hord, Democrat, 1,095; John Shunk, Whig, 1,138. Shunk's majority, 43.

County Treasurer—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,428; Walter Braden, Whig, 92. Wilson's majority, 1,336.

County Commissioner—Thomas Parr, Democrat, 1,049; Hugh V. Smith, Whig, 1,053; Alfred Breece, Free Soiler, 80.

Prosecuting Attorney—William Robbins, Democrat, 996; James H. Godman, Whig, 1,154. Godman's majority, 158.

Coroner—George A. Uncapher, Democrat, 1,101; James Coffy, Whig, 1,024. Uncapher's majority, 77.

Subscription of $100,000 to the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad—For, 1,540; against, 423. Majority for, 1,117.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1846.

Governor—David Tod, Democrat, 1,120; William Bebb, Whig, 991; Samuel Lewis, Free Soil, 99. Tod's majority, 129.

Congressman—John K. Miller, Democrat, 1,151; Columbus Delano, Whig, 989; Allen McNeal, Free Soil, 85. Miller's majority, 162.

Senator—Francis Howe, 1,112; Samuel Kelly, 1,184; James Peaseley, 75. Kelly's majority, 72.

Representative—T. B. Fisher, Whig, 1,104; George M. Clark, Democrat, 1,194; James A. Barnes, Free Soil, 72. Clark's majority, 90.

County Auditor—Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 1,136; Orren Patten, Whig, 1,019. Beerbower's majority, 17.

County Commissioner—William Hanna, Democrat, 1,153; Joel Myers, Whig, 986; Richard Hammond, Free Soil, 66.

Recorder—Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,109; Curtis Allen, Whig, 1,001; Nathan Taber, Free Soil, 79. Hain's majority, 8.

Surveyor—Isaac S. Young, Democrat, 1,072; William Brown, Whig, 1,067; Thomas Sharp, Free Soil, 76. Young's majority, 5.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1847.

Representative—Albert McWright, Democrat, 1,210; James M. Briggs, Whig, 1,018. McWright's majority, 192.

County Treasurer—William H. Wallace, Whig, 914; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,212. Wilson's majority, 298.

Sheriff—David Epler, Democrat, 1,160; John Shunk, Whig, 952. Epler's majority, 208.

County Commissioner—John Uncapher, Democrat, 1,160; John Ault, Whig, 861; Archibald Brownlee, Free Soil, 58. Uncapher's majority, 299.

Prosecuting Attorney—William Robbins, Democrat, 1,083; James H. Godman, Whig, 991. Robbins' majority, 92.

Coroner—Henry Parcell, Democrat, 1,076; James Coffey, Whig, 900; Asa Mosher, Free Soil, 102. Parcell's majority, 176.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Governor—Seabury Ford, Whig, 1,302; John B. Weller, Democrat, 1,460. Weller's majority, 158.

Representative—John Cassel, Democrat, 1,353; Josiah S. Copeland, Whig, 1,248. Cassel's majority, 105.

Congressman—Jacob Brinkerhoff, Democrat, 1,229; John M. Miller, Whig, 1,346. Miller's majority, 117.

County Auditor—William H. Wallace, Whig, 949; L. Van Buskirk, Democrat, 1,055. Van Buskirk's majority, 106.

County Commissioner—William Thew, Whig, 872; Lewis Topliff, Whig, 1,024; Hiram Knowles, Democrat, 1,032; George Court, Democrat, 1,013.

Surveyor—Amos C. Wilson, Whig, 648; Elijah Dix, Democrat, 879; Hugh W. Ross, Independent, 454. Dix's majority, 231.

Coroner—Christian Martin, Democrat, 892; James Rainey, Whig, 1,065; Rainey's majority, 173.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1848.

President—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1,072; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 869; M. Van Buren, Free Soil, 66. Cass' majority, 203.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1849.

Senator—William Lawrence, Whig, 1,086; William Thomas, Democrat, 1,165. Thomas' majority, 79.

Representative—J. S. Copeland, Whig, 1,064; J. R. Knapp, Jr., Democrat, 1,286. Knapp's majority, 222.

Sheriff—David Epler, 1,218. No opposition.

County Treasurer—Richard Patten, Whig, 671; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,112. Wilson's majority, 441.

Prosecuting Attorney—Peleg Bunker, Whig, 761; John Bartram, Democrat, 1,000. Bartram's majority, 239.

County Commissioner—Isaac Halderman, Whig, 796; Thomas Parr, Democrat, 918.

Recorder—Charles Irmer, Democrat, 671; Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,078. Hain's majority, 407.

Convention—For, 1,610; against, 184. Majority for, 1,426.

ELECTION APRIL 1, 1850.

Senatorial Delegate to Convention—Otway Curry, 1,096; William Geller, 1,243. Geller's majority, 147.

Representative Delegate to Convention—Richard Wilson, 1,386; C. S. Hamilton,* 1,029. Wilson's majority, 633.

June 17, 1850, the State adopted the new constitution by 125,564 votes, againt 102,976 in opposition; and at the same time gave 104,255 votes for license and 113,239 against it. In this contest, Marion County gave 945 votes for the constitution, 725 against it; and 1,054 in favor of license and 545 against it.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1850.

Governor—Reuben Wood, Democrat, 929; William Johnston, Whig, 731; Edward Smith, Free Soil, 64. Wood's majority, 198.

Congressman—George H. Busby, Democrat, 886; Thomas H. Ford, Whig, 703. Busby's majority, 183.

Representative—Joseph Bain, Democrat, 884; Philander B. Cole, Whig, 757. Bain's majority, 127.

County Auditor—Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 867; Ebenezer Peters, Whig, 901. Peters' majority, 34.

County Commissioner—John Uncapher, Democrat, 883; Samuel L. Johnson, Whig, 890. Johnson's majority, 7.

Coroner—James Chard, Democrat, 928; Levi Irey, Whig, 837. Chard's majority, 91.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1851.

Governor—Samuel F. Vinton, Whig, 850; Reuben Wood, Democrat, 1,127. Wood's majority, 277.

Senator—John J. Williams, Whig, 736; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,226. Wilson's majority, 490.

Common Pleas Judge—William Lawrence, Whig, 887; B. F. Metcalf, Democrat, 1,090. Metcalf's majority, 203.

Representative—Joseph Bryant, Whig, 832; Joseph W. Larabee, Democrat, 1,093. Larabee's majority, 161.

Probate Judge—George Snyder, Democrat, 1,153.

County Clerk—Robert F. Gray, Democrat, 758; J. R. Knapp, Jr., Democrat, 1,111. Knapp's majority, 353.

County Treasurer—Alexander Sharp, Democrat, 1,204.

Sheriff—Robert King, 917; Simeon C. Starr, 1,028. Starr's majority, 111.

Prosecuting Attorney—John E. Davids, Whig, 777; S. H. Bartram, Democrat, 966. Bartram's majority, 189.

County Commissioner—Philip Hubbard, Whig, 871; Martin Barnhart, Democrat, 1,099. Barnhart's majority, 228.

Surveyor—J. Cunningham, Whig, 850; Elijah Dix, Democrat, 849; Hugh W. Ross, Independent, 247. Cunningham's majority, 1.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1852.

Supreme Judge—William B. Caldwell, Democrat, 1,143; Daniel A. Haynes, Whig, 853. Caldwell's majority, 290.

Congressman—Fred W. Green, Democrat, 1,187. No opposition.

County Auditor—Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,064; Ebenezer Peters, Whig, 894; Joel D. Butler, Free Soil, 22. Hain's majority, 170.

Recorder—James H. Barker, Democrat, 1,058, George R. Stanton, Whig, 923. Barker's majority, 135.

County Commissioner—Smith Frame, Democrat, 1,423. No opposition.

*Elected by aid of Union County.

Coroner—James Chard, Democrat, 1,104; Samuel Powell, Whig, 871. Chard's majority, 233.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1852.

President—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,250; Winfield Scott, Whig, 942; John P. Hale, Abolitionist, 78. Pierce's majority, 308.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1853.

Governor—William Medill, Democrat, 1,044; Nelson Barrere, Whig, 594; Samuel Lewis, Free Soil, 354. Medill's majority, 450.

Senator—George H. Busby, Democrat, 1,126; William Lawrence, Whig, 741. Busby's majority, 385.

Representative—John Bartram, Democrat, 779; Ebenezer Peters, Independent, 885; Robert Hopkins, Free Soil, 156. Peters' majority, 106.

County Treasurer—Alex Sharp, Democrat, 1,215; Moses M. Hubbard, Whig, 638. Sharp's majority, 577.

Sheriff—S. C. Starr, Democrat, 971; S. A. Griswold, Independent, 876. Starr's majority, 95.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. F. Hume, Democrat, 1,312. No opposition.

County Commissioner—John Naylor, Democrat, 1,035; S. L. Johnson, Independent, 795. Naylor's majority, 240.

Surveyor—Hugh W. Ross, Democrat, 120. No opposition.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1854.

Supreme Judge—Shepard F. Norris, Democrat, 667; Joseph R. Swan, Whig, 1,043, Swan's majority, 376.

Congressman—Josiah S. Plants, Democrat, 650; C. K. Watson, 1,041. Watson's majority, 391.

Probate Judge—George H. Busby, Democrat, 583; George Snyder, Democrat, 1,111. Snyder's majority, 528.

Clerk of the Court—J. R. Knapp, Jr., Democrat, 663; J. R. Garberson, Whig, 1,047. Garberson's majority, 384.

County Auditor—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 732; S. A. Griswold, Whig, 963. Griswold's majority, 231.

County Commissioner—John Rosencrans, Democrat, 698; M. Barnhart, Whig, 953. Barnhart's majority, 255.

Coroner—Elijah K. Corbin, Democrat, 628; J. S. Gosshorn, Whig, 1,051. Gosshorn's majority, 423.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1855.

Governor—Salmon P. Chase, Whig, 1,220; William Medill, Democrat, 1,168; Allen Trimble, Free Soil, 16. Chase's majority, 52.

Senator—C. S. Hamilton, Whig, 1,246; A. S. Ramsey, Democrat, 1,173. Hamilton's majority, 73.

Representative—John F. Hume, American, 1,213; George Beckley, Democrat, 1,196. Hume's majority, 17.

County Treasurer—Isaac Uncapher, Whig, 1,191; A. D. Matthews, Democrat, 1,220. Matthews' majority, 29.

Sheriff—John Reed, Whig, 1,207; John D. Guthery, Democrat, 1,206. Reed's majority, 1.

Recorder—John C. Berry, Whig, 1,194; James H. Barker, Democrat, 1,226. Barker's majority, 32.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. Anderson, Whig, 1,216; E. H. Huil, Democrat, 1,179. Anderson's majority, 37.

County Commissioner—Newton Messenger, Whig, 1,214; Smith Frame, Democrat, 1,191. Messenger's majority, 23.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1856.

Judge of Supreme Court, full term—Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,226; Josiah Scott, Republican, 1,359. Scott's majority, 133.

Judge of Supreme Court, to fill vacancy—C. W. Searle, Democrat, 1,229; Ozias Bowen, Republican, 1,318. Bowen's majority, 89.

Common Pleas Judge—Ben. F. Metcalf, Democrat, 1,241; William Lawrence, Republican, 1,341. Lawrence's majority, 100.

Congressman—L. W. Hall, Democrat, 1,229; Cooper K. Watson, Republican, 1,342. Watson's majority, 113.

County Auditor—Alex Sharp, Democrat, 1,229; S. A. Griswold, Republican, 1,355. Griswold's majority, 126.

County Commissioner—J. C. Lee, Democrat, 1,222; William E. Clark, Republican, 1,358.

Poor-House Directors—Abraham Cox, Republican, 1,350; Abel Martin, Republican, 1,354; William Conkright, Republican, 1,363; John Rosencrans, Democrat, 1,220; J. J. Wottring, Democrat, 1,210; Isaac P. Guthery, Democrat, 1,240.

The first three were elected.

Surveyor—George Beckley, Democrat, 1,226; Hugh W. Ross, Republican, 1,280. Ross' majority, 54.

Coroner—Charles White, Jr., Democrat, 1,217; P. K. Francis, Republican, 1,359. Francis' majority, 132.

Bank Charter—For, 1,606; against, 579. Majority for, 1,027.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

President—James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,285; John C. Fremont, Republican, 1,378; Millard Fillmore, American, 5. Fremont's majority, 93.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Governor—Salmon P. Chase, Republican, 1,335; Henry B. Payne, Democrat, 1,312. Chase's majority, 23.

Senator—C. H. Gatch, Republican, 1,341; Joseph Newell, Democrat, 1,307. Gatch's majority, 34.

Representative—Joshua Copeland, Republican, 1,293; Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,351. Wilson's majority, 58.

County Treasurer—James F. Mounts, Republican, 1,278; A. D. Matthews, Democrat, 1,361. Matthew's majority, 83.

Sheriff—William B. Lewis, Republican, 1,336; John D. Guthery, Democrat, 1,307. Lewis' majority, 29.

County Clerk—John R. Garberson, Republican, 1,348; W. E. Scofield, Democrat, 1,296. Garberson's majority, 52.

Probate Judge—George Snyder, Republican, 1,336; Harry Hain, Democrat, 1,301. Snyder's majority, 35.

County Commissioner—Jacob J. Idleman, Republican, 1,328; Charles Owen, Democrat, 1,316. Idleman's majority, 12.

Prosecuting Attorney—James H. Anderson, Republican, 1,289; A. Osborne, Democrat, 1,340. Osborne's majority, 51.

Infirmary Director—Abraham Cox, Republican, 1,319; George A. Uncapher, Democrat, 1,323. Uncapher's majority, 4.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Supreme Judge—William V. Peck, Republican, 1,330; Thomas W. Bartley, Democrat, 1,251. Peck's majority, 79.

Congressman—John Carey, Republican, 1,371; L. W. Hall, Democrat, 1,200. Carey's majority, 171.

County Auditor—L. F. Raichley, Republican, 1,314; George H. Busby, Democrat, 1,236. Raichley's majority, 78.

Recorder—N. C. Mitchell, Republican, 1,305; Philip Dombaugh, Democrat, 1,267. Mitchell's majority, 38.

County Commissioner—Noah Gillespie, Republican, 1,295; William R. Morris, Democrat, 1,260. Gillespie's majority, 35.

Infirmary Director—Jacob R. Neff, Republican, 1,338; Lewis Gunn, Democrat, 1,231. Neff's majority, 107.

Coroner—William B. Davis, Republican, 1,311; Albert H. Brown, Democrat, 1,230. Davis' majority, 81.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Governor—Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,391; William Dennison, Republican, 1,338. Ranney's majority, 53.

Senator—S. G. Hoge, Democrat, 1,346; T. B. Fisher, Republican, 1,349. Fisher's majority, 3.

Representative—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,341; John A. Carter, Republican, 1,363. Carter's majority, 22.

County Treasurer—John King, Democrat, 1,396; James Powell, Republican, 1,306. King's majority, 90.

Sheriff—David Epler, Democrat, 1,320; William Lewis, Republican, 1,315. Epler's majority. 5.

Prosecuting Attorney—Addison Osborne, Democrat, 1,361; J. H. Anderson, Republican, 1,237. Osborne's majority, 124.

County Commissioner—Thomas Harvey, Democrat, 1,419; E. Messenger, Republican, 1,269. Harvey's majority, 141.

Surveyor—E. Trumbo, Democrat, 1,414; John Cunningham, Republican, 1,276. Trumbo's majority, 138.

Infirmary Director—Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,377; William Conkright, Republican, 1,329. Hain's majority, 48.

Coroner—George Hineman, Democrat, 1,325; —— Little, Republican, 1,365. Little's majority, 40.

Annual Session of the Legislature—For, 410; against, 2,319. Majority against, 1,909.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1860.

Supreme Judge—Thomas J. S. Smith, Democrat, 1,635; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Republican, 1,478. Smith's majority, 157.

Congressman—Warren P. Noble, Democrat, 1,614; John Carey, Republican, 1,508. Noble's majority, 106.

County Auditor—William Crickett, Democrat, 1,615; L. F. Raichley, Republican, 1,487. Crickett's majority, 128.

County Clerk—Philip Dombaugh, Democrat, 1,640; J. W. C. Bryant, Republican, 1,470. Dombaugh's majority, 170.

Probate Judge—George Gray, Democrat, 1,619; Isaac N. Shepherd, Republican, 1,489. Gray's majority, 130.

County Commissioner—John Rosencrans, Democrat, 1,623; Archibald Riddle, Republican, 1,485. Rosencrans' majority, 138.

Infirmary Director—Joseph Court, Democrat, 1,660; Addison Tavenner, Republican, 1,480. Court's majority, 180.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

President—A. Lincoln, Republican; S A. Douglas, Democrat; J. C. Breckenridge, Democrat; John Bell, American.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Governor—David Tod, Republican, 1,616; Hugh J. Jewett, Democrat, 1,479. Tod's majority, 137.

Common Pleas Judge—William Lawrence, Republican, 1,614; James Kernan, Democrat, 1,481. Lawrence's majority, 133.

State Senator—John Hood, Republican, 1,622; A. Osborne, Democrat, 1,466. Hood's majority, 156.

Representative—John Bartram, 1,598; A. D. Matthews, Democrat, 1,486. Bartram's majority, 112.

County Treasurer—A. D. Woolley, Republican, 1,602; John King, Democrat, 1,486. Woolley's majority, 116.

Sheriff—William F. Harvey, Republican, 1,624; David Epler, Democrat, 1,449. Harvey's majority, 175.

Recorder—H. M. Ault, Republican, 1,620; T. H. Hodder, Democrat, 1,440. Ault's majority, 180.

Prosecuting Attorney—Ozias Bowen, Republican, 1,604; H. T. Van Fleet, Democrat, 1,465. Bowen's majority, 139.

County Commissioner—Jacob F. Martin, Republican, 1,606; Eben Lewis, Democrat, 1,483. Martin's majority, 123.

Infirmary Director—Silas Idleman, Republican, 1,615; John Barnhart, Democrat, 1,478. Idleman's majority, 137.

Coroner—Peter W. Lee, Republican; E. K. Corbin, Democrat.

ELECTION OCTOBER, 1862.

Judge of Supreme Court—Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,481; Thomas Backus, Union, 1,098. Ranney's majority, 383.

Congressman—James H. Godman, Union, 1,102; William Johnston, Democrat, 1,472. Johnston's majority, 370.

Auditor—William Cricket, Democrat, 1,483; L. F. Raichley, Republican, 1,070. Cricket's majority, 413.

County Commissioner—William R. Morris, Democrat, 1,488; —— Thew, Republican, 1,080. Morris' majority, 408.

Surveyor—E. Trombo, Democrat, 1,474; John Cunningham, Republican, 1,088. Trombo's majority, 386.

Infirmary Director—Henry Hain, Democrat, 1,468; —— Anderson, Republican, 1,103. Hain's majority, 365.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Governor—John Brough, Republican, 1,719; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 1,655. Brough's majority, 64.

Senator—William H. West, Republican, 1,676; Henry T. Van Fleet, Democrat, 1,657. West's majority, 19.

Representative—Everett Messenger, Republican, 1,670; Peyton Hord, Democrat, 1,646. Messenger's majority, 24.

Probate Judge—George Snyder, Republican, 1,655; George Gray, Democrat, 1,670. Gray's majority, 15.

Clerk of the Court—P. Dombaugh, Democrat, 1,650; Jacob R. Harshberger, Republican, 1,614. Dombaugh's majority, 36.

County Treasurer—Isaac Young, Democrat, 1,682; Andrew D. Woolley, Republican, 1,648. Young's majority, 34.

Prosecuting Attorney—Ozias Bowen, Republican, 1,638; N. M. Runyan, Democrat, 1,656. Runyan's majority, 18

Sheriff—William B. Lewis, Republican, 1,661; Samuel Berry, Democrat, 1,659. Lewis' majority, 2.

County Commissioner—William Thew, Republican, 1,645; —— Rosencranse, Democrat, 1,658. Rosencranse's majority. 13.

Infirmary Director—Jacob Kreis, Republican, 1,604; —— Court, Democrat, 1,672. Court's majority, 68.

Coroner—James C. Rhodes, Republican, 1,651; —— Allen, Democrat, 1,664. Allen's majority, 13.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Secretary of State—W. W. Armstrong, Democrat, 387; William H. Smith, Union.

Congressman—William Johnston, Democrat; James R. Hubbell, Union.

County Auditor—William Cricket, Democrat; John R. Knapp, Jr., Union.

Recorder—George B. Merchant, Democrat; Hiram M. Ault, Union.

County Commissioner—William E. Clark, Democrat; John G. Roads, Union.

Infirmary Director—Smith Frame, Democrat; Robert Hopkins, Jr., Union.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

President—A. Lincoln, Republican, 387; G. B. McClellan, Democrat, 340.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Governor—George W. Morgan, Democrat, 1,657; Jacob D. Cox, Union, 1,460. Morgan's majority, 197.

Common Pleas Judge—Hugh Thompson, Democrat, 1,655; —— Conklin, Union, 1,449. Thompson's majority, 206.

Senator—Alex. S. Ramsey, Democrat, 1,656; Philander B. Cole, Union 1,463. Ramsey's majority, 193.

Representative—John Rosencrans, Democrat, 1,639; Everett Messenger, Union, 1,476. Rosencrans' majority, 163.

Sheriff—Samuel H. Berry, Democrat, 1,642; Levi Bair, Union, 1,452. Berry's majority, 190.

Treasurer—Isaac Young, Democrat, 1,655; Joseph E. Crow, Union, 1,465. Young's majority, 190.

Prosecuting Attorney—Noah M. Runyan, Democrat, 1,624; William Z. Davis, Union, 1,463. Runyan's majority, 161.

County Commissioner—Samuel Waddel, Democrat, 1,639; Hannibal Irey, Union, 1,482. Waddel's majority, 157.

Infirmary Director—A. P. Johnson, Democrat, 1,652; William W. Conkright, 1,468. Johnson's majority, 184.

Surveyor—George Beckley, Democrat, 1,659; John Cunningham, 1,454. Beckley's majority, 205.

Coroner—B. F. Allen, Democrat, 1,956; Charles Clendenen, 1,459. Allen's majority, 197.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1866.

Secretary of State—Benjamin Le Fever, Democrat, 1,679; William H. Smith, Union, 1,523. Le Fever's majority, 156.

Congressman—William P. Reid, Democrat, 1,676; C. S. Hamilton, Union, 1,523. Reid's majority, 153.

County Auditor—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,686; John R. Garberson, Union, 1,502. Wilson's majority, 184.

Common Pleas Judge—Jacob S. Concklin.

Probate Judge—George H. Busby, Democrat, 1,662; Robert Hopkins, 1,528. Busby's majority, 134.

Clerk of the Court—Philip Dombaugh, Democrat, 1,671; Robert King, 1,517. Dombaugh's majority, 154.

County Commissioner—Isaac F. Guthery, Democrat, 1,651; John Rayl, 1,522. Guthery's majority, 129.

Infirmary Director—John B. Andrew, Democrat, 1,681; John Brundage, 1,519. Andrew's majority, 162.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1867.

Governor—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,377; A. G. Thurman, Democrat, 1,953. Thurman's majority, 576.

Senator—Luther Smith, Democrat; Solomon Kraner.

Representative—Joshua Copeland, Republican, 1,371; Peyton Hord, Democrat, 1,922. Hord's majority, 551.

County Treasurer—George Diegle, Democrat, 1,841; Robert Hopkins, Republican, 1,465. Diegle's majority, 376.

Recorder—Benjamin F. Stahl, Democrat, 1,817; S. S. Beerbower, Republican, 1,482. Stahl's majority, 335.

Sheriff—H. H. Cunningham, Democrat, 1,822; Thomas Pierson, Republican, 1,464. Cunningham's majority, 358.

Prosecuting Attorney—H. T. Van Fleet, Democrat, 1,818; Ozias Bowen, Republican, 1,455. Van Fleet's majority, 363.

County Commissioner—Robert Hill, Democrat, 1,942; M. McKinstry, Republican, 1,372. Hill's majority, 570.

Infirmary Director—Michael A. Metz, Democrat, 1,951; John Brundige, Republican, 1,373. Metz' majority, 578.

Coroner—Daniel Bader, Democrat, 1,945; S. P. Williams, Republican, 1,383. Bader's majority, 562.

Negro Suffrage—For, 1,160; against 2,046. Majority against, 886.

ELECTION APRIL 6, 1868.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars, 1,520; C. K. Watson, 989; Pillars' majority, 531.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1868.

Secretary of State—Thomas Hubbard, Democrat, 1,941; Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, 1,457. Hubbard's majority, 484.

Congressman—John H. Benson, Democrat, 1,943; John Beatty, Republican, 1,452. Benson's majority, 491.

County Auditor—Richard Wilson, Democrat, 1,951; E. Peters, Republican, 1,412. Wilson's majority, 539.

County Commissioner—Joseph Court, Democrat, 1,917; R. G. Boyd, Republican, 1,468. Court's majority, 449.

Surveyor—Emanuel Trombo, Democrat, 1,916; J. Cunningham, 1,453. Trombo's majority, 463.

Infirmary Director—James L. Bell, Democrat, 1,936; William Thew, 1,458. Bell's majority, 478.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

President—U. S. Grant, Republican, 1,548; H. Seymour, Democrat, 1,936. Seymour's majority, 388.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1869.

Governor—R. B. Hayes, Republican, 1,393; George H. Pendleton, Democrat, 1,877. Pendleton's majority, 484.

Senator—A. S. Piatt, Democrat, 1,882; John Bartram, Republican, 1,369. Piatt's majority, 513.

Representative—James W. Devore, Republican, 1,799; Benjamin F. Allen, Democrat, 1,386. Devore's majority, 413.

Clerk of the Court—Philip Dombaugh, Republican, 1,877; Thomas H. Hodder, Democrat, 1,257. Dombaugh's majority, 620.

Probate Judge—J. R. Garberson, Republican, 1,636; Theo A. Cross, Democrat, 1,496. Garberson's majority, 140.

Prosecuting Attorney—Caleb H. Norris, Republican, 1,753; Henry T. Van Fleet, Democrat, 1,396. Norris' majority, 357.

Sheriff—H. H. Cunningham, Democrat, 1,684; John Kishler, Republican, 1,532. Cunningham's majority, 152.

Treasurer—George Diegle, Democrat, 1,843; Andrew D. Bretz, Republican, 1,396. Diegle's majority, 447.

County Commissioner—Isaac F. Guthery, Democrat, 1,741; John Bain, Republican, 1,444. Guthery's majority, 297.

Infirmary Director—John B. Andrew, Democrat, 1,831; Jacob R. Neff, Republican, 1,424. Andrew's majority, 407.

Coroner—Michael Jacoby, Jr., Democrat, 1,843; M. L. Carpenter, Republican, 1 385. Jacoby's majority, 458.

ELECTION OCTOBER 11, 1870.

Secretary of State—William Heisley, Democrat, 1,594; Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, 1,221. Heisley's majority, 373.

Congressman—J. R. Hubbell, Democrat, 1,576; John Beatty, Republican, 1,212. Hubbell's majority, 364.

County Auditor—Allen McNeal, 1,215.

Recorder—B. F. Stahl, Democrat, 1,488; Charles P. Cooper, Republican, 1,314. Stahl's majority, 174.

County Commissioner—Robert Hill, Democrat, 1,564; J. Q. Rhoads, Republican, 1,232. Hill's majority, 332.

Surveyor—Elijah Dix, Democrat, 1,495; J. Cunningham, Republican, 1,215. Dix's majority, 280.

Infirmary Director—David Kerr, Democrat, 1,562; J. Lykins, Republican, 1,215. Kerr's majority, 347.

Continuing the Infirmary*—For, 1,900; against, 538. Majority for, 1,362.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Governor—Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 1,306; George W. McCook, Democrat, 1,879. McCook's majority, 573.

Common Pleas Judge—A. M. Jackson, Democrat; —— Mott, Democrat.

* The government of the Infirmary had been accused of corruption.

Representative—Richard Lawrence, Republican; Robert Hill, Democrat.

County Auditor—Hiram M. Ault, Republican; Samuel E. Hain, Democrat.

County Treasurer—James Auld, Jr., Republican; A. D. Matthews, Democrat.

Sheriff—Frank M. Scribner, Republican; John H. Weaver, Democrat.

County Commissioner—Newton Messenger, Republican; Joseph Court, Democrat.

Prosecuting Attorney—W. Z. Davis, Republican; Caleb H. Norris, Democrat.

Infirmary Director—J. T. Merchant, Democrat; Hartman Dickout, Democrat.

Infirmary Director, to fill vacancy—Luke Lenox, Republican; George Retterer, Democrat.

Coroner—James Coffey, Republican; A. H. Freeman, Democrat.

Constitutional Convention*—For, 706; against, 0. Majority for, 706.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1872.

Secretary of State—Aquila Wiley, Democratic and Liberal Republican, 1,980; Allen T. Wikoff, Republican, 1,488. Wiley's majority, 492.

Congressman—George W. Morgan, Democrat and Liberal, 1,995; James W. Robinson, Republican, 1,489. Morgan's majority, 506.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars, Democrat, 1,955. No opposition.

Probate Judge—Robert Hopkins, Democrat and Liberal, 1,838; J. R. Garberson, Republican, 1,621. Hopkins' majority, 217.

Commissioner, long term—James M. Harvey, Democrat and Liberal, 1,961; Valentine Fehl, Republican, 1,491. Harvey's majority, 470.

Commissioner, short term—Jacob A. Schaaf, Democrat and Liberal, 1,838; Luke Lennox, Republican, 1,487. Schaaf's majority, 351.

Clerk of the Court—Philip Dombaugh, Democrat and Liberal, 1,968; Alex C. McNutt, Republican, 1,457. Dombaugh's majority, 511.

Infirmary Directory—Jonathan Bell, Democrat and Liberal, 1,865; Silas Idleman, Republican, 1,416. Bell's majority, 449.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1873.

Governor—William Allen, Democrat, 1,901; Edward F. Noyes, Republican, 1,240; Gideon T. Stewart, Prohibition, 77. Allen's majority, 661.

Senator—M. C. Lawrence, Democrat, 1,399; Horace Park, Republican, 1,255; Amos Miller, Prohibition, 72. Lawrence's majority, 144.

Representative—Robert Hill, Democrat, 1,759; Joshua Copeland, Republican, 1,309; Barnhart Taylor, Pohibition, 95. Hill's majority, 450.

Prosecuting Attorney—C. H. Norris, Democrat, 1,932; Thomas C. Bowen, Republican, 1,199. Norris' majority, 743.

Sheriff—John H. Weaver, Democrat, 1,801; Joshua Berry, Republican, 1,323; John Cocherl, Prohibition, 69. Weaver's majority, 478.

County Auditor—Samuel E. Hain, Democrat, 1,954; David N. Kemper, Republican, 1,152; William T. Owens, Prohibition, 79. Hain's majority, 802.

Treasurer—A. D. Matthews, Democrat, 2,084; Valentine Fehl, Republican, 1,052; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 71. Matthews' majority, 1,032.

*For a full re-construction of the Constitution of the State.

Recorder—Dallas Day, Democrat, 1,698; C. P. Cooper, Republican, 1,432; V. Lawrence, Prohibition, 70. Day's majority, 266.

County Commissioner—Samuel C. Dodds, Democrat, 1,907; John W. Boyd, Republican, 1,227; G. W. Miller, Prohibition, 75.

Surveyor—G. B. Christian, Democrat, 1,826; J. Cunningham, Republican, 1,238. Christian's majority, 588.

Infirmary Director—George Retterer, Democrat, 1,904; Addison Tavener, Republican, 1,239; Jacob Free, Prohibition, 70. Retterer's majority, 665.

Coroner—John Jones, Democrat, 1,907; R. W. Smith, Republican, 1,234; William Broklesby, Prohibition, 76. Jones' majority, 673.

ELECTION OCTOBER 13, 1874.

Secretary of State—William Bell, Democrat, 1,719; Allen T. Wikoff, Republican, 1,145. Bell's majority, 574.

Congressman—E. T. Poppleton, Democrat, 1,702; J. W. Robinson, Republican, 1,169. Poppleton's majority, 523.

County Commissioner—Jacob A. Schaaf, Democrat, 1,729; C. H. Prettyman, Republican, 1,102; Charles Owen, 38. Schaaf's majority, 627.

Common Pleas Judge—Thomas Beer, Democrat, 1,719; Josiah Scott, Republican, 1,151. Beer's majority, 568.

Infirmary Director—J. A. Mouser; William P. Thew, Republican, 1,125; Hartman Dichout, Democrat, 1,716. Dichout's majority, 591.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1875.

Governor—William Allen, Democrat, 2,306; Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 1,534; Jay Odell, Prohibition, 48. Allen's majority, 772.

Representative—John D. Guthery, Democrat, 2,295; John R. Garberson, Republican, 1,516; J. A. Mouser, Prohibition, 46. Guthery's majority, 779.

Coroner—Calvin P. Gailey, Democrat, 2,345; Joseph Oborn, Republican, 1,479; W. W. Haley, Prohibition, 49. Gailey's majority, 866.

Clerk of the Court—Amaziah H. Hord, Democrat, 2,164; F. C. Ruehrmund, Republican, 1,654; U. K. Guthery, Prohibition, 53. Hord's majority, 510.

Probate Judge—Robert Hopkins, Democrat, 2,348; C. M. Stockwell, Republican, 1,462; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 54. Hopkins' majority, 886.

Prosecuting Attorney—Caleb H. Norris, Democrat, 2,347; J. F. McNeal, Republican, 1,474. Norris' majority, 873.

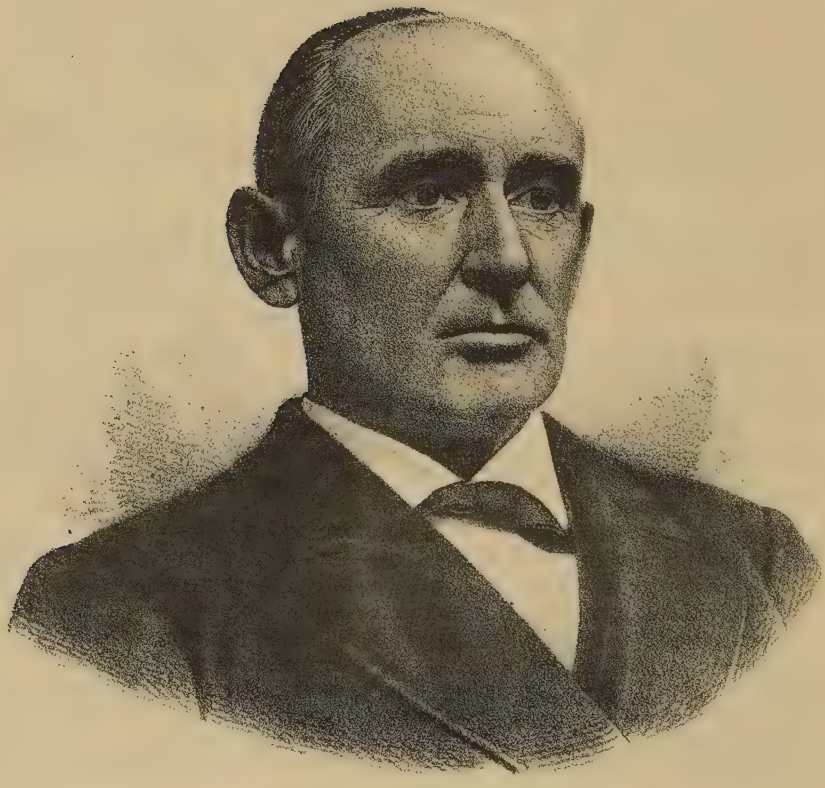
Sheriff—Silas A. Guthrie, Democrat, 2,297; Charles L. Patten, Republican, 1,505; J. L. Wilson, Prohibition, 48. Guthrie's majority, 792.

County Auditor—James L. Bell, Democrat, 2,140; James H. Leonard, Republican, 1,641; W. T. Owen, Prohibition, 54. Bell's majority, 499.

County Treasurer—Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 2,316; Silas Idleman, Republican, 1,484; George Lawrence, Prohibition, 49. Beerbower's majority, 832.

County Commissioner—James M. Harvey, Democrat, 2,226; William Brocklesby, Jr., Republican, 1,545; Charles Owen, Prohibition, 50. Harvey's majority, 681.

Infirmary Director—Jonathan Bell, Democrat, 2,272; Everett Messenger, Republican, 1,553; G. W. Miller, Prohibition, 58. Bell's majority, 719.



H. J. Van Fleet

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1876.

Secretary of State—William Bell, Jr., Democrat, 2,467; Milton Barnes, Republican, 1,788; E. S. Chapman, Prohibition, 26. Bell's majority, 679.

Congressman—Early F. Poppleton, Democrat, 2,461; John S. Jones, Republican, 1,795; Levi S. Benson, Prohibition, 22. Poppleton's majority, 666.

Judge of the Common Pleas Court—Thomas Beer, 2,459.

Recorder—Dallas Day, Democrat, 2,540; Charles A. Shields, Republican, 1,693; B. F. Waples, Prohibition, 32. Day's majority, 847.

County Commissioner—Hiram Knowles, Democrat, 2,368; Robert W. Watkins, Republican, 1,839; George Lawrence, Prohibition, 33. Knowles' majority, 529.

Surveyor—George Beckley, Democrat, 2,476; William J. Idleman, Republican, 1,757; T. M. Mouser, Prohibition, 30; John Cunningham, 7. Beckley's majority, 719.

Infirmary Director—George Retterer, Democrat, 2,450; William B. Patten, Republican, 1,773; T. T. Rathel, Prohibition, 29. Retterer's majority, 677.

ELECTION OCTOBER 9, 1877.

Governor—William H. West, Republican, 1,534; Richard M. Bishop, Democrat, 2,252; Henry A. Thompson, Prohibition, 49. Bishop's majority, 718.

Senator—Hylas Sabine, Republican, 1,504; John J. Hopkins, Democrat, 2,328; J. R. Smith, Prohibition, 4. Hopkins' majority, 824.

Representative—John Bain, Republican, 1,539; John D. Guthery, Democrat, 2,248; F. M. Stone, Prohibition, 36. Guthery's majority, 709.

Judge of the Common Pleas Court—Jacob F. Burket, Republican, 1,542; Henry H. Dodge, Democrat, 2,273. Dodge's majority, 731.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. N. Abston, Republican, 1,736; B. G. Young, Democrat, 1,964. Abston's majority, 228.

Sheriff—S. N. Titus, Republican, 1,477; Silas A. Guthrie, Democrat, 2,325; George Miller, Prohibition, 40. Guthrie's majority, 848.

County Auditor—Thomas R. Shinn, Republican, 1,491; James L. Bell, Democrat, 2,284; W. T. Owens, Prohibition, 39. Bell's majority, 793.

County Treasurer—Silas Idleman, Republican, 1,475; Peter Beerbower, Democrat, 2,290; Samuel Wootz, Prohibition, 38. Beerbower's majority, 815.

County Commissioner—James Morrow, Republican, 1,558; Jacob A. Schaaf, Democrat, 2,183; George Lawrence, Prohibition, 42. Schaaf's majority, 625.

Infirmary Director—John Q. Roads, Republican, 1,614; John O'Regan, Democrat, 2,105; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 43. O'Regan's majority, 491.

Coroner—William S. Drake, Republican, 1,502; Calvin P. Gailey, Democrat, 2,287; J. A. Mouser, Prohibition, 45. Gailey's majority, 785.

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1878.

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes, Republican, 1,770; David R. Paige, Democrat, 2,196; J. N. Robinson, 46; Andrew Roy, 61. Paige's majority, 426.

Congressman—Ebenezer B. Finley, Democrat, 2,130; Charles Foster, Republican, 1,850; M. Deal, 34; O. C. Brown, 59. Finley's majority, 280.

Clerk of the Court—Amaziah H. Hord, Democrat, 2,260; Samuel H. Gast, Republican, 1,716; Smith Woodcock, 53. Hord's majority, 544.

Probate Judge—John N. Matthews, Democrat, 2,163; F. C. Ruehrmund, Republican, 1,832; G. W. Miller, 46. Matthews' majority, 331.

County Commissioner—Samuel Mehaffey, Democrat, 1,908; John J. Hane, Republican, 2,114; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 29. Hane's majority, 206.

Surveyor—Isaac Young, Democrat, 2,265; Francis M. Bain, Republican, 1,762; F. M. Bain, Prohibition, 36. Young's majority, 503.

Infirmary Director—Joseph Mason, Democrat, 2,001; Jacob F. Sifritt, Republican, 1,888; W. W. Haley, Prohibition, 52. Mason's majority, 113.

Coroner—John M. Christian, Democrat, 2,246; W. B. Marshall, Republican, 1,743; F. M. Stone, Prohibition, 46. Christian's majority, 503.

ELECTION OCTOBER 14, 1879.

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 2,032; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, 2,778. G. T. Stewart, 39; A. S. Piatt, 41. Ewing's majority, 746.

Senator—Luther M. Strong, Republican, 2,033; William S. Goodlove, Democrat, 2,784. Goodlove's majority, 751.

Representative—S. D. Bates, Republican, 2,030; J. J. Hopkins, Democrat, 2,802; J. A. Mouser, Prohibition, 32. Hopkins' majority, 772.

Prosecuting Attorney—J. C. Johnston, Republican, 1,895; B. G. Young, Democrat, 2,633; J. N. Abston, Prohibition, 285. Young's majority, 738.

Sheriff—Jacob Young, Republican, 2,166; J. V. Harrison, Democrat, 2,638; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 40. Harrison's majority, 472.

County Treasurer—D. B. Krause, Republican, 2,171; Julius Strelitz, Democrat, 2,610; John Riley, Prohibition, 33. Strelitz's majority, 439.

Recorder—Milton Morral, Jr., Republican, 2,055; Solomon H. Rupp, Democrat, 2,755; William Haley, Prohibition, 44. Rupp's majority, 700.

County Commissioner—Jacob F. Apt, Republican, 2,138; Samuel Mehaffey, Democrat, 2,682; F. M. Bain, Prohibition, 42. Mehaffey's majority, 544.

Infirmary Director—Jacob F. Sifritt, Republican, 2,061; J. P. Uncapher, Democrat, 2,697; Smith Woodcock, Prohibition, 44. Uncapher's majority, 636.

Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting license of saloons—For, 3,016; against, 1,278. Majority for, 1,738.

Constitutional Amendment, relative to the Executive Department—For, 3,011; against, 1,262. Majority for, 1,749.

Constitutional Amendment, relating to the judiciary—For, 3,478; against, 795. Majority for, 2,683.

Constitutional Amendment, relating to the election of township officers —For, 3,499; against, 899. Majority for, 2,600.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1880.

Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, Republican, 2,153; William Lang, Democrat, 2,924; Charles A. Lloyd, 7; William H. Doan, Prohibition, 25. Lang's majority, 771.

Congressman—James S. Robinson, Republican, 2,102; Caleb H. Norris, Democrat, 2,972; J. A. Mouser, Prohibition, 16. Norris' majority, 870.

County Auditor—David H. Clifton, Republican, 2,305; Charles Hahn, Democrat, 2,757; Daniel Uncapher, Prohibition, 30. Hahn's majority, 452.

County Commissioner—Watt Watkins, Republican, 2,341; C. H. Cromer, Democrat, 2,724; R. G. Boyd, Prohibition, 27. Cromer's majority, 383.

Infirmary Director—Michael Zachman, Republican, 2,258; John O'Regan, Democrat, 2,770; Joseph Rubens, Prohibition, 25. O'Regan's majority, 512.

Coroner—Oliver W. Weeks, Republican, 2,290; John M. Christian, Democrat, 2,770; G. W. Crawford, Prohibition, 21. Christian's majority, 480.

ELECTION OCTOBER 12, 1881.

Governor—Charles Foster, Republican, 1,862; J. W. Bookwalter, Democrat, 2,589; Abraham Ludlow, Prohibition, 198. Bookwalter's majority, 727.

Senator—Luther M. Strong, Republican, 1,867; Robert Hill, Democrat, 2,578. Hill's majority, 711.

Representative—Jacob Houser, Republican, 1,942; John F. Hopkins, Democrat, 2,494; Justice A. Mouser, Republican, 159. Hopkins' majority, 552.

Judge of the Common Pleas Court—Thomas Beer, Democrat, ——; Luther M. Strong, Republican, ——.

County Treasurer—Jacob F. Martin, Republican, 1,802; Julius Strelitz, Democrat, 2,629; Wesley Pugh, Prohibition, 186. Strelitz's majority, 827.

Probate Judge—Thomas R. Smith, Republican, 1,749; John N. Matthews, Democrat, 2,710; Robert G. Boyd, Prohibition, 169. Matthews' majority, 961.

Sheriff—C. B. Merchant, Republican, 1,833; J. V. Harrison, Democrat, 2,620; Lewis Gunn, Prohibition, 164. Harrison's majority, 787.

Clerk of Courts—Thomas L. Leonard, Republican, 1,766; John H. Thomas, Democrat, 2,650; P. R. Snowden, Prohibition, 181. Thomas' majority, 884.

Prosecuting Attorney—John F. McNeal, Republican, 2,176; Stephen A. Court, Democrat, 2,290. Court's majority, 14.

County Commissioner—Wilson Imbody, Republican, 2,087; George Retterer, Democrat, 2,297; Samuel Bolander, Prohibition, 160. Retterer's majority, 210.

Infirmary Director—J. R. D. Morris, Republican, 1,862; Joseph Mason, Democrat, 2,574; Cornelius Coon, Prohibition, 193. Mason's majority, 712.

Surveyor—W. S. Cunningham, Republican, 1,915; Samuel Bell, Democrat, 2,552; John H. Bouser (or Houser), Prohibition, 158. Bell's majority, 537.

ELECTION OCTOBER 10, 1882.

Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, Republican, 1,783; James F. Newman, Democrat, 2,532; Ferd Schumacher, Prohibition, 143. Newman's majority, 749.

Congressman—James S. Robinson, Republican, 1,800; Thomas E. Powell, Democrat, 2,512; W. Boner, Prohibition, 128. Powell's majority, 712.

Recorder—J. W. Hubbert, Republican, 1,733; S. H. Rupp, Democrat, 2,572; Robert T. Patten, Prohibition, 142. Rupp's majority, 839.

Infirmary Director—William Brocklesby, Republican, 1,791; J. P. Uncapher, Democrat, 2,507; A. T. Morrow, Prohibition, 155. Uncapher's majority, 716.

County Commissioner—Francis M. Wood, Republican, 1,879; Samuel Mahaffey, Democrat, 2,541; —— Wood, Prohibition, 182. Mahaffey's majority, 662.

Coroner—B. W. Davis, Republican, 1,767; A. B. McMurray, Democrat, 2,540; Justice A. Mouser, Prohibition, 144. McMurray's majority, 773.

The following tables of representatives and officers of Marion County are compiled for convenience of reference:

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
William Wilson	1823–29	John Carey	1859–61
William Stanbery	1829–33	Warren P. Noble	1861–65
Jeremiah McLene	1833–37	James R. Hubbell	1865–67
Samson Mason	1837–39	Cornelius S. Hamilton	1867—
Joseph Ridgway	1839–43	John Beatty	1868–73
Jacob Brinkerhoff	1843–47	James W. Robinson	1873–75
John K. Miller	1847–51	Early F. Poppleton	1875–77
George H. Busby	1851–53	John S. Jones	1877–79
Frederick W. Green	1853–55	Ebenezer B. Finley	1879–81
Cooper K. Watson	1855–57	James S. Robinson	1881–85
Lawrence W. Hall	1857–59		

STATE SENATORS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Henry Brown	1822–23	William Lawrence	1854–56
James Kooken	1823–24	Cornelius Hamilton	1856–58
D. H. Beardsley	1824–26	C. H. Gatch	1858–60
James Kooken	1826–28	T. B. Fisher	1860–62
Charles Carpenter	1828–32	John Hood	1862–64
James W. Crawford	1832–34	William H. West	1864–66
Robert Hopkins	1834–36	P. B. Cole	1866–68
Hezekiah Gorton	1836–38	Solomon Kraner	1868–70
Benjamin F. Allen	1838–40	John Bartram	1870–72
James H. Godman	1840–42	Isaac S. Gardner	1872–74
Joseph McCutcheon	1842–44	M. C. Lawrence	1874–76
Thomas W. Powell	1844–46	W. W. Beatty	1876–78
James Eaton	1846–48	Hylas Sabine	1878–80
William Lawrence	1848–52	Luther M. Strong	1880–84
John J. Williams	1852–54		

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Elias Murray	1821–22	George W. Sharp	1841–43
Leonard H. Cowles	1822–24	Thomas Powell	1841–42
Jeremiah Everett	1824–25	Isaac E. James	1842–43
Josiah Hedges	1825–26	John Carey	1843–44
Eber Baker*	1826–27	William Smart	1843–44
Samuel M. Lockwood	1827–28	James B. Shaw	1844–46
John Carey	1828–29	Timothy B. Fisher	1846–47
Robert Hopkins	1829–30	Albert McWright	1847–48
John Nimmon	1830–31	Josiah S. Copeland	1848–50
William Brown	1831–32	Philander B. Cole	1850–51
John Campbell	1832–33	Joseph W. Larrabee	1852–54
Joseph McCutcheon	1833–34	Ebenezer Peters	1854–56
John Campbell	1834–35	John F. Hume	1856–58
James H. Godman	1835–36	Richard Wilson	1858–60
Otway Curry	1836–38	John A. Carter	1860–62
John Carey	1836–37	John Bartram	1862–64
Stephen Fowler	1837–39	Everett Messenger	1864–66
John Campbell	1838–39	John Rosencranse	1866–68
Guy C. Worth	1839–40	Peyton Hord	1868–70
James H. Godman	1839–40	James W. Devore	1870–72
Emery Moore	1840–41	Robert Hill	1872–76
Josiah Scott	1840–41	John D. Guthery	1876–80
James Griffith	1841–42	J. J. Hopkins	1880–84

* J. Hillman was elected, but died before the Legislature convened.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

AUDITORS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Hezekiah Gorton	1824–32	S. A. Griswold	1854–58
John E. Davidson	1832–36	L. F. Raichley	1858–60
James H. Godman	1836–38	William Cricket	1860–66
W. W. Concklin	1838–42	Richard Wilson	1866–71
Peter Beerbower	1842–48	Samuel E. Hain	1871–75
Lawrence Van Buskirk	1848–50	J. L. Bell	1875–80
Ebenezer Peters	1850–52	C. Hahn	1880—
Henry Hain	1852–54		

TREASURERS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Reuben Smith	1824–25	A. D. Woolley	1861–63
Adam Uncapher	1825–29	Isaac Young	1863–67
David Jenkins	1829–33	George Diegle	1867–71
Richard Wilson	1833–51	A. D. Matthews	1871–75
Alexander Sharp	1851–55	Peter Beerbower	1875–79
A. D. Matthews	1855–59	Julius Strelitz	1879—
John King	1859–61		

RECORDERS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
George H. Busby	1824–37	H. M. Ault	1862–65
Peter Beerbower	1837–40	George B. Merchant	1865–68
Robert King	1840–43	Benjamin F. Stahl	1868–74
Henry Hain	1843–53	Dallas Day	1874–80
James H. Barker	1853–59	Solomon H. Rupp	1880—
Nelson C. Mitchell	1859–62		

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
George H. Busby	1824–44	Philip Dombaugh	1861–76
William L. Kendrick	1844–52	Amaziah H. Hord	1876–81
John R. Knapp, Jr.	1852–55	John H. Thomas	1881—
John R. Garberson	1855–60		

SURVEYORS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Samuel Holmes	1824–34	Emanuel Trumbo	1859–65
William Dowling	1834–37	George Beckley	1865–68
Samuel Holmes	1837–41	Emanuel Trumbo	1868–70
William Uleyate	1841–43	Elijah Dix	1870–73
William Brown	1843–46	George B. Christian	1873–76
Isaac S. Young	1846–51	George Beckley	1876–78
John Cunningham	1851–53	Isaac S. Young	1878–81
Hugh W. Ross	1853–59	Samuel Bell	1881—

PROBATE JUDGES.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
George Snyder	1851–60	J. R. Garberson	1869–78
George Gray	1860–67	John N. Matthews	1878—
George H. Busby	1867–69		

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Milo D. Pettibone	1824–25	William Robbins	1847–49
Thomas Backus	1825–26	John Bartram	1849–51
Charles L. Boalt	1826–27	S. H. Bartram	1851–53
Joseph Swan	1827–30	John F. Hume	1853–55
Ozias Bowen	1830–33	J. H. Anderson	1855–57
J. H. Godman	1833–35	A. Osborne	1857–61
Ozias Bowen	1835–37	Ozias Bowen	1861–63
Almeron Wheat	1837–39	Noah M. Runyan	1863–67
Samuel Kelly	1839–41	H. T. Van Fleet	1867–69
George Rowe	1841–43	Caleb H. Norris	1869–77
William Robbins	1843–45	B. G. Young	1877–81
J. H. Godman	1845–47	Stephen A. Court	1881—

SHERIFFS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Benjamin Hillman	1824–26	John Reed	1855–57
Elisha H. Crosby	1826–27	W. B. Lewis	1857–59
Daniel D. Tompkins	1827–31	David Epler	1859–61
William H. Holmes	1831–33	William F. Harvey*	.....
Cyrus B. Mann	1833–37	William B. Lewis	1863–65
Joseph Durfee	1837–41	Samuel H. Berry	1865–67
David Epler	1841–45	Henry H. Cunningham	1867–71
John Shunk	1845–47	John H. Weaver	1871–75
David Epler	1847–51	Silas A. Guthery	1875–79
Simeon C. Starr	1851–55	J. V. Harrison	1879—

CORONERS.

NAMES.	YEARS.	NAMES.	YEARS.
Charles Stuart	1824—	J. S. Goshorn	1854–56
Alson Norton	1824–26	P. K. Francis	1856–58
D. D. Tompkins	1826–27	William B. Davis	1858–59
Amos S. Capron	1827–28	Benjamin Little	1859–61
Henry Peters	1828–30	E. K. Corbin	1861–63
David Epler	1830–31	B. F. Allen	1863–67
John Bending	1831–33	Daniel Bader	1867–69
Noah Kimble	1833–35	Michael Jacoby, Jr.	1869–71
Benjamin Kime	1835–37	A. H. Freeman	1871–73
James Jones	1837–41	James Coffy	.....
Olney R. Stone	1841–43	John Jones	1873–75
Strother R. Hord	1843–45	C. P. Gailey	1875–78
Henry Parcell	1847–48	John M. Christian	1878–82
James Chard	1851–54	A. B. McMurray	1882—

For a list of the Infirmary Directors, see chapter on the organic history of the county, section on the Infirmary.

SOME OF THE FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first Justice of the Peace commissioned in Marion County was probably William Crawford in Pleasant Township in 1822.

In Big Island Township, Joshua Cope, July 5, 1824. The next was Isaac E. James for the same township, January 29, 1827, who resigned February 25, 1830. Also Robert Hopkins, April 19, 1830; John Flewelling, May 14, 1830; Portius Wheeler, October 26, 1831.

In Center Township, now Marion, William Hoddy and Alexander Berry, April 15, 1822; David Tipton, June 26, 1824; Benjamin Davis, May 30, 1825; Benjamin Williams, April 24, 1828; John Bartram, March 3, 1831.

In Claridon Township, Samuel Bell, July 12, 1824; John Z. Sharp, May 18, 1825; John Roberts, July 9, 1827; Joseph Kennedy, April 30, 1831.

Grand Prairie Township, Zachariah Welch, July 12, 1824; John Page, May 30, 1825; Daniel Swigert, July 9, 1827; William F. Hance, October 22, 1827; John Kirby, October 22, 1830.

Green Camp Township, Samuel Fish, May 31, 1824; Alexander Jinkins, March 14, 1825; Asa Freeman, March 14, 1825; David A. Town, March 18, 1826; Samuel Powell, March 3, 1831.

Grand Township, William Cochran, July 14, 1824; Jonathan Johnson, April 23, 1827; Garrett Fitzgerald, January 9, 1827; Alfred Randall, June 3, 1828; Abel Rennick, April 30, 1831.

Pleasant Township, William Crawford, 1822; Henry Peters, August 3, 1824; William Wyatt, December 18, 1824; Jacob Kepner, October 24, 1825; Joseph Boyd, April 24, 1828; Daniel Hane, October 26, 1831.

* Died before qualified.

Richland Township, Joseph Oborn, July 12, 1824; Thomas Rodgers, November 8, 1824; Daniel Oborn, March 18, 1826; Michael Ashbaugh, October 22, 1827; Alonzo D. Monroe, October 29, 1830.

Scott Township, Alanson Packard, January 27, 1825; Jacob Shaffer, April 26, 1828; William Van Buskirk, July 30, 1829; Henry Pard, April 30, 1831.

Salt Rock Township, John Green June 20, 1824; Hugh V. Smith, July 8, 1824; George King, April 25, 1827; Stephen Fowler, May 4, 1830.

Tully Township, John Jameson, June 9, 1828; Alanson Packard, June 9, 1828.

Montgomery Township had no Justice of the Peace until William Cochran was commissioned. April 16, 1834. William H. Davis was commissioned October 27, 1835.

Bowling Green had no Justice of the Peace until April 11, 1839, when Joseph Guthery took the office.

Waldo and Prospect Townships were attached to Marion County at a far later date.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The following are personal sketches of the more prominent representatives and county officers:

Hon. Eber Baker, the founder of Marion, was a native of the State of Maine; he was born at Litchfield Corners, that State, April 27, 1780. His paternal ancestry is traced back to 1635, when Francis Baker came over from Great St. Albans, Herefordshire, England, in the "Planter," at the age of twenty-four, and settled in Yarmouth, Mass. June 29, 1802, Mr. Eber Baker married Lydia Smith. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in the army; but his regiment being assigned to guard and camp duty, he found it impossible to accommodate his active temperament to such inactive, monotonous life, and accordingly employed a substitute, and with his family left his native State for Wheeling, Va. About a year afterward, 1814, he moved to Newark, Ohio, and in 1821, he came to where Marion now stands, bought the land and the next year laid out the town, naming it for Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. In his plat for the town, he appropriated four lots for church houses, one for each of four different denominations; five lots for court house and jail, and several acres for a cemetery. This ground is still a cemetery and is situated just north of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot. He built a log jail at a cost of $400, and presented it to the county. When the Protestant Episcopal Church was ready to avail itself of a lot, Mr. Baker bought a lot at $620, and presented it to the church, besides $1,000 in money toward the erection of the building. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born five children before leaving the State of Maine, and one in Newark, Ohio. Mrs. Baker died June 24, 1843, lamented by all who knew her, especially by the poor and less fortunate, who always found sympathy in her large, generous heart. Mr. Baker was married a second time to Mrs. Susan Wilson, at this date still living, amiable, pious and possessed of fair health and unimpaired intellect. Mr. Baker was public spirited, liberal in contributing to the various town enterprises, material, moral and religious, and was, during most of his life, with his second wife, a member, with her, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Representative to the State Legislature in

1826–27. He died October 6, 1864. His family consisted of Rev. George W., Charles, Elizabeth B. (who married Alvin C. Priest), Lincoln, Mehitable C. (who married Richard Sargent), and Lydia (who married Judge Ozias Bowen). A sketch of George W. appears in the church history of the town of Marion.

Capt. George Beckley, deceased, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., November 29, 1804, about seven miles east of Harrisburg. In 1812, his father, John Beckley, removed to Northumberland County, Penn., where he suffered severely from the financial troubles of 1817 to 1820, and thence, in 1821, he moved to what is now Marion County, about one mile northwest of where Caledonia now is, where he bought eighty acres of land. In 1835, he emigrated with all his large family, except George, to Cass County, Ind. The latter married Eliza, daughter of Thomas H. Miller, and raised a family of three sons and one daughter, residing on the old homestead the remainder of his long life. As a scholar, Mr. Beckley was self-taught, but he spent over fifty years of his life as a school teacher. He was also County Commissioner and Surveyor. Was probably the best posted man in the county on pioneer reminiscences, many of which he published in the Caledonia *Argus* in 1875. About 1847–48, he was elected Captain of a militia company, whence his title. From 1849 to 1852, he was in California, prospecting for the precious metal; in 1854, he was in California again, and afterward traveled through Central and South America, chiefly bent on prospecting and mining speculations. After his return, he once more left for the great West, and reached Pike's Peak, where he erected a quartz-crushing or similar apparatus, which was exchanged for a large tract of land in Indiana. This was considered one of his most fortunate speculations. He was accidentally killed in May, 1878, by a locomotive running over him, and deeply did the community mourn his loss.

George H. Busby, more widely known as "Maj. Busby," a title gained from services with the militia during the war of 1812, was born in Northumberland County, Penn. He was of Irish descent, his father having emigrated from Ireland toward the close of the century previous. The family were residents of Fairfield County for many years, and there numerous descendants still reside. Maj. Busby sought to improve his fortunes by becoming a pioneer of the then new district of Marion County, Ohio, in 1822. He was a citizen, therefore, of Marion County at its organization, and of Marion Village when by its selection as county seat, the then meadows and forests, almost unbroken in that locality, were staked as a town. Maj. Busby engaged actively in trade, and by his energy and push laid the foundation of a handsome fortune, that was far more speedily destroyed by the unfortunate tendency that characterized our fathers of "going bail."

The character of Maj. Busby was strongly marked by traits that secured to him all through life the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen to a marked degree. The Delaware and Wyandot Indians, from the poorest brave to the head chief, were his fast friends, and their trading confidence in the Major was strong. Maj. Busby was the first Recorder of Marion County, and the record he made, Vol. I, fell into decay during his life and was transcribed by his grandson, George Busby Christian, fifty years after. Maj. Busby was made the recipient of many tokens of esteem. He held the official positions of Recorder, Clerk, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Probate Court, and in 1854, after a memorable struggle, was nominated as Representative to Congress, to which body he was chosen. At this writing, 1883, Maj. Busby stands alone, as the only citizen of

Marion County who has sat in the halls of Congress, and during a period of sixty years. All positions of trust were to him sacred, and no stain, no spot or blemish has ever, in the faintest degree, marred his fair fame. He sought to be an honest man, and on his tomb the simple epitaph, "God's noblest work, an honest man," tells with truthful eloquence the story of his life. He aided greatly to make the place of his home the pleasant village that it is, and his brick residence near the public square was for many years the seat of a generous hospitality, as well as a center of domestic happiness.

He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Welch, his second Eliza Kennedy. Hannah, wife of William L. Kendrick, and after widowhood, wife of Rev. James M. Heller; and Paulina, wife of Dr. J. M. Christian, were children of his first union. The children of his second marriage were Eliza Jane, wife of T. P. Wallace; Clarinda, wife of Dr. I. S. Sweeney; Lucretia, wife of Henry B. Durfee; Susan, wife of S. E. De Wolfe; and Evaline, who died in infancy. Of this large family, Paulina and Susan have been called away. Maj. Busby died in 1869; he rests in Marion Cemetery, amid the scenes of his active, long and useful life, his memory revered by a large and numerous body of descendants, and a still larger number of warm friends.

Col. Hezekiah Gorton, first Auditor of Marion County, 1824 to 1832, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., December 2, 1793. In 1818, he located in Franklinton, across the river from Columbus, Ohio. In 1821, he came to Big Island, this county, where some thought at the time that the county seat would be located. In 1824, he was appointed County Auditor, soon after which he removed his residence to Marion. In 1836, he was elected to the State Senate, where he served his constituents for two years with ability and credit. In 1874, he went to Colorado, to live with his youngest daughter, Mrs. J. J. Boyd, returning in 1875 to remain nearly two years among his friends in Marion. He went again to Colorado in the latter part of the year 1876, remained there until his death, which occurred at Loveland, June 2, 1882, when he was eighty-eight and one-half years of age.

Col. Gorton was one of the first grain and wool buyers in Marion County, and as a business man was earnest and enterprising. When the firm of which he was a member became insolvent (unexpectedly to him), he turned over all his property to the creditors, leaving himself homeless. The Colonel was a Free-Will Baptist all his adult life, and died a Deacon in that church. His life as a citizen was an exemplary one.

In June, 1816, he married Miss A. Capron, who died in Marion some years since. At his death he left four daughters and two sons.

Hon. William Brown, Representative in the Legislature in 1831–32 and County Surveyor 1843 to 1846, was said to be the best Surveyor the County of Marion ever had. He was a man of great energy, marked characteristics, strict integrity, outspoken and plain. In his years he kept even pace with the present century, having been born in 1800, in Providence, R. I. His father, Commodore Brown, left for the high seas when he (William) was quite young, and the latter went around from place to place as a chore boy until 1812, when he went aboard a man of war and acted as a powder carrier for the gunners in the war with Great Britain, participating in several engagements. He afterward returned to Providence and learned the shoe-maker's trade, being bound by indenture to his uncle. He had no schooling, and, although he afterward developed into so great a mathematician, at the age of eighteen he could not even

perform a simple example in addition. Here in this genius was a striking example of an unpolished diamond.

At this time young William began to exhibit that sternness of character which proved to be the foundation of his future success. He worked outside of regular business hours for a little money, with which to buy books, and then devoted his evenings and spare moments to study, mathematics becoming his favorite. In these he was assisted by a Catholic priest, who took considerable interest in him.

We digress here to relate an interesting little incident: While our industrious young hero was working away at the shoe-maker's bench, some of the idle boys of the neighborhood were disposed to play mischievous little tricks upon him. One night between 10 and 11 o'clock, one of these gamins blacked himself up, and, going to the window of William's shop, pressed his face up against the glass and held it in that ghostly position until he attracted the young shoe-maker's attention. The latter struck the hateful image so suddenly with his hammer that he wounded him severely, scarring him for life.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Brown went up into Sussex County and taught school, and there married Miss Margaret Moore. Next, he, with five or six other families, immigrated West, settling at the Wyandot Mission, a few miles north of Marion. Being religious and having studied theology some, Mr. B. was stationed as a missionary teacher for the Indians at this point. Sundays he preached here and at other points in the vicinity. Then for a time he was Professor of Mathematics in a university, and studied surveying and civil engineering. A canal being proposed from Marion to Wyandot, Mr. Brown undertook the survey of the level. Having no factory-made instruments, he made a level roughly out of a piece of wood, with vials affixed, partly filled with water, and the other necessary fixtures. Then, with volunteer aid, as rodsmen, etc., he proceeded with his task. About midway between Wyandot and Marion, he encountered a squad of equipped surveyors at work on the route for the Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, who laughed with contempt at his rude appliances and "foolish" undertaking; but, on a challenge for a test, in a survey of some miles, Mr. Brown came out within six inches of the point made by the great "scientific" party. Mr. Brown was soon afterward employed as railroad surveyor at $2,500 and $3,500 a year, the latter salary on the Mad River route, now the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. Many were the interesting experiences of Mr. Brown with the Indians, and as surveyor, etc., as his having been once captured by the Seneca Indians and robbed, his having to sleep in a hollow tree, etc., overnight, but space forbids their enumeration here.

Mr. Brown's residence in Marion was from about 1830 to a short time before the war of the rebellion, and his official career here has already been referred to. He moved from Marion to Springfield, where he was County Surveyor from 1868 to 1872, City Surveyor, City Marshal three terms, etc., and spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1877, after having passed two years in apparent unconsciousness from a stroke of cerebral paralysis. Having been a "high" Mason, he was buried under Masonic honors, attended by a throng of mourning citizens. His first wife died comparatively young and was buried in Wyandot. For his second wife he married a daughter of Milton Pixley, of Marion, who also is now dead. Mr. Brown at one time had considerable property, but by taking a Government contract for surveying in Kansas he lost all. He used to remark in his latter

days that if he could only recover enough to pay his debts he would be satisfied. His children are Minerva, who married Mr. Rundle and died in Marion, of cholera, in 1854. She was a poetess of considerable merit; Bellona, now Mrs. James Havens, of La Fayette, Ind., also a poetess, of whom further mention is made in another chapter; John D., who was living in New York City two years ago; and George W., a resident of Springfield, engaged in a large agricultural establishment.

Richard Wilson was born in Watsontown, Northumberland County, Penn., November 14, 1804. He came to Marion in the fall of 1828, and for some time worked at his trade of chair-maker, and part of the time clerked in a store. For a short time he was a resident of Big Island, but except that interval he was a resident of Marion from his first arrival here until his death. He was Treasurer of the county from 1833 to 1851, Representative to the Legislature in 1858 and 1859, County Auditor from 1866 to 1871, Assessor of Marion Township a number of terms, etc., and in every public capacity he gave entire satisfaction. He was of a courteous and gentlemanly disposition; he was also liberal, and would have done much more than he did had he not lost his money in the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. He built the track from Galion to Bellefontaine. He also paid taxes for many poor men in the county while he was Treasurer; probably no man was sold out for taxes while Mr. Wilson was Treasurer.

Mr. Wilson married Miss Sophronia Parrish, and of their children two daughters are now living in Marion, one a wife of F. R. Saiter; one daughter in Wyandot County; one son was killed in the army; another son —Byron—has been in the United States Navy ever since he was twelve years old; and Cass, a prominent Freemason, resides in Marion.

Mr. Wilson died February 11, 1882, about seventy-seven and one-quarter years of age, and was buried according to his request, under the charge of the "Blue Lodge," escorted by the Knights Templar; he was a Sir Knight. The funeral was very largely attended.

Josiah Snell Copeland, deceased, was born in 1793, a son of Elijah and Irene (Howard) Copeland, of Massachusetts and of Puritan descent. One of their ancestors, John Alden, came to America in the Mayflower. Mr. Copeland was married in 1818, to Catharine L. Guild, and in 1826 came to Zanesville, Ohio, and resided there till he came to Marion in 1844. Here he purchased 320 acres, all of which is now included in Ballantine's Addition to Marion; it was then called "Copeland's Woods." In these woods was held the first county fair of Marion County, originated by him. He represented Marion and Union Counties in the State Legislature in 1848 and 1850, as a Whig; was a Republican after the organization of that party. He was an active man in political affairs, being frequently a delegate to the State Conventions; was Internal Revenue Assessor, 1865 to 1870; in July of the latter year he died. His wife died in March, 1868.

Of their eight children, these six are living: Guild, Earl P., Howard, Catharine L. (wife of H. C. Godman), Elijah and Arthur C.

Cyrus B. Mann, deceased, came to Marion in 1828, from Delaware County, where he had located with his parents in 1814, being formerly from Chenango County, N. Y., where he was born in 1804. He was Sheriff of Marion County from 1833 to 1837, and afterward he kept the American House, where the Kerr House now stands, for about eighteen or nineteen years, then the United States House, which was burned down, the

Central House on Main street, near the railroad, until his death, which took place February 20, 1881, and he was buried in the Marion Cemetery.

Mr. Mann married Martha Musser, of Delaware County, this State, and they had four sons and five daughters, as follows: Caznau Gideon, now in Crestline; William Howard, who died in the army during the last war; George T., now in the car works at Terre Haute, Ind.; Charles Henry, now in Portland Ind.; Henrietta, in Marion; Anne, who married Mr. Braman and lives in Owatonna, Minn.; Isabel, at home in Marion; Eveline, now the wife of Mr. Biggerstalf, also in Marion; and Clara, at home.

William Bain, elected Sheriff in 1825, was a partner of the firm of O. & S. Crosley & Co., of Columbus, who had established a branch store in Marion, in charge of Elisha Crosby. A few days after he was elected he fell dead in the store, apparently from heart disease. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, and immigrated to this country in 1812, settling in Rhode Island, where he engaged in the manufacture of hemp bagging; then the same business in Paris, Ky., then near Columbus, Ohio, in the same business again, where he sold out for an interest in the Crosby store at Marion. He was a Presbyterian, Whig and Abolitionist. He was rather a peculiar man, gruff in his manners, often to his best friends, yet liberal, sometimes to excess. His likes and dislikes were very strong, and subject to intensity by his varying humor.

CHAPTER VII.

BENCH AND BAR.

INTRODUCTORY.

A HISTORY of Marion County without a record of the Bench and Bar would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted from the cast. The part played by law in the organization of human society is that of an ever-acting force, a force essential to its very existence, and upon which human happiness and well-being are unceasingly dependent. Without law mankind would long ere this have perished, as no organization is possible without it. Upon the wise interpretation as well as the judicious framing of the laws, the well-being of a community is established as upon a rock-like foundation, whence it naturally flows as a consequence that the history of those upon whom this duty devolves must form no unimportant portion of a work of this character. The whole superstructure of law is founded upon a few principles of natural justice, and, therefore, at its base, in its essential principles, "in its inmost bosom's core," law is the exponent of right, and truth and justice; and, notwithstanding the efforts of the cunning and unscrupulous, it will still be found that on the whole law is on the side of right, and the popular prejudice against lawyers has its basis chiefly in ignorance of the true nature of a lawyer's functions, which are, to see that every one has the benefit of the privileges accorded him by the laws of the land, and that the forms of law are rigidly preserved, as upon their strict enforcement of these the stability of society depends.

As the business of the lawyer is to deal with the daily affairs of men, and as these are becoming more and more complex and artificial, it is clear that where so many complex interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the Judge and the advocate are presented problems that require the deepest research and the most trained intellects. As change follows change in modern society, without intermission, it is also evident that the laws and institutions of the past will not answer the requirements of the present. The blue laws of Connecticut would burst from the limbs of the modern Samson like the cords from the hero of old, and the gigantic Afrites that Aladdin saw from his lamp could not be returned to their narrow prison house. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new labor-saving contrivances, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, the unprecedented development of commerce, the founding of new communities into cities and States, require that the science of law should advance *pari passu*, in order to subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of these new conditions. The true lawyer is the man of the hour, and upon his ability and integrity society is largely dependent. One of the profession has wisely said:

"In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom

regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and beaten the mad passions of the hour and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield, and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous expositions of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. * * * Lord Bacon has said, 'Every man is a debtor to his profession:' and assuredly this is true of every lawyer. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and high position. The lawyer should prize and honor his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men, whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate glory of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The paucity of material at the service of the historian as to those who have exerted so important an influence upon the county's welfare and progress, is indeed a matter of surprise. We, however, present our readers with that which the corroding hand of time has left untouched. The greater portion of the story might, however, be unlocked to him who would patiently study the strata of society, as the geologist studies the stony records of the earth's past history.

Before entering upon the specific portion of our story, we can truthfully premise that the Bench and Bar of Marion County has ever been distinguished, and has ever stood prominently forward in comparison with the profession in the sister counties of the grand commonwealth of Ohio. Marion has had names connected with her bar which have adorned the pages of our country's history, names of soldiers who did not shrink from taking up the sword in defense of their country; names that have adorned the halls of legislation of the State; names that have adorned men not merely of learning and culture, superadded to native ability, but which also have united with these gifts and graces the proud title of honest men, the noblest work of God.

THE BENCH.

The earliest judicial government for the territory now constituting Ohio was vested in a general court composed of three Judges, provided by the ordinance of 1787. The first Judges were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cleves Symmes, the latter being appointed in place of John Armstrong, who declined to serve. They were to adopt only such portions of the laws of the original States as were deemed suitable to the condition and wants of the people, and were not empowered to enact new laws. In the autumn of 1787, the Governor and Judges Varnum and Parsons met at Marietta and began the duty of legislating for the Territory, continuing in session until December. Contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, they enacted a number of laws on different subjects and submitted them to Congress, as required. That body, however, did not approve them from their manifest illegality under the terms of the ordinance. After the assembling of Congress in 1789, under the new constitution, the appointments made under the articles of confederation being deemed to have expired, the following new Judges were appointed for the Northwest Territory: Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and William Barton. The latter declined to serve and George Turner was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Parsons soon afterward died, and in March, 1790, Rufus Putnam was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his

death. Putnam resigned in 1796, to enable him to accept the office of Surveyor General, and Joseph Gilman, of Point Harmar, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Judge Turner left the Territory in the spring of 1796, and during his absence resigned his seat on the bench, which was filled by the appointment of Return Jonathan Meigs, in February, 1798. The Judges then in commission continued to hold their seats until the adoption of a State Constitution.

Between 1790 and 1795, numerous acts were passed which did not receive the sanction of Congress, as they were enacted rather than adopted, and finally in the summer of 1795, at a legislative session held at Cincinnati, a code of laws was adopted from the statutes of the original States, which superseded the chief part of those previously enacted, that had remained in force in the Territory, regardless of their doubtful constitutionality. This code of laws as adopted was printed at Cincinnati in 1795, by William Maxwell, and became known as the Maxwell Code; that was the first job of printing executed in the Northwestern Territory. But very little change was made therefrom until the first session of the General Assembly, held under the second grade of government, September 16, 1799.

"The ordinance and the compact," says Judge Burnet, "which was the constitution of the Territory, contained but little specific legislation. It prescribed the rule of descents; the mode of transferring real estate, by deed of lease and release, and of devising or bequeathing it by will. It regulated the right of dower and authorized the transfer of personal property by delivery; saving always to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers who had before professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs then in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property. In addition to these provisions, the compact ordained that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable manner should be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious opinions. It also secured to the inhabitants forever the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, of trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of the Common Law."

The courts of Common Law in the Territory assumed chancery powers as a necessity, as there was no tribunal in said Territory vested with such powers. Several necessary laws were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati, but matters regarding courts and their powers were not satisfactorily settled until the adoption of the first State Constitution in 1802. The General Court provided for by the ordinance of 1787 consisted, as before stated, of three Judges, "appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, each of whom received a salary of $800 from the Treasury of the United States. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the Territory, and was vested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and of capital cases; and on questions of divorce and alimony its jurisdiction was exclusive. It was, however, a common law court, merely without chancery powers, and it was the court of *dernier ressort*. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the Territory, yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside, even by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held at Cincinnati in March, at Marietta in October, at Detroit and in the western counties at such time in each year as the Judges saw proper to designate."

The travels of the Judges and members of the bar in those early years, to and from the places of holding courts—Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit —were attended with difficulties of the most serious nature. The distances were always great, settlements were scarce and the way was rough. Their journeys were made on horseback, and it was exceedingly necessary that the horses they rode should be good swimmers, for it was in the days before bridges had been thought of, and only the best fording places along the numerous streams were sought out by the tired travelers. Judge Burnet, who knew from experience all the trials of the times, wrote of them as follows:

"The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessaries as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally small quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were neessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another, they were generally from six to eight and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and, at all seasons of the year, were compelled to swim every water-course in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had, therefore, to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse."

Lynch law was liable to be adopted by the men of the border settlements, and one or two instances of its execution in the form of public whippings, are known to have occurred; but in August, 1788, a law was published in Marietta, establishing a "General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and County Courts of Common Pleas," and these superseded the Lynch code before it had been in operation a year. Mr. McMillan was appointed the Presiding Judge of those courts in the county of Hamilton.

The first Constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, contained in its third article, the following provisions for the judicial government of the State:

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from adding another Judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the Judges may divide the State into two circuits, within which any two of the Judges may hold a court.

SEC. 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a President and Associate Judges. The State shall be divided, by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a President of the Courts,

JUDGE O. BOWEN

who, during his continuance in office shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and Associate Judges in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and Presidents after the term of five years.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

SEC. 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the Judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the Justices of the Peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

SEC. 8. The Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States.

SEC. 9. Each court shall appoint its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed Clerk, except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the Judges of the respective courts.

SEC. 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

SEC. 12. The style of all processes shall be " The State of Ohio; " all

prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

The new Constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, made considerable changes in the courts, and Article 4, providing for judicial matters in the State, is as follows:

SEC. 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at the seat of government or elsewhere as may be provided by law. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large.

SEC. 3. The State shall be divided into nine Common Pleas Districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory and bounded by county lines; and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one Judge of Common Pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these Judges in every county in the district as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court or sitting thereof may be held at the same time in each district.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of the Judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 5. District Courts shall be composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the respective districts, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein at least once in each year; but if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually in each county of any district, the General Assembly may, for such district, provide that said court shall be holden at three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places; *Provided*, That the General Assembly may, by law, authorize the Judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each county a Probate Court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one Judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 8. The Probate Court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction in any county or counties as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. A competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 10. All Judges other than those provided for in the constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

SEC 11. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years; and at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said Judges shall be for five years.

SEC. 12. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

SEC. 13. In case the office of any Judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 14. The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this State, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the number of the districts of the Court of Common Pleas, the number of Judges in any district, change the districts or the subdivisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein; but no change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any Judge.

SEC. 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of a Clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the Judge of the Probate Court to perform the duties of Clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each House concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 18. The several Judges of the Supreme Court of the Common Pleas and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have

and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

SEC 19. The General Assembly may establish Courts of Conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

SEC. 20. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first session of this court, held at Marion, was a special term, commencing May 7, 1824, by the Associate Judges, William Holmes, Jacob Idleman and David H. Beardsley, who appointed George H. Busby Clerk of the Court, *pro tem.;* but differing as to who should be appointed, each Judge having a candidate of his own, they agreed to consult the wishes of the people by taking the popular vote. Accordingly, the following entry was made upon their journal: "Ordered that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said county be elected at the next October election, and that William M. Holmes, Gideon J. Messenger and George H. Busby be considered as candidates for said office." At the election, the people chose Mr. Busby, and he was accordingly appointed for a term of seven years

Another special term of the court was held June 9, 1824, by the Associate Judges, at which session administration and apportioning Justices of the Peace for the different townships were the principal business.

The first regular term of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County commenced September 23, 1824, Hon. Ebenezer Lane, President Judge, and the above mentioned Associate Judges. Benjamin Hillman was Sheriff. The appointments of Busby for Clerk and of Pettibone for Prosecuting Attorney were confirmed. The *venire* for the first grand jury was quashed on motion of the Prosecutor. The Sheriff summoned a Grand Jury as follows, the first in the county: Benjamin Salmon, Foreman; James Jenkins, Nathan Clark, William Wyatt, David Town, Samuel Jones, David Tipton, John Green, Hugh O'Harra, Samuel Kniseley, Alvin Priest, Levi Hammond, Daniel McMichael, William Caldwell and Isaac Darling. No middle names are mentioned in the above list, although some of the men had two given names. At this term several licenses to keep tavern were issued, at $7 to $10. Enoch B. Merriman and James Bailie obtained license to keep store in Bucyrus for one year, at $15 each. J. H. & William Holmes and George Will obtained license for the same fee to keep store in Marion one year.

The first case on the docket of Marion County is "the State *vs.* Eber Baker." The following is the indictment and record of the case:

State of Ohio, Marion County, Court of Common Pleas of the term of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Marion County, *ss.* The Grand Jurors of the State of Ohio, impaneled and sworn, to inquire of crimes and offences committed within the body of Marion County, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio aforesaid, upon their oaths present, that Eber Baker, late of the county of Marion aforesaid, on the 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, with force and arms at Center Township, in the county of Marion aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, did sell spirituous liquors by less quantity than one quart, to wit: One pint of whisky to one David A. Town, to be drunk at the place where sold,

to wit, at the house of said Eber Baker, in said township, without being duly authorized, contrary to the form of statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

M. D. PETTIBONE, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

STATE OF OHIO, *vs.* EBER BAKER. } Indictment for selling Spirituous Liquors.

This day came the prosecutor in behalf of the State, and the defendant being arraigned pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Whereupon, it is considered by the court that he pay a fine of one dollar, together with the costs of prosecution, taxed to ——— dollars and ——— cents.

Samuel Bailie, at this term, was the first foreigner who filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States in this county. Samuel Holmes was appointed County Surveyor for five years. George H. Busby was appointed Recorder, *pro tem.* Court continued but one day.

A special term was held November 27, 1824, by the Associate Judges, William Holmes, Jacob Idleman and Benjamin Salmon. Special terms were also held December 7 and 13 following, and at the last date Mr. Busby was appointed Recorder for seven years, as before mentioned. Special terms were held several times during the ensuing winter and spring, to attend to *habeas corpus* and administration.

The first civil cases appearing on the docket as disposed of were at the April term, 1825. The first entries are of the cases of John Luck vs. Samuel Holmes and George A. Gaylord vs. William Caldwell, both of which were dismissed. The first civil case tried before a jury was that of Westell Ridgeley vs. Isaac Dorland, for slander. The plaintiff claimed $500, and got $75. May for plaintiff and Harkness for defendant. The following persons composed this first petit jury in Marion County: William Carpenter, George Fickle, George McElvain, Zebediah Hide, Alexander Frazer, George Poe, Amos Clark, James Scott, John Maxfield, Reuben Smith, Peter Beabout and George Luke.

Two petit larceny cases were tried at this term, both defendants found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail, one for seven days and the other for twenty days.

Slander cases were somewhat numerous in these early times, considering the small number of cases on the docket; but the court and jury had a habit then of going right through a case and it was soon ended.

The court allowed Edson Harkness $5 in each of the larceny cases above mentioned, for defending, and the Clerk and Sheriff were allowed the munificent sum of $35 each as an annual salary for the term of seven years. At this term, the grand jury presented seven indictments—two for selling spirituous liquors and five for larceny.

Two Wyandot Indians were brought before William Holmes at a special term September 1, 1825, on some complaint, but were discharged. Their peculiar names were Half John Frost, *alias* Dannubee, and General Washington, *alias* Nundundee.

This year, 1825, the Prosecuting Attorney, Milo D. Pettibone, was allowed a salary of $40 a year, to be paid him "in just proportions by the County Treasurer, at the close of each term of court." At the May term in 1826, Charles L. Boalt was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, and Alson Norton was Associate Judge in place of Enoch B. Merriman. The court allowed Boalt, Prosecuting Attorney, the sum of $80 for prosecuting at the two terms of court held in the county, one-half at the end of each term.

In that early day criminal cases were proportionally as numerous as at

the present period of the county's history. In 1825, there was one indictment for forgery, one for perjury and one for horse-stealing; but neither of these cases was ever tried. *Habeas corpus* cases were common at special terms of the court, and generally the prisoners were set free.

The first minister's name on the records as of one authorized to solemnize marriages is that of Rev. Nehemiah Story, of the Regular Baptist Church, November 13, 1826.

The first newspaper named in the records is the *Delaware Patron*, in May, 1826.

At the November term, 1826, the salary of the Sheriff was fixed at $50 a year, payable one-half at each term of the court. The Clerk of the court was also allowed a salary of $50 a year payable likewise. James K. Corey was allowed $15 for services as special prosecutor at this term. At the May term, 1827, Joseph Swan was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, and at the November term following, he was allowed $80 a year. At the end of the third day's proceedings of this term, in the journal entries, occur the words, "Judge Lane left the bench," in his own handwriting.

The attorneys named on the docket during the first three years were J. M. May, E. Harkness, O. Parrish, M. D. Pettibone, Charles L. Boalt, P. B. Wilcox, S. Banta and Mr. Latimer. Most of these were non-residents. The name of Godman and Bowen first appear on the docket in the case of Thomas McNeal vs. Bowdish and Town, in May, 1829. They were attorneys for Town. These gentlemen at once took a prominent position, as they had one side of almost every case, while C. L. Boalt had the other.

In 1830, they did business separately, and in nearly every case Bowen and Godman were arrayed on opposite sides.

Following are personal sketches of the Judges whose jurisdiction included Marion County:

John Adair McDowell, the first President Judge of the Common Pleas District, which included the territory afterward made Marion County, was the son of Samuel and Ann (Irvin) McDowell, and was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., May 26, 1780. He studied law, and in the war of 1812 served with distinction on the staff of Gov. Shelby. November 9, 1809, he married Lucy Todd Starling, youngest daughter of Col. William Starling, and at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, removed with his wife to Franklinton, Franklin Co., Ohio, late in 1815 or early in 1816, and there became a prominent and successful lawyer. In 1819, he was appointed by the court as Prosecuting Attorney for the county of Franklin. He was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1818–19, and in 1820 was elected President Judge of his judicial district. He is remembered as a man of fine personal appearance, was possessed of great natural talent and was popular. He died September 20, 1823, leaving two children. The vacancy on the bench caused by his death was filled by the appointment by Gov. Morrow of Gustavus Swan, whose jurisdiction, however, did not include Marion County.

Ebenezer Lane, according to the records, held the first courts of Marion County up to 1829. He resided at Norwalk, and the lack of conveniences for travel then existing made it a long and tiresome journey for him to come to Marion. He was a gentleman and lawyer of high character and ability. His finely and closely written signature on the old court records gives evidence of modesty and of an even and unruffled nature. He was afterward elevated to the Supreme bench of the State, and while occupying

that position he became noted for the brevity of his written opinions. They were given in a few words, but explained his position admirably. After his term as Supreme Judge expired, he became noted as a railroad lawyer. He was in all respects a model man and an honor to his district and State.

David Higgins was Common Pleas Judge from 1829 to 1837. He also lived at Norwalk. He was a fair lawyer and an honest and good Judge, but quick and nervous. He lost his leg by amputation, having badly broken it by being thrown from a buggy, as he was going down a hill near Delaware. He afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he became a Clerk in one of the departments, and finally died in that city.

The Common Pleas records of Marion County are signed by David Higgins from 1829 to February 13, 1837, where the entry is made by the Clerk, "Records not complete after this date;" and no Judge's name appears thenceforward for a number of years.

Frederick Grimke, of Chillicothe, held this position. Judge Grimke was a tall, slim, pleasant-looking man, and had a fine legal education. He was distinguished more for his excellent knowledge of the law than for his practical application of it, but was possessed of very good ability in the latter connection. He was subsequently elevated to the Supreme bench of the State.

Hon. Ozias Bowen,* who passed from earth September 26, 1871, was one of the giants of the Marion bar. Born July 23, 1805, in Oneida County, N. Y., among the Catskill Mountains, not much is known of his early career, but sufficient has been preserved to establish that he was reared amid a community, outspoken, heroic, high-principled, and these early surroundings gave a permanent basis for his moral character. When a youth of eighteen, he came West to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and where he also published a weekly paper. In 1828, he came to Marion, and after teaching school and keeping store, he resumed the practice of the law, rising to the positions of Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held with credit to himself and benefit to the community for fourteen years, his circuit extending at one time as far as Lake Erie. A seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio was also awarded to him. In whatever tended to advance the welfare of the people, Judge Bowen took a deep interest; education found him its warm advocate; all churches alike shared his bounty, although the Presbyterian community claimed him as its especial member; the cause of the slave found in Judge Bowen an ardent advocate, and his associations were ever with the Republican party. He was the friend and coadjutor of such men as Salmon P. Chase, Columbus Delano and the like. His fine residence in the southern part of the village of Marion attested that his labors had met with their due pecuniary reward. In physique, Judge Bowen was five feet and eleven inches in height, while his weight was 195 pounds, thus attesting that a vigorous body is ever the basis of a vigorous mind.

Judge Bowen's profession and the practice of it made him a prominent and noticeable character, not only in the town and county where he lived, but througout the State, and to him, as a lawyer, more attention should be given in this biography than to any other phase of his character.

He was a leading lawyer, eminent and successful, the peer of any with whom he came in contact professionally. He was not a fluent or eloquent speaker, and brought to his aid none of the graces or tricks of voice or ac

* This biography of Judge Bowen was kindly contributed by J. F. McNeal, Esq.

tion of the trained elocutionist. As an advocate, he was reasonable, logical, plain, fair, direct and powerful, and although he could not sway or control a court or jury by bursts of eloquence, yet he had immense influence as a shrewd, argumentative reasoner. He was a good judge of men and character, and had what has always been the element or secret of success in every department of man's work—a vast amount of good, solid common sense.

In his practice, he was fair, bold, fearless and dignified, always commanding and securing the attention and respect of the court.

He was exceedingly careful in giving advice and counseling in litigation, always desiring to avoid and keep out of bad cases; but when he had determined to go on he entered upon the work of the preparation and trial of his cases with the determination to succeed, and no client could ever charge him with neglect or want of zeal. His many years of practice and his long experience as a Judge made him exceedingly familiar with the law and especially rules of court and of practice. Yet even in his later years, he never went into court, in even the smallest of cases, without a brief, both of facts and of law. With good natural qualifications and long experience, he put no especial dependence in either, but did depend on the results of special preparation and labor in every case. His secret of success was indomitable energy and unremitting labor. He kept a common-place book, in which were noted the results of his investigations, and always ready and at hand; he had a brief when any subject came before him a second time. Every trial in which he was engaged found him with full and especially prepared brief, and every one was tried with a view of taking it to a higher court. If he did not secure on the first trial what he thought he ought to have, and his cases will show that even where he was beaten below, he was most likely to be successful in the end. He was a bold, hard fighter, and like every strong, uncompromising character, made some enemies, but the profession will always recognize him as one of the strongest men at the bar in Northern Ohio, in his day. His thoroughness was remarkable and his attention to details equally so. His students will always remember one direction which he gave as to the conduct of trials, viz., "never omit to make *every* point in your case, no matter how trifling or small it may seem to you, for although it may look trifling, yet it may be the decisive point in the mind of the court or jury to which you are trying the case." This notice of Judge Bowen's professional character and career would not be complete if we failed to note one beautiful trait in that character, and that is his uniform kindness and courtesy to the young men of his profession. All who were so fortunate as to practice with him will remember this. No young man ever appealed to him for professional assistance in vain, when he was free and could give it. He gave the benefit of his experience and counsel willingly and joyfully, and always had a kind and encouraging word to those who felt the embarrassment of inexperience. The young lawyers who were about him remember him gratefully. To do the life and professional character of Judge Bowen justice we cannot, probably, better sum up the whole matter than by saying, "He was a great lawyer."

Benjamin F. Metcalf, the first Judge of Common Pleas for this district under the new constitution, lived the most of the time during his term of office at Lima, Allen County, although his home when elected was at Delphos, on the line between Allen and Van Wert. He was originally a tailor in Champaign County. It is thought that he was admitted to the bar at

Sidney, Shelby Co., Ohio, and he is known to have practiced law at that point before his election to the bench. Considering his limited opportunities, he was a good lawyer and splendid Judge. What he lacked in schooling he made up in common sense. He had a large brain; was shrewd; a man of strict integrity and socially popular, being jolly and humorous, but strong drink got the mastery of him occasionally. He died at Lima soon after the last war.

William Lawrence, Judge of Common Pleas from 1856 to 1865, and the successor of Judge Metcalf, resided at Bellefontaine, Logan County. He was a well-read lawyer, possessed remarkable industry and energy and was a satisfactory Judge. Morally, he was religious and without blemish. He was always pleasant and affable, and was popular both with the people and the bar. He was brought up in Jefferson County, this State. At the opening of a court in May, 1861, when the people were excited about the war, he ordered the Sheriff to raise the national flag over the cupola of the court house in Marion, which order the Sheriff refused to obey. The latter was therefore brought into court and fined for contempt. He then hoisted the flag according to the original order. In 1862, Judge Lawrence went to the front with a regiment, of which he was Colonel. While in the service, his salary as Judge continued, which he drew and distributed to the school districts throughout his circuit. In the fall of 1864, he was elected to a seat in Congress, and resigned his position upon the bench to enter upon his new round of duties. Near the close of the term of President Hayes, he was appointed First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, which position he now occupies. Upon the resignation of his Judgeship, the vacancy thereby occurring was filled by the election of

Jacob S. Conklin, of Sidney, Ohio, who was possessed of good ability, but had not been as long in practice as Judge Lawrence. As a man, he was honest and conscientious. His habits are, to some extent, unfavorably commented upon. He is now located at Sidney in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1882, he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Benjamin LeFevre. He was a fine lawyer and an honest Judge. He was succeeded by—

Abner M. Jackson in 1871, who, while in office and a resident of Bucyrus, resigned. He moved to Cleveland and afterward to Colorado. To fill out his unexpired term, the Governor appointed the present incumbent—

Thomas Beer, also a resident of Bucyrus, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 7, 1832. He became a pupil of the Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ashland County, and in 1848 began teaching school. He chose law as a profession, and commenced its study with John C. Tidball, at Coshocton, in 1851, teaching school in the meantime to defray expenses; remained with him until 1853. From 1854 to 1858, he was Postmaster at Alliance, Ohio, and in the latter year he became editor of the *Stark County Democrat*, at Canton, Ohio, and in 1862 editor of the *Crawford County Forum*. Was admitted to the bar in 1862, and began practice at Bucyrus, Ohio. In 1863, he was elected to the House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected, holding the position up to and including the session of 1866–67. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873; appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the Fourth Subdivision of the Third Judicial District of Ohio, August 15, 1874, then comprising the counties of Wood, Hancock, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford and Marion. In October, 1874, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of

Judge Jackson, who had resigned; in 1876, was re-elected to the full term of five years; and in 1881 he was again re-elected, to serve until February 9, 1887. As a practitioner, Judge Beer was fair and honorable. On the Bench he is not rapid in his decisions, but takes time to fortify himself with precedents, which practice leads the people to regard him as a careful, impartial and just Judge.

Marion County is now in the Second Subdivision of the Tenth District of the State of Ohio.

SOME OF THE ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

William Holmes, one of the original proprietors of the town plat of Marion, was an Associate Judge for a time. He left here some time previous to 1840 and went West, where he died many years ago.

Isaac E. James, of Big Island, was one of the earliest Associate Judges.

Jacob Idleman was an Associate Judge as early as 1819. Before him was tried the first case in the Common Pleas Court. (See history of Pleasant Township.)

Sandford S. Bennett, although he had no love of litigation, or anything in connection therewith, and never sought office, was, notwithstanding, honored with that of Associate Judge from 1832 to 1835. Born in Berkshire County, Mass., January 9, 1791, Judge Bennett survived, hale and vigorous, until November 29, 1881, when he was cut down suddenly by heart disease. In his family Bible, written in his own hand, are these words: "Oh, how wonderful that I, the first-born of my father's family of ten children, should be left to record the death of each and all of them!" Reared at Burlington, Vt., amid the stirring scenes of the war of 1812, he came to Berkshire, Delaware Co., Ohio, in January, 1816; was Sheriff of that county and there married Almira Stoughton, of Hartford, Conn., who survives him, residing with their only child, Eleanora, wife of Dr. T. B. Fisher. Judge Bennett was successful in business, accumulating considerable wealth and erecting the large business block known by his name. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1853 to his death

George Gray was born in Essex County, Del., May 18, 1806. His father, Frazier Gray, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. George worked on a farm with his father until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. Three years afterward, he married Miss Jane Barr, February 13, 1827; then he worked two years in a ship yard near home. Then, in 1829, he came to Ohio in company with his brother, Rev. David Gray, arriving at Zanesville May 20, where the latter stopped. George came on to Salt Rock Township, this county, where he worked at his trade for awhile, as mechanics were very much needed at the time. In 1835, he was elected by the Legislature as Associate Judge of Marion County, and served seven years with fidelity. He served two terms as Probate Judge of Marion County, from 1860 to 1866, and was elected Mayor of the city of Marion, which office he soon afterward resigned. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Montgomery Township, and in 1858 was appointed Postmaster at Cochranton (Scott-Town). Finally, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Grand Township. He died at his old residence in Scott-Town, December 29, 1880, one of the oldest members of Marion Lodge, No. 70, A. F. & A. M. He left five children. His wife died twelve years previously.

Thomas J. Anderson was Associate Judge with Hon. Ozias Bowen for five or six years. He was a hatter by trade, a resident of Marion for many

years, growing up with the place from its infancy, but not accumulating much property. He moved to Missouri, where he died and was buried, about 1875. He was a very active man, positive in his manner and of strict integrity.

Judge John Bartram was born June 12, 1804, in Redding, Fairfield Co., Conn., and came to Marion County, Ohio, November 20, 1827. Just previously, September 25, 1827, he married Miss Jane Hopkins, in Pickaway Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. He began office as Township Clerk in Marion in 1831; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1832, and re-elected in 1835 and 1838; was appointed Postmaster by Postmaster General McLean in 1833, and resigned in 1835 on account of ill health. He served as Assistant Auditor from 1835 to 1838. He was again appointed Postmaster in 1838, and served until 1841. He next served as Commissioner to fill a vacancy one year, and was made Fund Commissioner of Marion County. He said the United States lost nothing by the transactions of this county, for every dollar was paid back when needed. Mr. Bartram was Associate Judge from 1840 to 1847, following the dry goods trade from 1840 to 1846. He then reviewed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. He was Prosecuting Attorney three years; was Representative in the State Legislature, 1860-61, and Senator, 1870-71; was a Republican politically. He died November 17, 1879, leaving a widow and a son, Samuel H., an attorney at law, both in Marion. September 25, 1877, Judge Bartram's golden wedding was celebrated, when a magnificent gold-headed cane was presented to him by the Marion bar, Col. John J. Williams being the spokesman for the bar. It was a genuine surprise present. On the head of the cane was engraved "Presented to Hon. J. Bartram by the members of the bar of Marion, September 25, 1877."

Judge John Merrill was born December 28, 1814, in Delaware County, N. Y., came with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, when five years of age. Having there lost his father when about eight years of age, he came with his mother to Marion, in the fall of 1829, and began his trade of tailor. In 1835, he commenced the business of custom tailor, in which he was continuously engaged until the spring of 1879. He was three times married. His first marriage was with Sarah Havens, April 16, 1834. By this marriage there were six children, four of whom reached majority, and three survived him. Losing by death the mother of these, January 14, 1849, in July following he was united by marriage with Miss Leah Turney, and by this union there were three children. She died in September, 1875, and in the summer following he was married to her sister, Mrs. Rachel Adams, who survives him. Mr. Merrill was for seven years an Associate Judge of Marion Common Pleas, and filled this position with dignity and honor. In May, 1852, he was elected to the Board of Education and served continuously until May, 1866. He was elected to the Village Council for several terms, viz., a term of one year each in 1854, 1858, 1861, 1866, 1867 and terms of two years in 1868 and 1877. He died May 14, 1879, at the age of sixty-five.

This is probably the place to give an account of a remarkable fugitive slave case, that came up before Judge Bowen and United States Commissioner Bartram. The negro's name was

BILL ANDERSON.

In 1839 occurred a riot in Marion between slavery and anti-slavery partisans, which not only made a lasting impression upon the minds of

the citizens, but fixed in them more strongly than ever the old party prejudices upon the most serious question that ever vexed American politics. Marion was a depot on the "underground railroad." "Bill Anderson" was the name of a negro who took up his abode in Marion about a year previously. He was as black as any negro, weighed not less than 200 pounds, and, to use a phrase common in those days, was a very "likely nigger." By his good behavior and willingness to work at a fair price, he had gained the good will of the people. With the "boys," he stood at the top notch, in consequence of his ability to sing the old melodies of the plantation and finger the banjo to perfection. While William was thus enjoying the "fat and hominy" of the land, what should disturb his peace and quiet but the appearance of a brace of "Virginians" named McClanahan and Goshorn, and one or two other men, claiming that said "Billy" was the property of one Mitchell, who had previously bought him of one Anderson. The "darkey" was, accordingly, by legal process, stowed away in one of the cells of the old white oak jail to await a requisition from his native State. Considerable sympathy was manifested for him, and he was not to be delivered over to the agent of Mitchell without a trial. The day came for the agent to prove "property," etc., and after a hearing, Judge Bowen decided that under the statutes of Ohio the prisoner could not be delivered to Mitchell's agent, as he had failed to show that he at any time had possession of him. Bill was thereupon released from custody.

This started a whirlwind. Without process, the Virginians seized Bill by the arms and started for the office of Judge John Bartram, then United States Commissioner, before whom it was proposed to try the case under the laws of the United States. Main street had just been macadamizd with stone fresh from the quarry, and while Bill was on the way to Judge Bartram's, anti-slavery men began to pelt the Southerners freely with the stones. The captors, however, succeeded in reaching the Judge's office with their prize, where occurred a scene of confusion and excitement beyond description. The Judge stood in his office door and endeavored to disperse or quiet the mob so that the trial could proceed, while the Southerners flourished bowie knives and pistols, and loud talking of every kind shattered the very air. At this juncture, some half a dozen men broke open the "arsenal," seized each an old United States flint-lock musket, rushed into the crowd and demanded entrance into the Commissioner's office, which was refused. One Elias G. Spelman, a law student, with his musket firmly grasped and the bayonet fixed, made a charge upon Judge Bartram, which probably would have been fatal had not Rodney Spaulding successfully interfered by knocking the gun to one side, which entered the wall of the building about four inches. This climacteric performance, of course, directed all eyes to the spot, at which opportunity Billy made good his escape through a back door that some one had opened. Goshorn and others followed, and in a minute or two Goshorn threw a bowie knife at him, striking him in the small of the back, but rebounding without injury. Billy ran all the faster, and soon hid himself in a shock of corn in a field where John Dumble once made brick, but which ground is now occupied by a railroad. William S. Hutchison sagaciously sounded the shock with his foot, saying, "Keep dark, Billy."

When Goshorn threw the bowie, Elliott Davidson knocked him down with a brickbat, which of course ended the race, for the crowd centered there to witness the bleeding wounds of Goshorn. Billy then saw his opportunity to "clear" the country, which he did most effectually, as he got

on the underground railroad for Canada and went through on the "lightning express."

During the fracas, a "boss" printer, small in stature and correspondingly zealous for the right, when the cry of "To arms" was given, seized two of those venerable old flint-locks and started for the field of action, dragging them along by their muzzles. Maj. Busby told him not to make a fool of himself, when the obedient little printer-editor deliberately "stacked arms" against the north end of Byerly's hotel and rested from further hostilities.

The court issued a bench warrant and caused the arrest of the rioters, who were marched off to jail and locked up, where they spent a few hours in discussing the merits of some good brandy and sugar kindly furnished them. They were released on bail till next morning, when the Virginians were fined $50 each, which they paid and returned home.

This riot engendered hard feelings between citizens, which were never, with many, satisfactorily adjusted. A short time thereafter, while William Fisher was delivering an address before the Lyceum in the court room, a crowd who did not like his ideas, commenced stamping their feet and clapping their hands and hissing like infernal creatures. Mr. Fisher continued, determined not to be bluffed. The Mayor appeared and commanded the disturbers of the peace to desist, saying he demanded this in the name of Mayor and by authority of law. He was told that it was not his "put in," and he gracefully retired. Shortly afterward, a flaming hand-bill, headed "Freedom of Speech," and signed by a number of the best citizens, was circulated, calling for a mass meeting at the court house; and soon after that another hand-bill was circulated by the anti-abolitionists, calling for a meeting at the same time and place to take into consideration the propriety of closing the doors of the court house against meetings having for their object the agitation of the question of slavery. This created a great sensation, and everyboby was anxious to see what would be done on that day. The day came, and fortunately the Sheriff locked the court house against both parties. It was then suggested that the crowd was too large for the court room any way, and a few men, to preserve order, organized on the portico and resolved that "all who did not favor abolition sentiments," should repair to the south side of the court house, and all those in favor of the same to go to the north side. It was funny to see some of the chronic office seekers endeavoring to be on both sides at once, or managing to ascertain on which side the largest crowd would assemble before taking either side. One man changed sides three times, stealthily creeping around the back way, to escape observation! He became settled at last on the strongest side, which was the anti-abolitionist.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Milo D. Pettibone, not a resident here, was the first Prosecuting Attorney for this district after the organization of the county, 1824–25, being appointed by the State.

Thomas Backus, also non-resident, succeeded Mr. Pettibone in 1825 or 1826.

Charles L. Boalt, Prosecutor in 1826–27, was a successful lawyer, resident in Marion several years. Some time between 1833 and 1840, he moved to Norwalk, Ohio, where he was a leading lawyer until his death.

Gen. James H. Godman, lawyer and ex-State Auditor of the State of Ohio, was born October 19, 1808, in Berkeley County, W. Va., and moved to

Ohio with his parents in 1812, settling in Fairfield County, where he remained until 1816, when he went to Franklin County, Ohio, and there obtained the rudiments of his education in the private schools of that day, and finished in the higher branches of an English education at the old Columbus Academy. Deciding upon following the profession of law when eighteen years of age, he selected as his preceptor Judge Orris Parish, of Columbus, Ohio, with whom he read for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, after a most thorough and searching examination, such as is scarcely known at the present day. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1828, he settled at Marion, Ohio, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, which more rapidly than usual became both large and remunerative. In November of that year he was married to Miss Ann S. Davis, of Marion, which proved to be a most fortunate and happy union. He proved himself capable, energetic and trustworthy, and soon advanced to the front ranks of society and of his profession; was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, against his own protest; twice to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, once State Senator, and twice Auditor of State of the State of Ohio. In 1851, he drew up and procured the passage of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, chartering the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company; was in the spring of that year elected President of that company, which he immediately organized; had its line surveyed and located from Galion through Marion, Hardin, Logan, Shelby and Darke Counties, to the Indiana State line at Union City, and passing through the county seats of Marion, Logan and Shelby Counties. Such was his influence, that he induced the counties of Marion and Shelby to take stock in the corporation and issue bonds therefor, as did also several of the townships in Logan and Darke. He accepted real estate to the amount of $300,000, upon which he issued bonds of the company, secured by mortgage. He issued $800,000 first mortgage bonds of the company, sold all the bonds, built the road in a little over two years, equipped it well, managed it until the fall of 1856, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until April, 1861.

When trying a case in court, the President's proclamation was received announcing the fall of Fort Sumter and calling for 75,000 volunteer troops, he moved the court to adjourn without day, which was done, and he immediately recruited a company and was elected its Captain. His company was attached to the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, of which he was appointed Major, afterward Lieutenant Colonel, and finally Colonel. He was severely wounded while leading his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg. After the war, he was brevetted a Brigadier General for distinguished services in the field. He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has been prominently connected to the present time. But he was never a bitter politician; was always independent, just and impartial in the discharge of his official duties, and retired from public life with the respect and confidence of the citizens of all shades of politics. His official duties as State Auditor requiring his residence at Columbus, Marion is not now the home of Gen. Godman; but this county is still proud to regard him as peculiarly her own. Gen. Godman was deprived by death of his beloved partner some five years ago, and of his sons three reside in Columbus; one is a Methodist clergyman in the Southern States and another has followed in the footsteps of his father by making law his profession.

J. S. McDonald was practicing in Marion shortly after 1830.

E. G. Spelman was a member of the Marion County bar in an early day. In 1838, he was Recorder for the town of Marion.

George Rowe settled in Marion some time prior to 1840. He read law with J. H. Godman and became a successful attorney; was Prosecuting Attorney for one term. He was a good "stumper," full of anecdote and humor, a large man of singular appearance, especially in respect to his eyes, and was rather uncouth in manner. When the gold fever arose in 1849, he started from this place with a company overland to California, leaving his wife and family here. He settled in Marysville, Cal., became a prominent lawyer and a man of considerable property, which however, he subsequently lost, and died poor. He became a Spiritualist some years before his death.

William B. Sloan was an attorney here many years ago. He moved to Ottawa County, where he is still living, having served one term there as Probate Judge. He was a native of Marion, a son of the well-known pioneer, Thomas M. Sloan.

William Fisher, a brother of Dr. T. B. Fisher, practiced law in the Marion courts about 1840–41; went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he was in partnership with Judge Scott a few years; he then moved to the western part of Morrow County, where he died many years ago.

A man named Litter was a prominent lawyer here about 1830–35.

A. J. Bair practiced law in Marion only a year or two, 1842–43. He now lives in Indiana.

William Robbins, Prosecuting Attorney, from 1843 to 1845 and from 1847 to 1849, moved to Morrow County, where he died.

Bradford R. Durfee, one of the leading members of the Marion bar, at a time when the county boasted of lawyers second to none in the State (1840 to 1860), was born January 20, 1816, in Tiverton, R. I., now Fall River, Mass. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Thomas Durfee, who came from England in 1660, whose descendants have since lived at Fall River. His grandfather, Joseph Durfee, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army. His parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, in 1816, by the only means of conveyance in those days, a wagon. They died and were buried there soon afterward. The children moved to Athens County. Bradford R. resided in Athens County and in Cleveland until about 1834, when he came to Marion to work in the cabinet and carpenter shops of his brothers, Joseph and Gardner. For several years, he worked during the day and studied law during the night. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and used to say that he went from the "bench" to the bar. He attended school at Granville from 1838 to 1840. November 6, 1843, he married Miss Mary M. Hardy, who died March 3, 1857. April 6, 1858, he married Miss Pauline M. Peters, and they had one son, May 25, 1859, and one daughter, October 29, 1862. Mr. Durfee practiced law until Fort Sumter was fired upon in April, 1861. As a lawyer, he was signally successful. A portion of the time he was alone, and when in partnership, he was associated with such eminent men as Judge Cooper K. Watson, Gen. George Rowe and Judge Ozias Bowen. In 1853, he engaged in banking, establishing "Durfee's Exchange Bank" of Marion, the "Bank of Bellefontaine," and in 1854 the "Delaware County Bank," at Muncie, Ind., and one at Indianapolis. In these ventures he was very successful, and at a time when it required nerve and foresight. The day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Durfee volunteered as a private soldier in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel

of that regiment, December 31, 1861, and soon afterward became its Colonel. Among his many services as a soldier may be mentioned his command of the attack on Romney, in which he was successful in capturing the place and obtaining the keys to the prison. With these he liberated the Union soldiers confined there. The keys are still in possession of his family. Col. Durfee died at Marion February 20, 1863.

John F. Hume, attorney at law from 1852 to 1858, in partnership with John J. Williams, is another one of those remarkable examples of an unpolished gem being worked up into extraordinary brilliancy. In 1852, when Mr. Williams was a member of the Ohio Senate and needed a partner at home to keep up his business, there was presented to him at Columbus one day a poorly dressed, unprepossessing young man, who introduced himself as John F. Hume, desiring a situation as assistant in a law office. With considerable misgiving, Mr. Williams accepted him, for a brief probation, coming home with him and setting him to work at unfinished cases. After an absence of about a week, Mr. Williams returned, and to his surprise found elaborate briefs made up for every case on hand. He bought him a new suit of clothes and gave him every encouragement to go ahead. He exhibited great native ability and faithfulness, and within the next six months the firm of Williams & Hume did a larger amount of business than has ever been done in the county by any one firm in the same length of time. Mr. Hume had good health, and was ever "up and at it." He afterward began to take a prominent part in political affairs; was a Democrat, but was elected to the Legislature on the Know-Nothing ticket. In that body he made an elaborate, logical and impressive speech upon a question which came up with reference to the naturalization of foreigners. After this session of the Legislature, however, Mr. Hume became a Republican, and as such he stumped the county, and at the next election the county went Republican. In 1858, the above partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hume, having married a young lady of wealth here, went to St. Louis, Mo., and opened up business; but he soon put his means into the *Missouri Democrat* and for a time became its chief editor. He had had some experience in this capacity here in Marion. Next we hear of our subject, he was Railroad Commissioner for the State of Missouri. After serving a term, he became obnoxious to many prominent politicians of that State. They thought he was making too much money out of the position. Thereupon he asked the Governor for an indorsement of his fidelity, in the shape of a re-appointment for a second term, on condition that he would immediately resign. He would not resign without the indorsement. The appointment was put off to the last day of the Legislative session. He received it, but apparently too late to resign and give the Governor and Senate time to find a successor. Hume thus secured another term of office. After making a fortune of perhaps $500,000, he left Missouri and removed to Jersey City, N. J., where he added further to his wealth; then to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he has built a fine residence and now lives in luxury.

James H. Anderson, Prosecuting Attorney, from 1855 to 1857, was born in Marion, a son of Judge Thomas J. Anderson. When about fifteen years of age, he commenced as clerk in the dry goods store of J. E. Davids; afterward became a successful lawyer, and is now a successful banker in Columbus, Ohio.

Peleg Bunker was a practitioner at the bar in this county about thirty years ago; was a fair lawyer, but not apt to accumulate property; was in partnership with William Hull a short time, who died while a partner.

Jno. Rosecrans

Mr. Bunker afterward died at Zanesville, this State. His widow and daughter still reside in Marion; one son is in Cleveland, and another in Toledo.

Cooper K. Watson was an able lawyer of Marion before the war; was a Whig and then Republican, and represented this district in Congress in 1855 to 1857, when his party was growing into power as an anti-slavery element, and the people were gathering wrath preparatory to a great struggle at arms. At that time he was a resident of Seneca County. He also served as Common Pleas Judge. He was a "whole-souled" man, possessing all the qualities of popularity. He died a few years ago, leaving a widow and two daughters.

A. Osborne, editor of the *Mirror* before the war, and then a lawyer and Prosecuting Attorney from 1857 to 1861, died a few years afterward, of softening of the brain

H. C. Godman, son of Gen. James H. Godman, was admitted to the bar in Marion County and was a successful practitioner for several years; he then followed his profession in Delaware, Ohio, two or three years, and retired from practice, and is now living at Columbus.

Noah M. Runyan, Prosecuting Attorney from 1863 to 1867, two terms, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio; came to this county about 1846, and died about two years ago.

Almeron Wheat practiced law in this county in company with Gen. Godman for a time, and afterward went to Indiana, where, at last accounts, he was doing well in his profession. He was unmarried when he left this county.

E. H. Hull was a young man admitted to the bar in this county, practiced here a short time and went to Texas, married, and settled upon a farm, where he was prospering at last accounts.

William Hull, cousin of the preceding, was also admitted to the bar in this county; was in partnership with Peleg Bunker a short time, elected Mayor of the town of Marion, and in a few weeks afterward died. He was a talented young man.

T. A. Cross and D. A. Shields were admitted to the bar in this county and practiced awhile at Caledonia. Mr. Cross was from Hardin County.

John R. Knapp, Jr., was admitted to the bar here, but never practiced the legal profession. As he was more prominently connected with the press of the county, see the chapter on that subject.

Thomas Duncan practiced law a short time some five or six years ago, and then went to Mount Gilead.

Capt. William E. Scofield was one of the able members of the Marion bar of his time. Was born in Muskingum County, October 4, 1834, settling in Marion in 1856, after graduating at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied law with Charles Sweetzer, of Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1857, from which time he devoted his energies to his profession. He felt his client's cause was his own, and, throwing himself into his cases with all the ardor of an energtic nature, was generally successful. He was a brilliant speaker, always forcible and frequently vehement, but never losing sight of the intricate details which are the great essentials of law. Well versed in criminal law, he was engaged in a number of the most prominent criminal cases; for example, that of Enoch Young, accused of the murder of Bensley, of Waldo Township; that of Pitman vs. Monnett, for the replevin of a calf, which was carried up and decided in favor of plaintiff, when the costs, exclusive of

attorneys' fees, amounted to over $1,000. Mr. Scofield held many places of public trust, was conspicuous in the army, and no man had warmer friends, and in return, his genial and ardent nature cemented and made lasting the friendship. He passed away July 5, 1883, in his forty-eighth year.

THE BAR OF THE PRESENT.

We subjoin brief biographical sketches of the present members of the Marion bar, chiefly dwelling upon their professional career and status. The present bar is an eminently respectable one, and maintains the high prestige attained by the bar of the past, of whom they are no unworthy successors. They are devoted to their profession, hard fighters, throwing themselves with zeal and energy into the side they are called upon to advocate, and on the whole they command the confidence of their own community; and among her sister counties, Marion has no reason to be ashamed of the home talent of her bar.

John E. Davids has the distinction of being the oldest living member of the Marion bar, having been a student of Gen. James H. Godman from 1838 to July, 1842, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. After three years' devotion to his profession, he turned to mercantile business, which he followed until 1867, when he returned to law. In October of that year, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and by successive elections has held that office ever since. He has been Notary Public since 1848, served as Mayor of Marion from 1858 to 1861, has been six years on the School Board, during two of which he has been President. The many official trusts Mr. Davids has held are the best evidence of his efficiency and integrity.

Col. John J. Williams was born in Jefferson County, Ohio. He graduated at Franklin (Ohio) College in September, 1840, and the following December came to Marion. Early the next year he opened the Marion Academy and conducted it successfully for about a year; read law with Gen. James H. Godman, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1843. He practiced with Gen. Godman nine years, with J. F. Hume from 1852 to 1858, and subsequently with A. Osborne and J. C. Johnston, and since that time he has been alone. In 1851-52, he was a member of the State Senate, representing Marion, Logan, Union and Hardin Counties, and during both sessions was a member of the Standing Committees on the Public Schools, Municipal Corporations and the Penitentiary. He was one of only seven Whigs in this Senate, they being the last of that party in this State elected as such to that body. In 1853, he was a candidate for Governor before the last Whig Convention held in the State. He recruited, in May, 1861, three companies for the Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned Major, and in 1862 promoted to Colonel of the regiment. He served till some time in 1863, when he returned home and resumed the law business, which he has since followed. He has publicly participated in political campaigns as a Republican.

Samuel H. Bartram, son of the late Judge John Bartram, read law with his father and John T. Brasee, of Lancaster, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1850, subsequently taking a second course in the school. He was in partnership with his father for a time. In 1859-60, he practiced law in New York City, then with his father until the death of the latter. He was Prosecuting Attorney of this county from 1851 to 1853.

J. C. Johnston has been a resident of Marion since 1859. He served as Mayor for nine years, Justice of the Peace six years, and in other ways

receiving substantial evidence of popular favor. Mr. Johnston commenced the study of law with Judges Lawrence and West, of Bellefontaine during 1852 to 1854, at the same time engaging in teaching school. August 15, 1854, he was admitted to the bar by Chief Justice John A. Corwin, and the following year began practice in Van Wert, remaining there until February, 1859, when he removed to Marion. Mr. Johnston's business is a very successful one, and takes in the range of all the courts. During the war, he felt called upon to take up arms in defense of his country, and enlisted May 2, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guards, serving on garrison duty at Forts Ellsworth and Lyons, and on the return of his company was elected Captain.

John N. Abston, a native of Virginia, was raised in Logan County, Ohio, and became a resident of this county in January, 1872. He was admitted to the bar in Columbus in 1855, after which time he was a resident of Hardin County, where he was Prosecuting Attorney; he came from that county to Marion. Has taken part in politics as a Democratic speaker. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Marion in September, 1882, and is now acting in that capacity.

M. V. Payne was born in Fort Morrow, now in Waldo Township, in 1833, and partly reared in Indianapolis. He returned to this county, and in 1850 went to Galion, where he was Mayor; was admitted to the bar in 1856 in Indiana, and in 1873 came to Marion, where he has since practiced law. He is a Democrat and has taken part in political campaigns.

H. T. Van Fleet is a prominent member of the Marion bar. He is a native of Big Island Township, and his legal preceptor was Judge John Bartram. His admission to the State bar dates back to June 14, 1860. Entering upon the practice of his profession at Marion, he has continued ever since with signal success, his legal career being but once interrupted, when he answered the call of his country and served as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from July 2, 1862, until January 10, 1863, resigning on account of ill health. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts, State and Federal. From 1867 to 1869, he was Prosecutor, City Solicitor three years, and is now President of the School Board. Mr. Van Fleet has been a leading criminal lawyer, enjoying an extensive and successful practice, but of late has given his chief attention to civil law. In politics, Mr. Van Fleet is a Democrat, and it was on his motion when a delegate at the National Democratic Convention in 1868, at New York, that Ohio cast a solid vote for Horatio Seymour. In 1863, he ran on the Democratic ticket against William H. West for State Senator, and although defeated he succeeded in reducing the usual Republican majority, running far ahead of his ticket.

William Z. Davis stands in the foremost ranks of the Marion Bar, and having devoted himself to his profession, he has secured a large practice and a deservedly high standing. Mr. Davis is a native of Loydsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, where he was born June 10, 1833. He removed with his father, Dr. B. W. Davis, to Greene County, and received his education at Dayton and Miami City. In 1859, he came to Marion, and while an assistant to the County Clerk, read law under J. H. and H. C. Godman. The following year he devoted his sole attention to law and was admitted to the bar in February, 1862. His studies were interrupted in April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and again August 5, 1862, when he entered Company E, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas

Post, when he was obliged to resign through sickness, being honorably discharged in March, 1863. After recovering from the illness contracted in the army, Mr. Davis entered upon the practice of law with Messrs. West & Walker, of Bellefontaine. In 1864, Gen. Godman having been elected Auditor of State, Mr. Davis was admitted a member of the firm, which became Godman & Davis. The firm of Godman & Davis had an extensive practice until its dissolution in 1871, when Mr. Godman removed to Delaware. Since that time Mr Davis has devoted himself exclusively to building up his present large practice. As a man of honor and uprightness, as well as an able lawyer, Mr. Davis possesses the esteem and confidence of the county.

J. F. McNeal, senior member of the leading law firm of McNeal & Wolford, is yet, comparatively, a young man, having been born at Iberia (then in Marion County), April 28, 1840. When he had just arrived at his majority, he was among the first to respond to the call for men to defend his country's flag, and enlisted in April, 1861, in Company I, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment, he re-enlisted in Battery E, First Ohio Light Artillery, serving until April, 1865, about the close of the war. Mr. McNeal had the superior advantage of reading law under Judge Ozias Bowen, one of Marion's ablest lawyers, from April 8, 1865, to May 16, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar in Champaign County. On June 1, following, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. C. Johnston, which continued three years, when he practiced alone until June 1, 1876, admitting P. Dombaugh as a partner. This last partnership was dissolved November 15, 1876, and on January 1, 1879, the present firm of McNeal & Wolford was formed. By his sterling integrity of character, as well as by his legal attainments, Mr. McNeal has built up an extensive and lucrative practice.

George Diegle read law under the instruction of Judge A. M. Jackson, of Bucyrus; from 1850, he served four terms as Justice of the Peace. In 1867, he was elected County Treasurer, and in 1868 took charge of the office; in 1869, he was re-elected and at the expiration of his second term he was admitted to the bar of the State. In 1875, he was again elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1877. He was Township Assessor of Tully seven years, Township Treasurer seven years, and has been a member of the City Council of Marion. He speaks German as well as English.

B. F. Stahl, a native of Fairfield County, this State, was born in 1838, and in 1850 he went to Union County, in 1862 to Delaware County, and in 1864 to La Rue, and in 1868 to Marion; was admitted to the bar in March, 1876, and was Recorder of Marion County from 1867 to 1873.

A. M. Tidd was born in Hardin County April 14, 1852; graduated at the National Normal School at Lebanon in August, 1873, read law with J. D. King, of Kenton, two years and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in March, 1876. In August following, he came to Marion and for a time was a member of the firm of King & Tidd, and has since been alone.

Marcus B. Chase was born in Windham County, Conn., came first to this county in 1871, and permanently settled here in 1873. Studied law with J. F. McNeal and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1876. He was in partnership with J. Q. Codding from 1876 to 1880, and practiced at La Rue from 1879 to 1880.

J. Q. Codding read and practiced law with J. F. McNeal three years; was admitted to the bar April 7, 1876; was in partnership with M. B. Chase from 1876 to 1880. Mr. Codding is now in insurance business and

conveyancing, in which he excels. His conveyance papers are in the neatest trim.

B. G. Young is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University; began the study of law with W. Z. Davis in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1876; was elected Prosecuting Attorney the fall of the same year, and re-elected in 1878, serving four years. In 1880, he was appointed County School Examiner, and in August, 1883, was nominated by the Democratic party Representative to the Legislature.

Charles F. Garberson was born in Marion County in 1851. He graduated in 1873 in the classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was President of the senior class. He followed surveying on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad and Illinois Central two years; studied law with W. Z. Davis, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1876, a member of the first class admitted under the present system. For his excellent examination he received a prize certificate. Since that date, he has been most of the time in the practice of law. Was appointed School Examiner in 1882, and re-appointed for three years in June, 1883.

Stephen A. Court, present Prosecutor for Marion County, also read law under the direction of J. F. McNeal, commencing in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1878, since which time he has practiced his profession. In 1879-80, he was of the firm of Abston & Court and in 1881-82, of the firm of Codding & Court. In 1880, he was elected City Solicitor and re-elected in 1882. In 1881, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which position he now holds.

John H. Wishek, attorney at law at Prospect, commenced his legal studies in the Law Department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the class of March, 1878. He was then in the law office of Johnson & Seley at Kenton until the following October, when he removed to his present place of residence, where he is a partner of J. C. Johnston, of Marion. Since June, 1879, he has been Mayor of Prospect. He attends to nearly all the legal business in his vicinity. He was born in Warren, Warren Co., Penn., a son of Charles and Barbara Wishek, who now reside in Sharon, Medina County, Ohio.

Charles C. Fisher, son of Dr. T. B. Fisher, graduated at Kenyon College, read law with J. F. McNeal one year, and attended the law school of Harvard University, graduating in June, 1878. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio December 4, the same year. In March, 1879, he went to Cincinnati, where he was with ex-Gov. Cox until December, 1881, when he returned to Marion. January 1, 1882, he became a member of the firm of (J. C.) Johnston & Fisher.

J. A. Wolford, of the firm of McNeal & Wolford, although but thirty years of age, has already made his mark as a successful practitioner, and is regarded by all as a young man destined to rise in the ranks of his profession. His reading of law dates back to 1876. The year following, he graduated in the classical course at Hillsdale College, Michigan, and continued his legal studies with Mr. McNeal, being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court December 31, 1878, and the next day formed a partnership with Mr. McNeal. His admission to practice in the United States Courts dates July 1, 1882.

Will E. Scofield, eldest son of Capt. W. E. Scofield, was born in Marion in 1860. He received his education in the high school, graduating in 1877. The year previous he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, and

acted as such two years. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar of the State November 1, 1881. He was a member of the firm of Scofield & Scofield, which firm was dissolved by his father's death, July 5, 1883. In September, 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace.

George D. Copeland, son of Howard Copeland, is a native of Marion. He graduated in the high school in the class of 1880, and soon after took up the study of law with McNeal & Wolford. He completed his law course at the Cincinnati Law School in 1882, and since that time has been in the office of his preceptors.

C. M. Idleman is the latest accession to the bar of Marion. He was born in Pleasant Township in 1854, and after reading law was admitted to the bar in June, 1883. He is a member of the Board of County School Examiners.

Lewis F. Raichley, an old resident of Marion, practiced law here in former years.

George Crawford, of the *Independent*, is a licensed attorney, though not now practicing.

T. R. Smith, farmer and cattle dealer, residing four miles south of Marion, was a lawyer in Delaware County. He came to Marion County and is well known as a leading officer in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

CHAPTER VIII.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

MARION COUNTY comprises so uniformly a good agricultural soil, and is so favorably situated in respect to railroad communication, that its progress in material things has been greater than the average of like communities. The history of material development can only be told by statistical tables; and as such matter makes rather dry reading, this chapter will necessarily be very short. To obtain a correct idea of the comparative progress of the county from time to time, it is essential to have a census table, of which the most important is a table of the population. This will be good for general reference, as well as for the purposes of this chapter. It is, therefore, here given first of all:

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY BY DECADES.

1830	6,551	1850	12,618	1870	16,184
1840	14,765	1860	15,490	1880	20,565

The apparent falling off in 1850, in the above table, is due to the fact that in 1845 and 1848 several townships were taken from the county in the organization of other counties.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Big Island	911	940	1,226
Bowling Green	637	903	1,219
Claridon, including Caledonia	1,464	1,483	1,771
Caledonia	.....	419	627
Grand	445	403	485
Grand Prairie	.....	370	485
Green Camp, including village	748	999	1,362
Green Camp Village	.....	.....	312
Marion, including city	3,014	3,486	5,151
Marion City	1,844	2,531	3,899
Montgomery, including villages	1,212	1,451	1,765
La Rue	.....	.....	614
New Bloomington	.....	.....	271
Pleasant	1,115	1,078	1,181
Prospect, including village	1,195	1,280	1,724
Prospect Village	.....	.....	600
Richland	1,406	1,146	1,210
Salt Rock	431	351	551
Scott	586	495	553
Tully	757	770	878
Waldo, including village	1,081	1,029	997
Waldo Village	220	247	248

FIRST ROADS AND TURNPIKES.

An Indian trail ran from Upper Sandusky, by Caledonia, thence, by way of Mount Gilead, Fredericktown and Mount Vernon, down Old Creek to

White Woman River. This was the old war trace, and much traveled. The next trace ran from Upper Sandusky, by John Ballantine's old place, or about a mile west of Marion, to the head branches of the Scioto. A man by the name of Wright, a jeweler and blacksmith, lived on the trace, in what is now Green Camp Township. The Delawares had traces running toward the fire lands on the reserve, which they traveled a good deal.

Wagon roads were slowly and gradually made, simultaneously with the building of the log cabin residences and development of the farms. The first so-called "road" through the county was denominated the "war road," first marked out by a march of Gen. Harrison's soldiers. It ran north and south through Marion, and its exact course is described in the chapters on Marion and Reminiscences.

The first road that became well established by considerable travel was called the "Radnor road," running from Delaware to Upper Sandusky, by way of Radnor, Green Camp and Big Island. It was a State road, and its general course was straight. The next was another State road, between the same points, *via* Marion. Other State roads were from Mount Vernon to Marion, from Mansfield to Marion and from Marion to Kenton. These were surveyed under orders from the State, and some bridges built; but they were not much improved.

The soil of the western country generally is composed of humus, mold and the most finely comminuted clay, and therefore of such a nature as to render traveling difficult during wet weather. This character of the soil has, indeed, been the greatest drawback to the early development of the country. How to make good roads has ever been the greatest puzzle to the citizens.

Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike.—As early as 1833, under a charter from Congress, a narrow ridge of soil was thrown up in a straight line from Columbus to Sandusky, designed to be a "turnpike," but which was in reality a "mud pike," as the people generally termed it. It ran through the eastern part of Marion County, north by about thirty degrees east, from Waldo through Richland, Claridon and Scott Townships—through the latter township centrally, by way of Letimberville. In wet weather it seemed to be worse than untouched ground, and in dry weather it was not needed. Reason: The material of which it was made consisted of an impalpable powder, made into paste.

It was built by a company in Columbus, headed by Orange Jackson, who sold the lands, donated by the Government for the purpose, to contractors, and the latter built the road by sections. They established toll-gates upon the route, and many a joke has passed the rounds concerning the serio-comical experiences of travelers who had to pay their 5 cents a mile on this route and then work their way along with a fence-rail in hand to pry the stage out of the mud every few rods.

About 1843, the citizens petitioned the State Legislature to annul the charter of the company; and an investigation was made by that body, which disclosed the fact that the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Company had perpetrated a gigantic fraud all along the line. While the investigation was in progress, the indignant citizens demolished the toll-gates, and since that time the turnpike has been a free road.

John Kraner once went to Columbus by this route with a horse and buggy, when it seemed all that his horse could do to pull him slowy up to the toll-gate, where appeared the gate-keeper for the toll (!) as polite as a French dancing-master. In relating his experience afterward, Uncle

John said, " De next time I goes to Columbus in a horse and bogy, I goes in a stage. I tell you, some of de time de road was so bad, I taught my horse and bogy vould die!"

The Marion & Waldo Pike Company was organized September 12, 1868, under a charter, with a capital of $25,000, to construct and operate a turnpike leading south from Marion and about thirty-five degrees east, and to extend to the county line, or about ten miles, to be a part of the route to Columbus. Its junction with the old Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike was at Waldo, upon which it ran a mile and a quarter. The first officers were S. S. Bennett, President; John E. Davids, Secretary; and Benjamin Waddel, Treasurer; the Directors being John Brundige, Charles Bishop, Benjamin Waddel, D. S. Drake, Henry Falk, E. Uncapher and S. S. Bennett.

This company immediately proceeded to improve the road, by ditching, graveling, etc., and established toll-gates. The organization has ever since been kept up, and improvements made upon the road from time to time. Within the last year, crushed stone has been placed upon the track for two miles near Marion, which will soon form, with the surface, a well macadamized road bed.

Directors elected June 8, 1883: J. J. Hane, N. R. Tavenner, A. W. Myers, Silas Idleman, Levi Jones, T. B. Fisher, E. G. Allen. Officers: E. G. Allen, President; J. E. Davids, Secretary; and Benjamin Waddel, Treasurer.

The rates of toll on this pike are, for every ten miles, as follows: For a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse, 15 cents; for each additional animal with same, 5 cents; sleigh, 5 cents; sleigh with two horses, 10 cents; horse and rider, 5 cents; each head of horses in droves, 3 cents; each head of cattle six months old and upward, 1 cent; each head of sheep or hogs, ½ cent; stage-coach or omnibus, 30 cents; two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one horse, 10 cents; for such a vehicle drawn by two animals, 10 cents. No toll is charged those attending elections, funerals, church, musters, military duty, etc.

The gate-keeper at the cemetery near Marion is R. May; three miles out, at Hoffman's Corners, Marion Ames; seven miles out, Mrs. Mary Robinson.

The Marion & Middletown Turnpike Company.—The stockholders met January 31, 1870, and elected as Directors R. S. Fish, E. Uncapher, Jacob Ringer, J. W. Hughes, T. J. Magruder, R. G. Boyd and P. O. Sharpless. The Board elected E. Uncapher, President; J. E. Davids, Secretary, and R. S. Fish, Treasurer. Capital stock, $10,000. Purpose, to improve and keep in repair a road commencing at Marion and extending five miles in the direction of Middletown, now Prospect. The company continued in existence and kept up the road until March 6, 1883, when it was sold to the county for 40 per cent of the stock, since which time the road has been free. At the last meeting of the stockholders, January 8, 1883, R. G. Boyd, Ira Uhler, Jacob Bleich, Samuel Smeltzer, James Court, T. J. Magruder and J. J. Hane were elected Directors, and R. G. Boyd was elected President; J. E. Davids, Secretary, and R. S. Fish, Treasurer.

The Marion & Berwick Pike was built by subscription in 1872, and ran until 1878, when it was made a free road. The men chiefly connected with this enterprise were Bat Cusick, Joseph Uncapher, John and Samuel Rayl and R. T. Fish. J. E. Davids was Secretary of the company.

The Marion & Big Island Pike was built or macadamized as a free road under the auspices of the county government.

RAILROADS.

A surprise to herself, Marion has become one of the most remarkable railroad centers in the State, with a prospect of two more roads still. A short account of each road is proper here.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.—The original charter of this company was granted by the Legislature of Ohio March 14, 1836, the object being to construct a railway from Cleveland to Cincinnati, *via* Columbus and Wilmington. Through *non-user*, that charter became dormant, but it was revived and amended by act of March 12, 1845. The road was completed and the first train run over it from Cleveland to Columbus on the 22d of February, 1851; distance 138 miles. After several changes, the name by which the company is now known—"Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company"—was adopted May 16, 1868.

Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad.—About the time of the survey of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad reached Galion, the people of Marion County waked up to the practicability and wisdom of having a railroad, connecting at Galion and ultimately extending westward. Accordingly, as early as 1845, the county voted for $100,000 stock for this branch, to be called the "Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad." The bonds were sold favorably, but work did not commence for several years. In April, 1850, Chief Engineer W. Minor Roberts published an elaborate report of a preliminary survey, accompanied with a full statement of the advantages which would accrue to the people from the road. Work was then pushed, and on August 28, 1852, the first train, a mixed one, was run through from Galion to Marion; conductor, Howard Copeland, well-known in Marion. In June, 1853, through trains to Union City commenced to run. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company subsequently leased this road, and fifteen or twenty years ago purchased it, since which time it has gone under that name, being the "Indianapolis Division" of that road.

During the year 1882, there were shipped from Marion by this road 41,810,082 pounds of freight, of which 353 cars were of live-stock—namely, 110 cars of cattle, 14 of horses and mules, 95 double-decks and 8 single decks of sheep, 79 double-decks and 47 single-decks of hogs. During the previous year, 1881, there were forwarded from this station 231 cars of live-stock—that is, 76 of cattle, 10 of horses and mules, 49 double-decks and 1 single-deck of sheep, and 54 double-decks and 41 single-decks of hogs. The receipts of freight for the year 1882 amount to 34,404,724 pounds.

It appears that the principal freighting, both ways, is heaviest during the summer months. For example, during the summer of 1882, the average amount forwarded was five to eight millions a month, while for the rest of the year it ranged from one to two millions.

New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.—March 10, 1851, is the date of the charter of the "Franklin & Warren Railroad Company," to construct a road from Franklin, Portage County, by way of Warren, Trumbull County, to the east line of the State, with power to continue the same from its place of beginning in a westerly or southwesterly direction. Under this authority, the line was constructed from a point on the State line in Trumbull County, to Dayton, 246 miles. By decree of the Common Pleas Court of Portage County, October 17, 1855, the name of the above road was changed to "Atlantic & Great Western." Other lines connecting eastward

were consolidated August 19, 1865, with this line, under the above name. During the next fifteen years, there were many transfers and changes under mortgages and otherwise, until January 6, 1880, when it was all sold to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company, and recently it has been leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Great Western Railroad Company. The stock of these lines has been always chiefly owned in England.

In Marion County, at least $100,000 stock was taken in this road in 1852, the subscription list being headed by Bradford R. Durfee, Ozias Bowen, J. S. Copeland and others at $5,000 each. Considerable grading was done; but directly some of the subscriptions were repudiated, lawsuits followed, work ceased, and all the stock lost by the citizens, except what was refused to be paid by a few. The road, however, was finally completed, through this county, soon after the war. The principal office is at Cleveland, Ohio.

During the month of June, 1883, there was forwarded East, by this road, from Marion, 42,707,602 pounds of freight, and business is constantly increasing. The passenger traffic is correspondingly great.

Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.—On May 28, 1872, the company was incorporated, under the general act of May 1, 1852, the corporators being M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox and John L. Gill, of Columbus, for the construction of a railroad from the city of Columbus to the city of Toledo, through the counties of Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Wyandot, Seneca, Wood and Lucas, a distance of $123\frac{7}{10}$ miles. The capital stock fixed in the certificate of incorporation is $2,500,000, which by law is divided into shares of $50. On July 1, 1872, subscription books were opened in Columbus and Toledo. On October 9, 1872, $270,000 having been duly subscribed, the corporators called a meeting of the stockholders, which was held in the city of Columbus on November 13, 1872, and nine directors were duly elected (which number was increased to thirteen by the stockholders at their meeting on April 15, 1874). On the same day the Directors met and organized the company, by the election of the proper officers. October 15, 1873, the line of the road was permanently located through the towns of Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey and Fostoria. August 4, 1875, bids for construction were opened, and on the 16th a contract was concluded with Miller, Smiths & Co. The next day they commenced work. By November, 1876, the portion between Columbus and Marion, 46 miles, was sufficiently completed to justify the company in complying with the urgent solicitation of stockholders and business men along the line to operate the same. This was done at considerable cost in proportion to the amount of business, which was, necessarily, limited on so short a distance upon a new and incomplete road.

On January 10, 1877, the entire line was so far completed that through business was commenced, and regular trains run between Columbus and Toledo, under an arrangement with the contractors, who were, however, occupied for some time after that in finishing up the road, so that it was not fully completed and accepted by the company until July following. The road was completed, $118\frac{2}{10}$ miles, fully equipped, and provided with all the necessary and proper terminal accommodations in Columbus and Toledo, at a cost of $3,338,507.54, being $28,244 per mile.

Now, as to Marion County's part in securing the above road. Early in the summer of 1873, twenty-five men were appointed at a citizen's meeting, as a committee to raise stock, and soon $165,000 was raised. The list of

subscribers was headed in July with Robert Kerr and Amos H. Kling at $5,000 each; J. J. Hane, J. Ballantine and J. S. Reed at $2,000 each; T. P. Wallace at $1,500, and the following at $1,000: J. Fribley, T. Fahey, Henry True, B. Cusic, Christopher Haberman, T. C. Bowen, Wilson Imbody, Uhler & Cummin, R. H. Johnson, S. S. Bennett, D. McWilliams, L. Fite, G. H. Kling & Co., F. Gooding, Henry Ten Eyck and the Marion Gas-Light Company.

Some doubt being afterward expressed by the company as to the reliability of the subscription, Messrs. Kling and Hane offered to guarantee the collection of the subscription for 10 per cent of the total. While the prospect was thus gloomy, some of the stockholders sold out at 40 to 70 cents on the dollar. Others, who held on until 1881, realized $1.25 for every $1 invested. The road has yielded handsome dividends from the start. The subscription proved to be good, as all was collected except about four per cent, namely, $6,796. Work on the track then went forward, and the first train over the Columbus & Toledo road to Marion arrived from Columbus about 1 P. M., October 19, 1876, amid a throng of welcoming citizens. The Silver Band discoursed its liveliest music.

In July, 1881, the Columbus & Toledo road was sold to a syndicate, and the name was changed to the "Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad."

The following was the business of the road in this county in 1877, its first year:

STATIONS.	FORWARDED.		RECEIVED.	
	POUNDS.	EARNINGS.	POUNDS.	EARNINGS.
Prospect	4,368,184	$2,008 47	4,692,205	$3,021 03
Owen	2,036,775	672 17	455,050	282 48
Marion	4,967,838	2,681 82	17,861,535	9,194 41
Morral	1,342,720	546 71	817,548	378 53

And the following in 1882:

STATIONS.	FORWARDED.		RECEIVED.	
	POUNDS.	EARNINGS.	POUNDS.	EARNINGS.
Morral	3,806,589	$1,608 43	1,029,325	$803 83
Marion	79,240,414	25,905 52	139,731,386	55,678 06
Owen	14,788,083	4,714 01	1,138,390	896 38
Prospect	8,359,735	4,489 98	7,538,407	5,216 70

In 1882, the number of passengers from Marion were 26,379, from whom the earnings were $17,388; Owen, 2,988 passengers; earnings, $941; Prospect, 11,667 passengers; earnings, $6,164.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.—This popular line forms the Western outlet for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway, and is owned and managed by a corporation known as "The Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company." As the wise and skillful management of this important means of intercommunication contributes largely to the prosperity of Marion, it gives us pleasure to state that nothing is left undone by the management to secure that end. The road is well equipped, and the officers prompt, careful and obliging.

The movement for the building of this road originated about ten years ago, and among the prominent men of Marion County that took part in the agitation for this railroad may be mentioned Judge John Bartram, Messrs. H. T. Van Fleet, Thomas McMurray, C. H. Norris, Ira Uhler, S. R. Dumble, T. Fahey and P. O. Sharpless. These gentlemen, in association with others, formed a committee to solicit subscriptions for stock to the projected line, then denominated the "Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental," and they were fairly successful in their canvass, grading being vigorously commenced, and in great part completed between Marion and Kenton by the contractors, Bean & Co., under the superintendence of Mr. David Kelly. But it will be remembered that this year, 1873, was the year of the great periodical panic, with its disastrous "Black Friday," and this railway, like most other projects of a like nature, came to a halt for about six years.

But the project was never finally abandoned. With the warming and revivifying influence of returning prosperity, further subscriptions were solicited and obtained to the amount of $50,000 in Marion, of which citizens of the western part of the county raised about two-fifths.

Recently, the work has been pushed to completion and the track finished this spring, the first trains for business arriving at Marion the first week in June. The last Board of Directors, elected in August, 1883, were Hugh J. Jewett, President; J. Condit Smith, J. M. Adams, C. C. Waite, C. L. Atterberry, J. H. Schiff, George J. Bippus, T. A. Lewis and O. W. Childs. As showing the amount of business transacted by this line, we may mention that its first month's traffic to Marion amounted to 36,070,342 pounds, and the out-freight was, for the same period, 13,985,027 pounds, of which 4,926,000 pounds was coal.

Ohio Central Railroad.—The "Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Toledo to Pomeroy, passing through Tully Township, this county. In 1879, the name was changed to "Ohio Central Railroad," and June 23, 1881, being consolidated with other lines, it was still further changed to the "Richmond, Allegheny & Ohio Central." This line is now in operation, running through Tully Township, this county, crossing the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads at Three Locusts.

The total mileage of railroad track in Marion County is about ninety miles, besides nine miles of sidings. The valuation of the seventy-six miles in operation in 1881 was $930,168, on which the tax was $12,125.06.

PROPOSED RAILROADS.

The New York, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company was organized in June, 1881, with Gen. James S. Negley as President, and several millionaires for Directors. This organization at first virtually embraced the Pittsburgh, Newcastle & Lake Erie and Pittsburgh & Western roads, although the latter, a few days afterward, combined into an independent company. The intention of this company from the start has been to build their road to Marion, here to connect with the Chicago & Atlantic. The road is already in operation as far as New Lisbon, Ohio, a distance of fifty-four miles from Pittsburg. John Halliard, of New York City, agent and general solicitor for the company, has been in Marion this season, the summer of 1883, to raise the $25,000 expected of the citizens here, and to secure the right of way, one-half the subscriptions to be paid when the road is graded and the other half when the cars are running from New Lisbon to this place. A large committee has been appointed, headed by Caleb H.

Norris, J. J. Hane, S. R. Dumble, etc., to raise the stock and secure the right of way.

The Mount Vernon, Coshocton & Wheeling Railroad is a proposed route from Wheeling, W. Va., through the counties of Belmont, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, *via* Walhonding Canal and Owl Creek Valley to Mount Vernon, and thence to Marion, to connect with the Chicago & Atlantic.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH.

The express companies, of course, came along with the first railroads. The amount of receipts of express companies for the year ending April 30, 1882, subject to taxation, in Marion County, was as follows: American Express Company, $557; United States Express Company, $530. Applying the principles upon which assessment is made, these figures may be taken to indicate the amount of business.

The telegraph came along, also, with the first railroad, the first operator in Marion being Mr. Frary, a daguerrean artist, appointed in August, 1853.

AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the wonderful fertility of the rich, virgin soil when the old forests were cut away and the vivifying rays of the sun shone upon the first crops planted by the hand of man, agriculture was not the road to wealth for the pioneers of this region. The great embarrassment under which they labored was the difficulty of getting the products of their soil to market. In spite of roots and stumps, sprouts and bushes, the newly cleared land brought forth bountiful harvests; but the wagon roads were imperfect, canals and railroads entirely wanting and the distance to large ports so great and navigation, etc., so difficult and hazardous, that the pioneer farmer had but little encouragement. But the older the country became, and the more thickly settled, the more rapidly have improvements been made and farmers become wealthy.

The following is the last crop report for Marion County, 1883:

Wheat, acres sown, 30,921; bushels produced, 375,224; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 26,776. Rye, acres sown, 50; acres sown for crop of 1883, 23¼; bushels produced, 761. Buckwheat, acres sown, 81½; bushels produced, 1,605. Oats, acres sown, 8,334; acres sown for crop of 1883, 5,494; bushels produced, 263,599. Barley, acres sown, 43; acres sown for crop of 1883, 146; bushels produced, 1,092. Corn, acres planted, 41,208; acres planted for crop of 1883, 34,135; bushels produced, 1,570,799. Meadow, acres, 16,045; tons of hay, 19,925. Clover, acres sown, 8,077; bushels of seed, 6,674; acres plowed under for manure, 271. Potatoes, acres planted, 994½; acres for crop of 1883, 613; bushels produced, 81,407. Butter, pounds made, 52,812. Sorghum, acres planted, 50¾; gallons of sirup, 3,762 Maple in 1883, pounds of sugar, 3,452; gallons of sirup, 2,117. Bees, number of hives, 1,727; pounds of honey, 19,813. Eggs, number dozens, 475,658. Grapes, pounds gathered in the year 1882, 21,290. Apples, acres occupied, 2,793; bushels produced, 48,560. Peaches, bushels produced, 1,654. Pears, bushels produced, 414½. Lands owned, number of acres cultivated, 92,739; number of acres pasture, 51,390; number of acres of woodland, 36,084; total number of acres owned, 189,531. Wool, pounds shorn, 1882, 345,955. Milch Cows, number owned in 1882, 4,574. Stallions, number owned in 1882, 31. Dogs, 1,301. Sheep killed by dogs, 573; value, $21.09; injured by dogs, 967; value, $1,021. Domestic animals died from diseases, Hogs, 2,284; value, $13,789; sheep, 1,643,

value $4,616; Cattle, 250, value, $4,278; Horses, 179, value, $16,770. Losses by floods: Live stock, value, $1,224; grain, etc., value, $5,985; fences, etc., value, $3,021.

For the respective townships, see under their headings.

MARION COUNTY AGRICULTRAL SOCIETY.

For a third of a century there has now been one continuous organization, under the above name, generally prospering and holding fairs every year, except, possibly, one or two. The first report is dated November 19, 1851, up to which time the society had received for membership, $116; from the county treasury, $62.50; from members to whom premiums had been awarded, $16; total, $194.50. Disbursed: For premiums awarded on horses, $27; on cattle, $45; on sheep, $20; on swine, $40 (?). At the same fair, the following were the premiums on fruits and vegetables:

Best specimen of apples, not less than six varieties, and not less than twelve apples of each variety	$1 00
Second best show of apples	50
First best half bushel of onions	50
Second best half bushel of onions	25
First best bushel of sweet potatoes	50
Second best bushel of sweet potatoes	25
First best bushel of turnips	25
First best bushel of beets	25
Best half dozen pumpkins	25
Best show of flowers	25
Best and greatest variety of vegetables	50

C. B. MANN, WILLIAM CLARK, J. SEARCH, *Committee.*

CAPT. ELISHA HARDY, *President.*

S. S. BENNETT, *Secretary.*

The fairs were first held in "Copeland's Woods," in Ballantine's Addition, on ground leased for the purpose. The society then bought about three acres of ground west of town, north of the present C. & A. roundhouse, where fairs were held for several years. In 1862, they purchased the present grounds, comprising thirty-seven acres.

The grounds are fenced and furnished with the necessary buildings, etc., for a successful exhibit of all articles that may be brought. Besides, there is a half-mile race-track, one of the best in the State, and tests of equine speed constitute the chief attraction at the fairs. As long ago as 1830, speed exhibitions were made at various points in the county by an association called the "Marion County Club." The amount spent for improvements on the grounds in 1875–76 were $3,554; in 1877, $1,230; in 1878, $489; in 1879, $305. There are now mechanics' and floral halls; vegetable hall; a fine-art hall, built last year at a cost of $1,000; two dining halls, $800 and $1,000, in round numbers; and a splendid amphitheater, costing upward of $2,000. According to the last Assessor's returns, the grounds were valued at $3,700, and the buildings at $3,300—not counting the fine-art hall and new dining hall above mentioned.

About five years ago, it was learned by experiment that the annual exhibitions of the society could succeed just as well without having intoxicating liquors sold on the grounds.

The receipts and disbursements for the last ten years have averaged about as follows:

1873—Receipts, $3,670; disbursements, $3,599. 1874—Receipts, $3,496; disbursements, $3,343. 1875—Receipts, $6,835; disbursements, $6,832. 1879—Receipts, $6,495; disbursements, $6,542.

The premiums offered for the fair of 1883 amount to over $5,000.

OFFICERS.

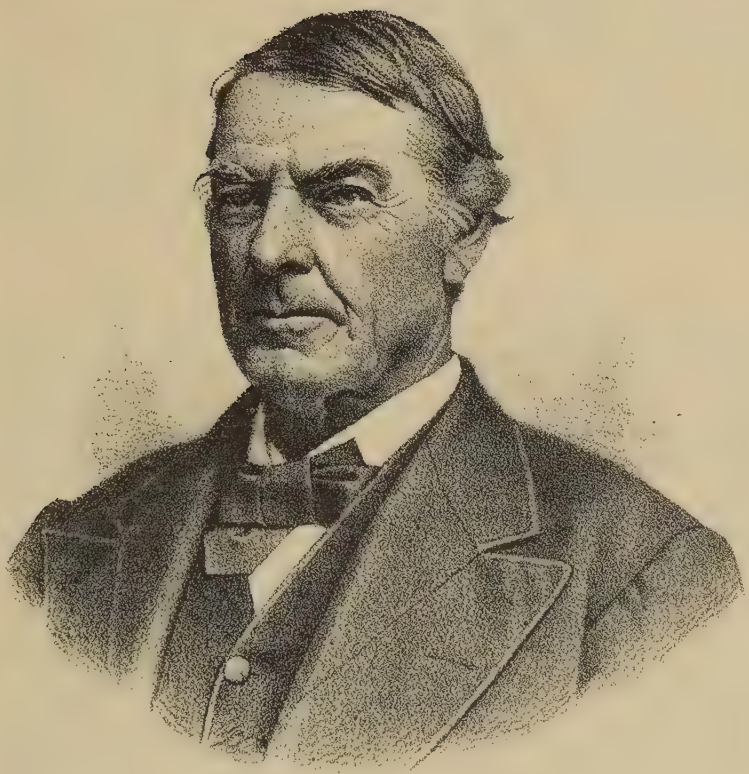
YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1858	E. Messenger	A. D. Matthews	
1859	E. Messenger	A. D. Matthews	E. Peters
1860	E. Messenger	H. M. Ault	A. D. Matthews
1861	E. Conley	H. M. Ault	A. D. Matthews
1862	E. Peters	H. M. Ault	A. D. Matthews
1863	E. Messenger	H. M. Ault	A. D. Woolley
1864	David Pettit	John E. Davids	A. D. Woolley
1865	David Pettit	Isaac Young	John E. Davids
1866	David Pettit	John A. Carter	John E. Davids
1867	E. Messenger	John C. Johnston	John E. Davids
1868	E. Messenger	S. E. De Wolfe	T. P. Wallace
1869	E. Messenger	T. H. Hodder	T. P. Wallace
1870	A. Monnett	B. F. Stahl	Isaac Young
1871	Peyton Hord	B. F. Stahl	Isaac Young
1872	A. H. Kling	W. E. Scofield, Sr.	T. P. Wallace
1873	C. Smith	W. E. Scofield, Sr.	W. H. Mohr
1874	C. Smith	Dallas Day	W. H. Mohr
1875	Felix Reber	J. E. Crow	W. H. Mohr
1876	Felix Reber	J. E. Crow	S. E. Hain
1877	George Retterer	J. E. Crow	J. Q. Codding
1878	T. R. Smith	J. E. Crow	A. H. Kling
1879	George Retterer	J. E. Crow	John Hardy
1880	A. H. Kling	J. E. Crow	
1881	H. Dickhaut	J. E. Crow	J. Q. Codding
1882	Jacob Howser	J. E. Crow	Dallas Day
1883	Jacob Howser	W. S. Cunningham	Dallas Day

For the present year, 1883, the Executive Committee are Jacob Howser, C. H. Gooding, J. F. McNeal and Watt Watkins, and the Board of Managers, Thomas Dickson, Tully; J. H. Coulter, Scott; G. W. Walters, Grand Prairie; John McElvy, Salt Rock; V. Fehl, Grand; D. H. Clifton, Montgomery; J. R. Frame, Big Island; D. H. Harvey and J. F. McNeal, Marion; I. A. Merchant, Claridon; M. Jacoby, Jr., Richland; C. H. Gooding, Pleasant; John Travis, Green Camp; W. Imbody, Bowling Green; Watt Watkins, Prospect; J. A. Schaaf, Waldo.

The number of members is given only for the following years in the records: 1874, 471; 1875, 438; 1876, 534.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization among the farmers, though never as strong in Marion as in many other counties, took root quite early, and has never been without a "cloud of witnesses" since its first introduction. Justice Grange, No. 317, was the first one formed, December 29, 1873. Its charter members were Ezra Phelps, J. R. Frame, Martin Lee, L. W. Clelland, J. H. Deal, Jesse Rhoads, H. C. Frame, I. M. Wood, A. B. Gray, C. H. McElvy, L. W. Britton, J. F. Gray, A. P. Rhoads, F. M. Wood, John Rhoads, J. M. Rhoads, Elizabeth Phelps, S. A. Frame, Anna M. Lee, Ollie L. Clelland, F. Deal, Irene Wood, Lizzie Gray, Alameda Gray, Jennie E. Rhoads, A. L. Wood and L. R. Rhoads. Ezra Phelps was first Master, and L. W. Clelland first Secretary. This grange was organized by Samuel Lutz, of Wyandot County. During the years 1874 and 1875, the following granges were organized in the order named: Nos. 468, 684, 867, 921, 1,001, 1,014, 1,080, 1,122, 1,198, 1,199. No. 684 consolidated with 921 immediately after its organization, also 1,199 with 468. Nos. 468, 1,001 and 1,080 each has a grand hall. There are now five live granges in the county. W. M. Likins is the present Deputy of the county.



Joseph Court

An early and bitter prejudice was excited against the grange by the imprudence of a few of its first members, whose only idea of the grange and its mission seemed to be to save 1 cent a pound on sugar and 25 cents a barrel on salt, etc. Selfish and mercenary motives have wrought mischief, if not ruin, in every order, and the grange has been no exception. Had the early friends of the order held the grange to its legitimate work —the social and mental culture of its members—with the thrift and intelligence of the people of Marion County, there is little doubt but that four-fifths of the farmers would to-day be proud to say, "I am a Patron of Husbandry." As grange principles are better understood, they are more generally adopted, and while the number of lodges and members has fallen off, the vitality of the order has in no wise abated. The Deputy is arranging for a series of lectures this fall and winter, and it is expected much good will be done, and the order greatly strengthened.

FINE STOCK.

In respect to the introduction of improved breeds of horses into this section of the country, probably Jacob Howser, of Claridon Township, takes the lead. In 1867, in company with William Gilmor, he went to France, whence they imported "Napoleon," "Jim" and "Snap." After keeping them one season, they sold them for $8,000. In 1869, he went to France again, with importing company, and brought over fourteen stallions. On casting lots, Mr. Howser drew "Prince Imperial," for which $3,000 was paid. This specimen took the $300 prize at Springfield. He is now sixteen years old. Mr. H. also owned "Hyotoga," a pacer, which he purchased of Benjamin Reed in Harrison County. This horse sired "Bay Dick," now owned by William H. Vanderbilt. He also sired "George B.," the great trotter once owned by Watkins Bros. Mr. Howser has, besides, a pair of road horses. His sons, W. G. and B. R., are engaged also in the fine stock business.

In the line of cattle, perhaps Jacob Howser takes the lead. In 1872, he engaged in rearing Durham cattle, which he has since often exhibited at the Marion County fairs and received the first premium. "Sir Curtis" was bought in Bourbon County, Ky., by B. R. Howser & Co. in 1881. He is three years old, weighs nearly 2,000 pounds and is the finest bull in the State. When one year old, he drew the first premium of his class at the Bourbon County fair, and took the sweepstakes over all ages.

Messrs. Howser & Co. also keep thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep, in which business they have been engaged since 1858. They now have 300 No. 1 sheep eligible to registry. They have sold wool to the amount of $21,000 worth; had on hand, at one time, as many as 7,000 head of sheep. At the present time they have 2,500 head.

Of hogs, they have as good Poland-Chinas as any in the State, selling from $10,000 to $12,000 worth annually. Messrs. Howser & Sons are the leading exhibitors at the county fairs.

MARION COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY.*

The importation of draft stallions, from France and England, into Marion County, for breeding purposes, commenced in 1867. In February of that year, Jacob Howser and William Gilmor imported from France three Norman stallions, and in July, T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling and Watkins Bros. imported from France four Norman stallions.

*This article was prepared by T. P. Wallace, Esq., Secretary of the Company.

The second importation was in 1868, the company then being composed of T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling, Watkins Bros., James Coffy, Jacob Howser, William Gilmor and Luther Smith. The importation of that year comprised fourteen Norman stallions, all produced in France.

The third importation was in 1870, the partners being T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling, Orren Patten, James Coffy, Watkins Bros. and Jacob Howser, the importation for that year being thirteen Norman stallions, purchased in France.

In 1881, the company being then composed of T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling, Watkins Bros., James Coffy and Jacob Howser, imported five Norman stallions from France and two English draft stallions from England.

The fifth importation was in 1882, the partners being T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling, Watkins Bros., James Coffy and Jacob Howser. The importation for that year was ten Norman stallions, purchased in France, and two English draft stallions, purchased in England.

The sixth importation was in 1883, the company being composed of the same partners as in 1882. The importation for 1883 was nine Norman and three English stallions.

The Marion County Importing Company have always made it a rule, in the purchase of horses, to get the best stallions they could find in France and England, never having failed to purchase a horse, if the animal suited them, regardless of price. The average price at which these stallions were sold was nearly $3,000 each, one being sold at $4,000 and a number bringing $3,300 to $3,500 each. The aggregate sales have amounted to about $150,000. The horses have been distributed through the States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kansas and Iowa. While the importation of these horses has been very profitable to the company, it would be safe to say that the increased value of the horses in Marion County alone, since 1867, in consequence of these importations, has not been less than $150,000. The half and three-quarter blood geldings and mares usually sell at $200 to $300 each at four years of age, and in some instances as high as $400. The half and three-quarter blood stallions sired by the imported stallions sell at $500 to $1,500 each. In fact, it is difficult, even now, to buy a five-year-old Norman or English horse, such being usually sold at three or four years old.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURES IN 1881.

Cabinet ware	$ 600
Carriages, buggies, etc	25,976
Wagons, drays, carts, etc	5,905
All other wooden manufactures	5,470
Leather articles	7,400
Drain tile, 1,364,000 feet	7,550
Miscellaneous	3,250

BUILDINGS.

Dwellings erected in 1881	132
Value	$ 61,825
Stables and barns erected	40
Value	$ 11,825
Stores and warehouses	13
Value	$ 63,350
Total of buildings erected	185
Total value	$137,000
Buildings destroyed by fire	16
Value	$ 7,450

Valuation of railroad property in the county in 1882 was $1,257,038; taxes, $20,648.19.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN MARION COUNTY.

The following table gives the aggregate valuations of all the real and personal property placed upon the duplicate for taxation in each township, town, village and separate school district in the county, and the rates in mills levied upon it for the years 1881 and 1882:

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.	1881. Valuation.	Rate in Mills.	1882. Valuation.	Rate in Mills.
Marion Township	$3,408,447	10.2	$3,513,065	12.2
Marion Corporation		19.4		21.3
Claridon Township		11.3		11.6
Caledonia Separate School District	1,170,828	21.5	1,257,914	19.9
Caledonia Corporation		27.1		24.5
Richland Township	905,790	9.3	966,660	10.6
Pleasant Township	847,795	10.	856,255	12.2
Green Camp Township		9.5		13.5
Green Camp School District	568,922	14.4	601,732	16.5
Green Camp Corporation		16.8		18.5
Bowling Green Township	542,960	11.3	539,694	13.2
LaRue Corporation		21.5		23.1
Tully Township	731,853	10.8	788,221	12.3
Scott Township	529,240	9.3	511,540	12.5
Grand Prairie Township	519,860	10.3	528,970	13.8
Salt Rock Township	545,982	10.5	547,313	13.9
Grand Township	349,150	11.6	333,250	12.6
Montgomery Township		13.7		12.3
Bloomington School District		14.4		15.2
Bloomington Corporation	944,453	19.4	988,188	18.6
LaRue Union School District		13.4		15.7
LaRue Corporation		20.8		23.1
Big Island	814,172	12.	847,160	14.2
Prospect		12.4		14.8
Prospect Separate School District	835,179	27.2	832,523	21.4
Prospect Corporation		31.7		26.3
Waldo		13.5		13.5
Waldo Union School District	467,200	16.8	475,630	25.4
Waldo Corporation		22.4		28.9

In the county are 253,469 acres of land, valued at $7,291,730, of which $1,197,660 worth is in the villages; value of chattel property, $5,098,725; total valuation, $13,588,115. In 1881, the County Auditor reported 103,714 acres cultivated in the county; 55,808 acres in pasture, 39,480 acres woodland, and 2,351 acres lying waste; total, 201,765 acres.

For the banking interests of the county, see Marion, Caledonia, Prospect and LaRue in this volume.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

The present indebtedness of Marion County, according to the last report—in 1882—is $126,764.84, consisting of 5 and 6 per cent bonds for road improvements, to be paid by assessments on the lands benefited.

Waldo Township has a debt of $1,600 in 6 per cent bonds, for cemetery ground, to be paid by taxation.

The village of Marion owes $13,000 for street improvements, 6 per cent bonds, to be paid by taxation under a special act.

The village of Caledonia is in debt to the extent only of $325, to be paid by taxation.

The village of Prospect owes $400, in 7 per cent bonds, to be paid by taxation, under a special act.

Total of village debts, $13,725.

Besides, the Caledonia School District owes $800 in 8 per cent bonds, to be paid by taxation under a special act. The village of Prospect owes $9,500 in 6 per cent bonds, for building a schoolhouse, to be paid by taxation. Total school debt in the county, $10,300.

Total of public indebtedness in Marion County, $152,389.84.

Fees of county officers for 1882: Recorder's fees, $1,316.25, of which $180 was from the county treasury. Amount charged but unpaid, $80. Amount paid Clerks or Deputies, $195.50. Net cash received during the year, $1,300.75. Sheriff's fees, $1,286. Clerk's fees, $1,482.63. Prosecuting Attorney's, $524.25. Probate Judge's fees, $1,400.21. Treasurer's fees, $1,903.40. Auditor's fees, $2,514.13. County Commissioners' fees, Mahaffey, $761.90; Cromer, $689.10; Retterer, $725.90—same as for predecessors.

CHAPTER IX.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART.

THE CHURCHES.

THE statistics of churches given in census returns do not, in all cases, agree with the statements put forth by the denominational organs of the various sects. The census Superintendents have their own point of view and apply tests different from those known to the compilers of religious year-books and registers. It should be borne in mind, too, that reports of the numbers of church edifices and their accommodations and value are not always true measures of the religious activity of a community. A strong denomination with numerous churches may often strengthen itself by suffering a weak church to cease to exist when it becomes unable to support itself. There are churches that find a place on the rolls of a denomination and may be enumerated in census returns, which, having a legal title to an edifice, and mantaining some kind of an organization, have ceased to gather congregations, to support a minister or to conduct any of the services of public worship. It is not easy to determine the number of churches in a given area, for the reason that it is not easy to determine what constitutes a church to entitle it to a place in an enumeration. On this point the Superintendent of the ninth census remarks: "A church, to deserve notice in the census, must have something of the character of an institution. It must be known in the community in which it is located. There must be something permanent and tangible to substantiate its title to recognition. No one test, it is true, can be devised that will apply in all cases; yet, in the entire absence of tests, the statistics of the census will be overlaid with fictitious returns to such an extent as to produce the effect of absolute falsehood. It will not do to say that a church without a church building of its own is therefore not a church; that a church without a pastor is not a church; nor even that a church without membership is not a church. There are churches properly cognizable in the census which are without edifices and pastors, and, in rare instances, without a professed membership. Something makes them churches in spite of all their deficiencies. They are known and recognized in the community as churches, and are properly to be returned as such in the census."

In the county of Marion, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are about seventy-five churches. The number of members in these respective churches are reported in most instances in the city and township histories in this volume, but not being reported in all, the exact total cannot be given. It is estimated, however, that about twenty-seven per cent of the population are members of the church, or about one-half of those who are of an age of sufficient maturity to become members of the church.

The strongest denominations in point of numbers are the Methodists, Free-Will Baptists, Lutherans and Evangelical, Presbyterians and German Reformed, Catholics and United Brethren. There is but one Universalist Church in the county (at Caledonia), but two Christian Churches (Marion

and Letimberville), no Congregationalists, who are common elsewhere, no Unitarian, Swedenborgian or Mormon organizations, and but one Orthodox Quaker, Joseph Morris, of Richland Township.

THE MARION COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A history of Marion County would be very imperfect if it did not include some account of its County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. There can be no doubt that this society has had much to do in influencing and determining the moral and religious tone of this community, out of which has come not only a large proportion of the existing churches of the county, but much of its prosperity and the spirit of improvement and progress which characterizes the people of the county at the present time. When in 1830 the Marion County Bible Society was first organized, it was evidence of the fact that there were those among the pioneer settlers who appreciated the teachings of the Bible and the importance of having these teachings disseminated and observed.

It is worthy of notice that the first organization of this society in 1830 was but fifteen years after the formation of the American Bible Society, which took place in 1815; so that this County Auxiliary Society, with all its disadvantages, was early in the field in its endeavors to help forward the beneficent designs of the parent society, and it is pertinent and fitting to say that whatever good has resulted from the operations of this county society, it may all be reviewed as so much testimony in commendation of the benevolence and wisdom of the originators and founders of the American Bible Society. There can be no doubt that this county society has been an incentive and a help in the organization of most of the churches now found in the county. There were but few churches in the county at the date of its first organization—not half a dozen, it is believed—and at the period of its re-organization in 1836, only a comparatively small number of the churches now found in the county had been organized.

The increased circulation of the Bible, through the instrumentality of the county society called attention to its teachings and to the commission and warrant furnished by the New Testament to gather the people into church associations; and formal church organizations have followed as a natural result. Without entering into statistical details of the operations of the society, it will suffice for the present purpose to state that, from its re-organization in 1836, it has maintained a depository, at which there has usually been an ample supply of Bibles and Testaments to meet the wants of the county and carry out the objects of the society. Thousands of volumes have gone out from the depository, and, besides paying the parent society for these books, a very considerable sum of money has been contributed to that society, to aid it in its work of circulating the sacred Scriptures among the destitute in the wide field which it occupies. The work of the county society has been prosecuted by various methods. It has sometimes had local visitors in the different school districts, and at other times employed canvassing agents to go over the entire county to seek out the destitute families and to supply them, and at the same time solicit from the friends of the Bible their pecuniary contributions to pay for gratuitous distributions to the needy among us, and to enlarge the contributions of this society to the parent society. In addition to the methods just mentioned, there have been organized in all the fifteen townships of the county branch societies, and there have been periods when most of these branch societies have done good work for the Bible cause. As the work of

this society has been inaugurated and carried forward chiefly by the personal agency of those who have been its official representatives and managers, their names are a part of its history.

The first meeting was called in February, 1830, when the county covered greater territory than at present and the settlers were scattered and poor. The roads were also poor, especially in the winter, and when this first meeting was held. It sometimes required three hours for a man on horseback to go from Big Island to Marion, a distance of five miles. For ten years after this time, no vehicle above the dignity of a two-horse wagon was known in the county, yet to this meeting came men from all parts of the county, as, Henry Ustick, from Mount Gilead; Joseph Boyd and Shubael W. Knapp, from Pleasant; John McElvy, from near Cochranton; and several Browns, from Canaan. In 1874, but one attendant at that meeting was living in the county—John Wildbahn, who died shortly afterward. This meeting was held in the log-cabin residence of Mr. Wildbahn, located where Mr. Dietrich's residence now is in Marion. The large rooms of this cabin were well filled.

Rev. Eldred Barber, who had been instrumental in calling the meeting, was the first President, and Adam Uncapher Secretary. Canvassers were appointed for each township, and soon about $300 worth of books were sent for from the American Bible Society, then only fifteen years old. These probably required six or eight weeks to reach their destination, and they were in due time distributed by the canvassers. Another invoice was afterward ordered, and of these about $300 worth were accidentally burned in the store of William Bain in 1834 or 1835. The society was now deeply in debt to the parent society, and seems to have held no meetings for two or three years. In 1836, it was re-organized, with Samuel Allen President, Thomas Cratty Secretary and Reese Darlington, Depositary. Rev. Henry Shedd was appointed General Agent for all that part of the county east of the Whetstone. At this time, the society's debt amounted to $800 or $1,000. Many of the books were deposited in the different townships and in the hands of men who did not know how to push them out into the community or introduce them into use. Many of them lay in closets or upon shelves until they were saturated with dust and worm-eaten.

Thus the interest wore along until about 1851 to 1853, when a general canvass of the county was made. At the present time (1883), another canvass is being made, for the second or third time. John Cocherl is the colporteur. In 1873, there were twenty life members and twenty-five county members; and since that time the average has not been far from that. A payment of $30 constitutes a life member and a payment of $5, a county member.

When the Masonic Block in Marion was burned, all the records of this society were burned with it.

The county depository is at Denison & Co.'s drug store, Marion.

According to the last annual report, March 9, 1883, the following is the status: Books sold from the county depository, $66.40; delivered to Ladies' Missions and Ladies' Depositories, $14; given away, $2; delivered to Lady Missionaries of the auxiliary and branch societies, $9.20; on hand, $254.50; received into the treasury, $166.72, of which $40.50 was paid to the parent society; $50.28 disbursed on donation account; $6.64 paid to the canvassing agent; and on hand $59.30; S. E. DeWolfe is President and J. C. Markert, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

This was first organized in March, 1829, with Eber Baker as President; Daniel D. Tompkins, Treasurer; and O. Bowen, Secretary. Rev. Eldred Barber, Agent for the American Sunday School Union, was the organizing officer. This union was kept for a long time. In 1830, they reported ten schools in the county, with sixty-three teachers and 512 scholars, all furnished with libraries.

The Union was reorganized February 1, 1883, at the Presbyterian Church in Marion, under the direction of officers of the State Union, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers, as follows: Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, President; Vice Presidents—Marion, Rev. L. A. Belt; Prospect, John F. Sellers; Green Camp, John Kibler; Bowling Green, Luke Lenox; Montgomery, West Precinct, H. B. Mills; East Precinct, J. B. Virden; Grand, Hugh V. Davis; Salt Rock, Samuel Morral; Grand Prairie, E. Brown; Scott, N. B. Brooks; Tully, I. Auld; Claridon, North Precinct, Rev. M. Scott; South Precinct, Rev. James Owens; Richland, M. Jacoby, Jr.; Waldo, James Emery; Pleasant, T. R. Smith; Big Island, Isaiah Uncapher. Permanent Secretary, Jacob Fribley; Assistant Secretary, Rev. J. F. Smith. Treasurer, Rev. O. E. Baker; Executive Committee, Rev. S. D. Bates, S. E. DeWolfe, Revs. W. Dowling, J. E. Julian and C. G. Hertzer.

By this strong organization, it will be seen that the educators of Christianity mean business. The object of the union is to render Sunday school work more efficient, by instructing the teachers how to teach and bring children into the school, by aiding and inciting parents to send their children to Sunday school and work in the same, and by aiding the officers of the Sunday schools to be proficient in their work.

TEMPERANCE.

The first temperance society in Marion County was organized in the village of Marion as early as 1828. T. J. Anderson, Rev. Barbour, Rev. James Gilruth, T. L. Henderson and a few others were the active workers, and the results of their labors were manifest, as the people began to learn that houses could be raised, logs rolled and corn husked without the aid of whisky. It was called a "Moral and Temperance Society," formed "to suppress drunkenness and blasphemy." They adopted a constitution and elected officers, Rev. Gilruth being the first President and James H. Godman the first Secretary.

The Washingtonian temperance movement was started in Marion in 1842, by Judge Thomas J. Anderson, Thomas Henderson, John E. Davids and others. Very few men signed the pledge, but most of the women did. After flourishing for three or four years, it went down, or was in a manner supplanted by the order of the Sons of Temperance, who organized a division here about 1846 or 1848, prominent among whom were Judge Anderson, Levi H. Randall, Alfred Randall, John E. Davids and the ministers of the place. The division became very strong and flourished until about 1854 or 1855. Soon after this, the Washington style was revived. The principal orator of those times was a resident of Fremont, Ohio, nicknamed the "Buckeye Broadax." After the close of the war, the Sons of Temperance were re-organized again for several years.

The Good Templars struck in about 1866, and soon grew to a numerical strength of from 400 to 500. Prominent in the organization were John E. and William B. Davids, William Turner and others. In four or five years,

the zeal for attending meetings died out, and the charter was consequently surrendered.

The Sons of Temperance are still flourishing in Marion, for an account of which see history of that city.

The "Murphy" movement was introduced in Marion April 7, 1877, by J. B. Pomeroy and R. V. Hunter, two young men from the University of Wooster. Their speeches were stirring appeals; their meetings were thronged; the music, led by Mrs. S. C. Osborn, was inspiring; and within two or three weeks more temperance work seemed to be accomplished than had been done for years before. By the 24th of the month, 1,200 had signed the pledge (same as the old Washingtonian of 1840 to 1855), several hundred of whom had been drinking men.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—The temperance wave called the "Women's Crusade" struck Marion during the months of February and March, 1874. An informal meeting was held February 26, when Rev. Mr. Bates was elected President and Mrs. Van Fleet, Secretary. J. R. Garberson and Rev. D. D. Waugh were appointed delegates to attend a convention at Cleveland, where Dr. Dio Lewis was officiating, and invite him to come to Marion and open the campaign. They went upon their errand, but the Doctor was not at liberty to come. In the meantime the women had a remonstrance drawn up and signed by over 1,200 persons, and sent to the Legislature then in session, and also to the Constitutional Convention, asking them not to change the statute called the "Adair Law."

A large mass meeting was called to be held in the Methodist Church, and so thorough and earnest was the movement that a committee of one woman from each church in Marion was appointed to invite the men of the city to close their places of business, and even the court then in session to adjourn, so that all the citizens could be free to attend. Mr. Waugh called for all the women who would pledge themselves to the temperance work until success crowned their efforts, and 185 responded, which number was increased in a day or two to over 200. Besides, 160 men pledged themselves to assist in the work.

At a meeting held at the Presbyterian parsonage March 3, 1874, the "Temperance League" was organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. John Bartram; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Davis, Waugh, Kent, Baker, Snyder, Bates, Gugle and Day; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sharpless; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Van Fleet; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Heller; Executive Committee, Mesdames E. Dickerson, T. B. Fisher, ——— Cronenwett, H. Riley, A. P. Henderson, D. R. Miller, W. Dennig, P. Cusic, Mrs. Dr. True, ——— Powers and C. Smith; Advisory Committee, of gentlemen, Revs. Henderson, Waugh, Bates, Julian, Orr, Hummer, Miller and the Catholic priest.

During this month, a committee of eighteen ladies was appointed to canvass the town and obtain signatures to both the ladies' and the gentlemen's pledges, subject to the approval of the League; and also sent through the post office an invitation to each saloon keeper, asking him to offer his voluntary pledge of surrender. On March 5, the various forms of pledges were adopted—the "citizens'," the "physicians'," the "druggists'," the "dealers'" and the "property-holders'."

March 6, 1874, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, the apostle of this new departure, addressed the meeting preparatory to the heroic onslaught the women were about to make personally on the saloons. Prayer and deliberation brought down the Di-

vine baptism and grace, sufficient unto the day. They marched forth. "Although the day was exceeding inclement," the Secretary remarks on the record, "we decided the trial moment had come, and out we marched upon the streets, with Mother Stewart at our front. We went with trembling, but God's grace, which never fails in the hour of need, went with us by the way, and as we went upon the muddy pavements, we felt God's spirit overshadowing and leading us."

The women visited two saloons, but found their doors closed against them. They repaired to the church and prayed and sung, and went out upon the street again, nearly 200 strong. Two saloons were closed against their entrance and two opened their doors. Timothy Fahey was the first dealer to place out his sign that his saloon was closed. Within a few days several saloons surrendered. Detachments of the League were sent out to visit saloon-keepers in different parts of the county and ask them to join the good cause.

April 6 was municipal election day in Marion, and the influence of the tidal wave was perceptibly felt in the make-up of the new boards of officers and Councilmen.

May 20, the Advisory Committee asked the ladies to retire from the streets, that they might have a better opportunity to carry out some secret plans of their own. They retired, but never to take the street again.

In July, a movement was made for a more permanent organization, with a view to extending operations throughout the county, and keeping them up until victory was won. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected. In the course of a year or two, however, it was found unnecessary to continue meetings during the week.

By the close of 1876, nine leagues had been organized within the bounds of Marion County, petitions sent to Congress and tracts distributed and eighty subscribers secured for temperance papers. The good work ramified in all directions, especially in the channels of the church; 170 names were secured on the basis of a paid membership, placing $88.47 in the treasury.

In 1882, Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, delivered a lecture in Marion, which was well attended and exerted a strong influence for good. During this year also nearly every township was visited by committees sent out to revive and ameliorate the methods of work; a petition extensively circulated was forwarded to the Legislature and resolutions passed at a large mass meeting of the citizens were also sent to the Representative in the State Legislature. The Agricultural Society has been influenced to prohibit liquor-selling upon the fair grounds. In the absence of the President of the Union, on account of ill health, the First Vice President, Mrs. Moore, filled her place creditably, and the attendance at the regular meetings has generally been good.

The Union has a room in the Masonic Block for their meetings, leased for the purpose, which they have had for several years.

The foregoing account gives an idea of the nature and extent of the women's work which commenced as a "crusade" and soon crystallized into a permanent and beautiful form, which must grow until the laws of the land are made as efficient as imperfect human nature can make them, and all sensible people refuse to touch, taste or handle the deceitful serpent—intoxicating liquor.

The present (1883) officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for Marion are: President, Mrs. J. C. Johnston; First Vice President,

Mrs. H. C. Moore: Second Vice President, Mrs. S. A. Powers; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Bartram; Treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Lucas; Editress, Mrs. L. Hume.

The women's union has done much good work throughout the county, not detailed in the above account. At Caledonia, for instance, they shut up every saloon, and their work at many points resulted in a more signal victory than at Marion.

A "Father Mathew," or Catholic, temperance society has been kept up in Marion, but it does not co-operate with other temperance societies in special work.

EDUCATIONAL.

Marion County has not been a whit behind her sister counties in her educational interests. The character and extent of her early schools are best described in the chapter on pioneer life. The proximity of the county to a fine university at Delaware has had a good effect upon the pedagogical profession here, and through them, materially, upon the schools. To obtain an idea of the growth of the schools, the only method is to compare the present statistics below with—nothing in 1820.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF 1881.

Paid to this county from the State Common School Fund, $9,568.55; payments from the county, $13,008.85; excess of receipts from the county, $3,440.30; balance of cash on hand in the county treasury, September 1, 1880, $35,420.43; State tax, $9,704.76; irreducible school fund, $922.52; amount of local tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $49,334.73; amount received on sale of bonds, $200; amount of fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils and other sources, $1,623.34; total receipts, $97,205.78. Amount paid teachers in the primary department, $34,844.25; in the higher departments, $2,485.60; total, $37,329.85; amount paid for managing and superintending, $1,740; paid for sites and buildings, $2,221.37; interest on or redemption of bonds, $1,426.80; fuel and other contingent expenses, $11,229.88; total expenditures, $53,947.90; balance on hand September 1, 1881, $43,257.88; number of youth between six and twenty-one years of age, 6,770; of unmarried youth between six and twenty-one, white, there are 3,423 males, and 3,282 females; colored, 32 males and 33 females; total, 6,770; number between sixteen and twenty-one, 1,621; per cent of enumeration to population of 1880, 32, which is about the average.

In 1881, there were 120 subdistricts in the county and seven separate districts, with eight subdivisions. There were three schoolhouses erected during the year, at a total cost of $2,396; total number of schoolhouses, 120, besides seven in separate districts. The value of the school property in the townships was $62,930; in the separate districts, $65,700; total, $128,630. All the township schools are considered primary. The schoolhouses in the separate districts are counted also as primary, but of thirty-two school rooms (not including recitation rooms) in these, five are high school rooms; in the townships are 121 school rooms; accordingly, in the latter are 121 teachers required, while in the other class 38 teachers are necessary.

During the year, 103 male teachers were employed and 136 females in the townships; and in the separate districts, 14 male and 31 female in the primary, and one of each sex in the high school; total number of teachers

employed during the year, 286; number of teachers who taught the entire time the schools were in session, 56, of whom 21 were gentlemen and 35 ladies. The average wages of teachers per month of four weeks, to the nearest integer, were as follows: In the townships, for primary male teachers, $33 a month; female, $23; in the separate districts, male $44, and female, $34.

No townships or districts are reported as having less than twenty-four weeks of school within the year, and the average number of weeks the schools were in session was 27 in the townships and 33 in the separate districts.

The average rate of local tax in the townships for 1880–81, was two and nine-tenths mills on the dollar; for 1882, three mills; in the separate districts, six and nine-tenths in 1880–81, and eight and six-tenths in 1882, which in the townships was a little more than the average for the State, and in the separate districts a little less.

The enrollment of pupils in the townships was 4,051, of whom 2,174 were males, and 1,877 females; in the separate districts, primary, 590 boys and 610 girls; high, 165 boys and 219 girls; total, 1,584; grand total, 5,635. Total enrollment of pupils between sixteen and twenty-one, 815; total of re-enrollments, 168; average monthly enrollment, 3,258 in the townships and 1,299 in the separate districts. In respect to average daily attendance in the townships, that of the boys was 1,314; girls, 1,206; in the separate districts, primary, boys, 408; and girls, 432; high, boys, 101; girls, 151; grand total, 3,612. The per cent which the average daily attendance was of the average monthly enrollment was 77 in the townships and 84 in the districts.

As to the branches of study, Marion County in 1881 stood as follows: In the alphabet, 741 scholars; reading, 4,309; spelling, 4,467; writing, 3,778; arithmetic, 3,592; geography, 1,875; English grammar, 1,100; oral lessons, 1,073; composition, 305; drawing, 823; vocal music, 870; map drawing, 210; United States History, 358; physiology, 39; physical geography, 17; natural philosophy, 5; German, 56; general history, 14; algebra, 158; geometry, 17; trigonometry, 5; surveying, none; chemistry, none; geology, none; botany, 93; astronomy, 17; book-keeping, none; natural history, none; mental philosophy, none; moral philosophy, none; rhetoric, 10; logic, none; Latin, none; Greek, none; French, none.

The reader must not infer that, because no pupils are reported in certain branches above, therefore there is any lack of intelligence or of appreciation of those branches; for, in the first place, children generally attend higher schools for the higher branches, and, secondly, the relative importance of some of those studies is a debatable question.

There are no private or colored schools reported for 1881 in this county.

Teachers' Institutes.—These have flourished in Marion County for over thirty years. The records being lost, only an approximate account can be given. For some time past, the average attendance at these institutes has been 130 and upward. Their sessions are held in Marion.

In the winter of 1882–83, a "teachers' union" was organized, comprising the teachers of Marion and five other counties in the vicinity.

Teachers' institutes at the present day are far different in their character from what they were at first. In the early days, a few would meet, without programme, and endeavor to entertain one another by their wit, the subject matter being arithmetical and grammatical, puzzles and curiosities, comparing merits of text books, interesting experiences in the schoolroom,

with an occasional essay, more literary than scholastic. Of course, there was a good deal of fun, but little instruction. Long since, the institutes have been turned into real schools, taught by competent instructors, who are paid in part by the State. In this respect the teachers have been often favored by professors from the universities and colleges at Delaware, Columbus, Urbana, Springfield, Mount Union, etc.

LITERATURE.

Of good poets and writers Marion has had a fair share. None, it is true, have become eminent, but several deserve special mention in a work like this. Not to say anything here of the members of the various professions—ministerial, medical, legal, pedagogical and editorial—who enjoy a high average standing, there may be noticed in this connection the authors of poems and books, residents at some or other time of this county.

MRS. MINERVA RUNDLE.

This lady belonged to the talented family of William Brown, best known as a correct surveyor. She died in Marion in 1854, of cholera. Her poetic pen obeyed the weeping Muse, as her numerous productions show. She was a frequent contributor to the *Buckeye Eagle*. Two selections are here given:

IT MATTERS NOT MUCH WHERE THE COLD FORM IS LEFT TO LIE.

BY MRS. M. RUNDLE.

It matters not much, when the blood grows chill,
And the heart is hushed and the pulse lies still,
When the ear is deaf to the voice of mirth,
And the eye is closed to the scenes of earth,
When the last low word and the fainting breath
Is kissed away from the lips by Death—
I say that it matters not where is laid
The cold, still form, when the soul has fled.

It matters not much, though the ashes lie,
Unburied, beneath a torrid sky;
Though the bones of a thousand soldiers slain
Be left to bleach on the battle plain;
Though the body may find a boundless grave
In the briny depths of the ocean wave;
Though the feet of loved ones may never tread
Where the cold earth pillows the lifeless dead.

TRUE LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

O, give me neither pomp nor wealth,
Which some would gladly own!
For all I ask is strength and health,
True love and a happy home.

Where blessings such as these abide,
Harsh strife can never come,
And peacefully doth love preside
O'er such a happy home.

And sweet prosperity will cling
Around a bright hearthstone;
Its welcome presence e'er will bring
True love and a happy home.

And naught can interrupt the bliss
Which speaks in every tone.
Who could desire aught more than this:
True love and a happy home!

MRS. JAMES HAVENS.

Prominent among Ohio's talented daughters is the gifted poetess and philanthropist, Mrs. James Havens, a native of Ohio, for many years a resident of Marion, but now a resident of La Fayette, Ind. She was a sister of Mrs. Rundle just mentioned, and was born at the Indian mission of the Wyandot tribe near Upper Sandusky, close by the spot where the gallant Col. Crawford was burned at the stake by the Indians, and more than a decade of her first years was passed amid the leafy dells and wildwood glades of her forest home. Her friends often imagined that the wild, weird romance of those early years have lent their tinge of ideality to all her subsequent life. When in her eleventh year, her father left the Indians and removed with his little family of motherless children to Marion, the capital of this county, where the subject of this sketch first began to manifest a decided poetical talent. At the early age of twelve, she pubished in the Marion *Buckeye Eagle*, a poem entitled "The Sons of Temperance," which elicited an elaborate editorial compliment from the talented S. A. Griswold, who was at that time editor and proprietor of the paper. He spoke encouraging words of prophecy to the timid little poetess and offered her *carte blanche* to his columns, which she availed herself of with credit. At the age of fourteen, she entered the list of competitors for a prize poem, offered by the faculty of a university, and came off victorious over students and professors. She was educated under the vigilant eye of her father, who, a poet and a scholar himself, was proud of the success of his talented daughter, and urged her to unceasing efforts, and often child and father burned low the midnight oil in poring over tomes of romance, poetry and song.

At the age of sixteen, she was happily married to Mr. James Havens, a young clothing merchant of Marion, a gentleman every way worthy his bride, and for several years of her life seemed absorbed in domestic joys and cares; and though she never dropped her pen entirely, she devoted much of her time to domestic and social duties. But a change came. The financial crash that swept away so many fortunes in Marion County sent Mr. Havens and his wife penniless out into new fields to retrieve their fallen fortunes. Earnestly, cheerfully and happily they labored, not for themselves alone, for their hearts and their home were always open to the necessities of others, and their little family of three boys was continually increased by the adoption of little waifs, who, but for them, would have been either homeless or county charges. And there has never been a year in all their married life that they were without adopted children, as carefully reared as their own. A philanthropist by instinct and education, Mrs. Havens has spent her life for the welfare of others, especially in the temperance field. As President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ever since the first year of its organization in Indiana, she has labored with unabating energy, and though seriously objecting to the role of a public speaker, her grace as a presiding officer has often brought her to the rostrum, where her words of tender pathos and thrilling eloquence have charmed her audience into speedy conversion to her doctrines.

Not content with ceaseless effort for humanity at home, the foreign mission field claims a portion of her time, and for several successive years she has been chosen President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in La Fayette. We find a little gem floating in the newspaper world, written, evidently, in her later years, which shows that though at one time her mind may have entertained the

ambition that beckoned her so wooingly toward fame in the fields of literature in the days gone by, her heart is now closed to all save the calls of God and humanity. The pathetic little poem is entitled

MY BROKEN WING.

I pass my hand through my faded hair,
That is almost white as the snowdrifts are;
And I see the trace of a hidden hand,
Girding my brow with a frosty band.

Age has been writing his autograph here,
Letter by letter and year by year;
Patiently printing each letter and line,
Dipping his pen in the fountain of Time.

Now, as the changeable seasons roll,
An eternal summer is in my soul;
All I covet and all I claim,
I comprehend in a spotless name.

My soul exults in the dim perfume,
That is wafted up from ambition's tomb;
For its frost and its fret and its fever-pain,
Will never sully my soul again.

Sweet content with her heavenly face,
Graciously planted a resting place;
In the strange, deep cells of my woman-heart,
Gilding my life by her magical art.

Never again shall ambition's strife
Ruffle the depths of this happier life.
Glorious dreams to the air I fling,
Fold forever my broken wing.

Faded the dreams and the hopes and the fears
That fretted the days of my earlier years;
The gilding is tarnished—mildew and rust,
Have scattered my glorious dreams to the dust.

Happily now, I can sit and sing,
Painless now is my folded wing;
I can even smile as the days go by,
That I only creep where I hoped to fly.

Notwithstanding her habitual cheerfulness, her poems generally have a tinge of deepest sadness—a doubt of the acceptability by the Father of the use of her talents.

We close this sketch by the reproduction of a poem filled with unrest and dissatisfaction that her efforts fall so far short of that which talents such as hers demand:

TEMPEST-TOSSED.

There's a dreary chill in my heart to-night,
A numbing woe in my heavy brain;
I look beyond for a gleam of light,
And but shadows troop in a dismal train.

I, shuddering, glance at my wasted strength,
At my unused gifts from my Father's hand;
At the chain of "resolves" drawn a marvelous length,
That rivals the strength of a rope of sand.

Misfortune skulks in my path and laughs,
If I build a hope or indulge a dream.
I'll be glad when the Boatman is touching the shore
To ferry me over the mystical stream.

I think with a moan of what might have been;
Of the better pathway I should have trod:
And shrink from a thought of the future dim,
When I render my stewardship back to God.

I have striven, I know, with a ceaseless care
To render that stewardship clear and true;
But the "interest" wastes, and despite my prayer,
The "principal" fades like the morning dew.

O, God! when the reckoning time shall come,
When the dross is cast from the purest gold—
When nations flock to the harvest-home—
Shall I be cast from the Shepherd's fold?

I blindly grope through a darkened moor,
And the shadows tangle across my way;
I can catch the gleam from the beautiful shore,
But it deepens the gloom this side the ray.

I wonder if others were ever lost
In the mazy gloom of a pathless lea?
I wonder if others are tempest-tossed
And comfortless left on a stormy sea?

I strain my eyes for the beacon-light,
Which others see from the watch-house shore,
But nothing catches my longing sight
But tempest and darkness, and nothing more.

Helpless and lost, I am drifting on,
Nearer and nearer the unknown sea;
Dreading, yet courting the Rubicon,
Doubting what there may be waiting me.

Though I've lost my compass, my chart and roll,
And the shore-lights sink in the mist afar,
My faith still points to the mystic pole—
To the mystic pole and the guiding star.

CHARLES F. GARBERSON, ESQ.

For a sketch of this gentleman, see the chapter on the Bench and the Bar.

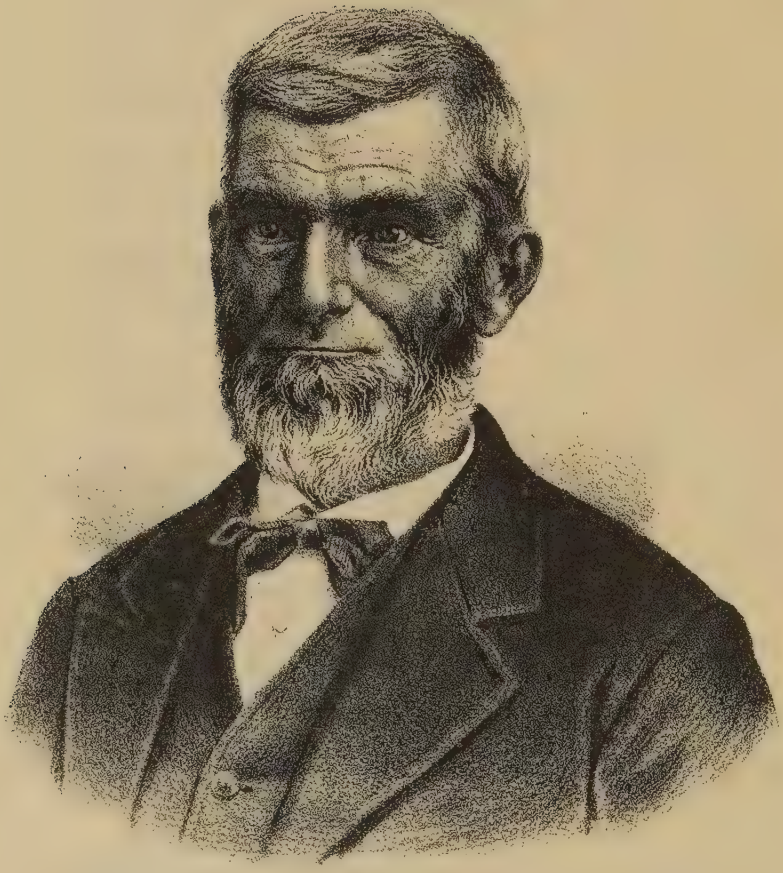
A HUMAN SKELETON.

O, relic, ghastly, repulsive, clammy, void,
Wherein life and death were both destroyed!
Will reason e'er again this emptiness control
And it possess again that mystery, the soul,
And sentient be, instead of lifeless, mute and dull,
And cease to lie in ruins, a crumbling skull?

This vacant skull, the realm where busy brain oft teemed
With cheerful thought, or sad and gloomy seemed,
Where wavering doubt still posed the reason in the strife
To know the substance, sum and end of life!
Could fancy e'er have dreamed that in this dingy room
'Twould lie untenanted, decayed in gloom?

This fleshless hand, which now no master thought obeys,
Perchance once clasped some loving palm in other days.
Perchance its bounties to the needy poor were free,
And earned enduring treasure, safe for all eternity;
These, stored in never-ending, fadeless paradise,
This hand shall ne'er be called again to sacrifice.

Here, in the ash of time, like fading embers gray,
Lie these feet, which, with their burdens mingled by the way,
Amidst the echoes of whose sad, departing tread;
Hope, too, of their return forevermore has fled,
And naught is left to time but this strange anatomy—
Wondrous proof of God, and of His creatures' frailty.



Joseph Fields

These eyeless sockets in sullen blankness seem to mourn
The beauteous orbs which in them used to burn;
Yet, if with pure affection's glow they beamed,
The soul, whose kindling rays from out them streamed
Shall thrill again in never-ending light,
And to these darkened voids give back eternal sight.

From out this silent waste perhaps once came
The merry voice in joyous, glad acclaim;
From ruby lips the sweetest accents fell,
The spirit's loveliness in tuneful songs to tell;
'Tis naught not that these upon the ear once rung,
In scattered dust now lies the speechless tongue.

J. A. OSBORNE.

The following poetic effusion might paradoxically be termed a "sorrowful sonnet," published by the above, a resident of Marion at the time:

SORROW.

Sorrow has changed all nature to my view;
The woods are still as green, the fields as gay,
The stars are still as bright, the sky as blue,
As when they charmed me in my childhood's day;
But now, in all their beauty I can see
Something that ever 'minds me of decay;
Some leafless branch deforms the stately tree,
Some blight still lingers on the buds of May;
The starry watchers wear a softened light,
As if I gazed on them through gathering tears.
But when I turn to yon pure sky, a bright
And glorious vision to my mind appears,
Making the earth seem dull beyond compare,
Since only heaven above is changeless as 'tis fair.

J. J. CROWLEY.

This gentleman is a mechanic, now an employe in the Huber Machine Works, and is a native of New York State. For a time he was at Urbana, Ill., attending the Industrial University at that place and working on the *Republican*, where he partially lost his sight. He came to Marion in 1874, and in 1875, when the "Philadelphians," a literary club, in which such men as B. G. Young, S. A. Court and others took prominent part, was organized, Mr. Crowley indicted the following:

THE PHILADELPHIAN SHRINE.

Methinks I see a lofty height,
Enclothed in grandeur, armed with might,
Which stretches forth its massive peaks,
And to the world its wonder speaks;
Its deep ravines bespeak of thought
Far deeper than the world has wrought;
Its towering heights the excellence
Which ever follows diligence.

Its craggy arms loom out in air,
The emblems of its missions fair—
To glow the world with culture bright,
To change thought's darkness into light.
And on its summit laurels grow,
Which in the air their fragrance throw—
The symbols of the brilliant stars,
Who did not fear the world's vain scars.

Aye, there they stand in morning sun
And gaze upon the race they've run,
E'er beckoning to those below
To come where brighter colors glow;
And o'er that mount a flame doth lie,
Which 'lumes the portals of the sky,
Causes the world to bow its knee
In reverence to its majesty.

And in the midst of that bright flame,
In blood-red letters, is a name—
Its utterance is to me divine;
It joys my heart to see its shrine—
"Philadelphian" rules that towering height,
And on its brow her motto bright
Is scrolled in golden letters fair,
And mental culture freights the air.

O, were that glorious vision true,
"Philadelphian" shrine were naught but few
E'er reached that fairy land of thought,
Though millions for its plains have sought.
The world would bow its mighty head,
And God His richest blessings shed
On those who strove its crest to find
By cultivation of the mind.

Then, noble workers, clutch old Time,
And wrench from him his pearls sublime;
Climb on, up Learning's laurel hill,
And thus obey your Master's will.
O, may the day not distant be
When I thy luster bright shall see,
The angels fair a wreath to twine
In honor of "Philadelphians'" shrine!

"AGNOSTIC."

The following is by a Marion citizen, signing the above as his *nom de plume:*

WHY DON'T HE LEND A HAND.

You say there is a God
Above the boundless sky,
A wise and wondrous deity,
Whose strength none can defy.
You say that He is seated
Upon a throne most grand,
Millions of angels at His beck:
Why don't He lend a hand?

See how the earth is groaning!
What countless tears are shed!
See how the plague stalks forward
And brave and sweet lie dead!
Homes burn and hearts are breaking,
Grim murder stains the land,
You say He is omnipotent,
Why don't He lend a hand?

Behold, Injustice conquers!
Pain curses every hour;
The good and true and beautiful
Are trampled like the flower.
You say He is our Father;
That what He wills doth stand;
If He is thus almighty,
Why don't He lend a hand?

What is this monarch doing,
  Upon His golden throne,
To right the wrong stupendous,
  Give joy instead of moan?
With His resistless majesty,
  Each force at His command,
Each law His own creation,
  Why don't He lend a hand!

Alas! I fear He is sleeping,
  Or is Himself a dream,
A bubble on thought's ocean,
  Our fancy's fading gleam.
We look in vain to find Him
  Upon His throne so grand;
Then turn your vision earthward;
  'Tis *we* must lend a hand.

'Tis we must grasp the lightning
  And plow the rugged soil;
'Tis we must beat back suffering,
  And plague and murder foil;
'Tis we must build the paradise,
  And bravely right the wrong:
The God above us faileth;
  The *God within* is strong.

A. F. LAPHAM.

Well known as a former resident of Marion, but now of Florida, is the author of the following *jeu d'esprit*, written in the Marion Probate office, November 14, 1873:

CHALK-MARKS OF A JUROR.

In the court-room we were seated
By the court politely greeted,
Till the room was stuffed and heated—
Sitting, standing, panting, fetid.

Some were chewing, others smoking,
Also with the poker poking,
Others in the corner joking,
And the belligerents choking.

But the lawyers were the queerest:
Each proclaimed his case the clearest,
And by night declared the nearest—
Though the beaten learned the dearest.

First they looked so calm and musing,
Then like storms on ocean cruising;
Face to face almost to bruising,
Soon to lull in quiet snoozing.

A SCRAP.

After the announcement in the *Buckeye Eagle* of the marriage of John W. Bain, July 29, 1851, to an Indianapolis lady, occur three and a half stanzas of poetry, one of which reads thus:

"Strange indeed that a Buckeye boy
  Could find no land to give him joy
Without wandering to the Hoosier vale,
  As if Buckeye lasses had grown stale!"

Many other parties in Marion County have contributed occasional pieces of poetry to the local papers, under *noms de plume*, or anonymously, as Maria, Betta, Kate, Etta, Edith, Yankee Mc., Ernest, Vario, J. G., P. H., etc., who could not be traced up. Richard Lawrence, of Claridon, published one good piece. Jacob Idleman, in 1831, published a lyrical poem full of religious fervor, and the next year a hot philippic against priest-craft, which waked up some criticism. The "Olentangy Bard" published many years ago a number of interesting pieces in the Scotch dialect.

MARION ART SCHOOL.

Marion is also ahead of all her sister towns in the art of painting. The introduction of drawing and painting in this place was quite novel in manner and apparently accidental. The entire credit is due to Mrs. Sweeney, wife of Dr. R. L. Sweeney, a leading physician of this city. Mrs. Sweeney, a daughter of Col. W. W. Conklin, is a native of this place, but was educated in Pittsfield, Mass. While in school, she exhibited quite a talent for painting, excelled in the study and execution of that art, and acquired a very correct knowledge of painting in all its most difficult phases. After leaving school, she, unlike many other young ladies, did not neglect her acquirement, but continued to give it sufficient attention to improve, both in taste and execution, and thus aimed at a higher degree of culture in that direction.

When, in 1869, Mrs. Sweeney's two daughters, Nellie and Jennie, arrived at such an age as to understand the fundamental principles of drawing and painting, she began teaching them. Their simple but beautiful productions soon attracted the attention of some of their schoolmates, who also desired to take lessons, and Mrs. Sweeney was prevailed upon to take a small class of perhaps half a dozen, composed exclusively of school children. This class made such rapid advancement in its work and acquired such skill and proficiency that it engendered a taste for the accomplishment in persons of a mature age, and many accessions were made from time to time, until what was at first a small class of half a dozen has now grown to one of about eighty pupils, including young ladies and married ladies, and even some young men, representing the first families of this city, among whom are the wives and daughters of lawyers, bankers and merchants. Some are from neighboring towns, as Galion, Bellefontaine, Defiance, etc. One of the apartments of his elegant residence forms the studio, in which Mrs. Sweeney receives her pupils and gives them instructions. This studio is occupied every hour of the day and every day of the week, by some of her many pupils. This would seem an unwieldy class, for one lady to instruct at a private residence, but Mrs. Sweeney is equal to the emergency. She has divided the class into sections, and instructs them in a regular, graded and systematic manner. To some she teaches drawing, and the more advanced she assists in their work in water colors and in oils. During the hour spent by the writer at Dr. Sweeney's, examining the different productions of the young artists' skill and witnessing their work, there was a number of young ladies present whose work, though incomplete, showed real artistic taste and beauty. There was a profusion of pieces in the studio, many of which, however, were not completed. The young ladies present at the time were finishing work, both in water colors and in oils, and while their subjects were not of the most difficult character, being mostly flowers and some of the simpler landscape views, they exhibited in flower painting a fine appreciation of colors, a skillful

grouping and an excellent knowledge of materials; and in landscape painting a careful and delicate blending of colors really quite remarkable. The pupils have access to most of the leading art journals, which are taken by Mrs. Sweeney, are placed upon the tables in the studio and are at all times at their disposal. They also have the advantage of the studies of the masters to copy after, Mrs. Sweeney having secured and placed at their command copies from the works of Julien, Hubert, Bonheur, Birket, Foster, Landseer, and many others.

Mrs. Sweeney has pupils in all the departments of drawing and painting from the simplest pencil sketching to the highest perfection of portrait painting and decorative work, several of whom have done some very fine work on satin, both in water colors and in oils, and also in oils on china. A few have succeeded admirably in portrait drawing and painting. Among them is Miss Jennie Sweeney, who has several specimens in crayon in her fine collection, besides a very fine portrait of her sister finished in water colors, which is certainly very well executed. The coloring is beautiful in the principal lights, and the flesh tints are softened by the shadows to an ivory-like smoothness. The pupils have several times placed specimens of their work on exhibition, one of them obtaining the first premium at the State fair for crayon work.

This is a brief sketch of the origin and progress in this department of art culture here in Marion, which although only about thirteen years in growth, is assuming a wide range and approaching a wonderful state of perfection. It has furnished something of interest for many of the Marion ladies to engage in, and the association and study has also been the means of adding culture to the accomplishment. Besides, it has enabled them to beautify their homes by the thought of their own brains and the skill of their own hands.

MUSIC.

Marion County is somewhat ahead of most counties of the State in respect to musical talent. Some of the finest amateur concerts that have ever been given in Northern Ohio have been produced here, which have elicited favorable comments from the press, both in the country and in the larger cities. This has been a source of great pride and gratification to the citizens. Only a few weeks ago the Marion Cornet Band took the third prize at a State Band Tournament. (See history of Marion.) One of the greatest singers the world has ever known passed two of the best years of his life in Marion, namely,

PHILIP PHILLIPS.

This modern "psalmist of Israel," who still considers Marion his home, enjoys a national reputation as a musician, and is even known in the Old World, where he has spent some time. He was born August 13, 1834, in a plain farmhouse at the foot of a wooded hill in Chautauqua County, N. Y., a section of country famous for literature, science and song. Here, at the above date, says his biographer, "Philip began his song—in a minor key, for he was a minor of minors himself. This first song was, perhaps, nothing new or strange in the Phillips household, for this noisy youngster was the seventh in the squalling scale! The six other children, as they came in their regular order of about one year and a half apart, no doubt had introduced themselves in the same key. Philip's lungs, however, proved to be as elastic in this first exercise as those of his stoutest baby predecessor; and why not? He was the prophet of his own career."

When about five years of age, he was frequently called upon to sing by the neighbors who dropped in to visit his parents. Before complying with such requests, he would always settle himself in the family cradle, and then rock himself vigorously all the time he sang. This rocking accompaniment seemed to be necessary to his success, as well as to his own enjoyment of the exercise. When yet but a very small boy, Philip made his first public appearance in sacred song—by almost an accident. It was at church, when the minister gave out the familiar hymn, "When I can read my title clear," and the choir, an untrained rural organization, made a failure to sing it. They attempted a tune somewhat new, and, after scrambling around tones and half tones, they became discouraged. The minister, having heard Philip sing the tune at home successfully, stepped down to where he was sitting and asked him forward to sing it, which the little fellow did, all alone, and well. The effect can be more easily imagined than described.

When the boy singer was nine years of age, his pious mother died. A short time previously, he had accidentally cut his foot with a scythe, and seeing the blood flow freely, and believing in his youthful simplicity that the flowing of blood was a sure forerunner of death, he ran, frightened, to his mother for consolation, asking how soon he would die. His mother, ever on the alert to impress religious truth on his mind, answered "Oh, Phillie, I don't know. Don't you think we had better pray." Thus she taught him that "God is a refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble! when his mind was in the most impressible condition, although she knew the wound was not dangerous—an opportunity that most mothers would inadvertently let slip.

After the death of his mother, the lad went out among comparative strangers to be brought up. At one of his homes, he had charge in part of a large dairy. He soon got to know all the sixty or eighty cows by name, and in milking (he milked eight or ten cows night and morning), he would sing. The cows became so accustomed to it that they would become restive if he did not sing. When rallied upon the point, he modestly replied, "The cows kick and hook if I do not sing; and sometimes they hook and kick all the same, even if I do sing."

In the fall and winter of 1850–51, Philip attended his first singing school and learned the rudiments of music, using first the "Dulcimer" and then the "Shawm." During the year following, he had access to a melodeon, upon which he became so proficient in a few months that he could play it in church. Meanwhile he began to enjoy a rising fame for singing temperance songs in the neighborhood. The Good Templars opened before him considerable opportunity. He began teaching music at the age of nineteen in Allegany, N. Y., and conducted his large class through one term with signal success.

After commencing two or three doubtful ventures, from which he was wisely dissuaded, he set out independently to devote his time to teaching music and selling music books and musical instruments. At a Baptist revival he sang sacred solos, which had great effect, possibly beyond that of all the other efforts of the minister and congregation combined. One day Mr. E. B. Olmstead, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Marion, Ohio, went to hear him sing, and was so greatly pleased that he invited him to his Ohio home. Mr. Phillips came, and his first introduction to the people of Marion was an evening of song at the Baptist Church. At the close a large class was organized, which Mr. Phillips taught every week for two

consecutive terms, with greater success than ever before. After making another tour in Western New York, he returned to Marion and brought out the cantata of Esther and gave it several times with eminent satisfaction to the public.

"It was during this second visit," says Dr. Alexander Clark, "that Philip began to permit a touch of romance in his music. He suddenly discovered that he had a very interesting pupil in one of his classes in instrumental music, Miss Ollie M. Clark, daughter of Harvey Clark." They were married September 27, 1860, and Mr. Phillips bought a residence in Marion for $1,000, in which he resided two years. As there was then no regular Baptist Church in Marion, he felt it his duty to join the Methodist Church, of which his wife and friends were active members. Rev. Isaac Newton was at that time the pastor. Of that church Mr. Phillips has ever since been a member.

About this time the subject of this sketch brought out his first book, "Early Blossoms," and although his opportunities were not large, he sold 20,000 copies. He also taught music at other points in Ohio and Indiana. He then formed a partnership with William Sumner, of Cincinnati, and for the purpose of prosecuting business, he temporarily disposed of his Marion home. In a year or two he brought out his second book, "Musical Leaves," which commanded an immense sale; it had a large circulation in the army. Upward of 700,000 copies of this work were sold. Next appeared the "Singing Pilgrim," a most unique and methodical compilation of sacred songs. The story of John Bunyan's "Pilgrim" suggested topics of thought and pictorial illustration. This book had an extremely large sale, and occasioned innumerable calls from all parts of the country upon the author to give "services of song."

The great war of the rebellion closed, and Mr. Phillips was invited to be present at the final anniversary of the "United States Christian Commission" at Washington City, where he sang a song entitled "Your Mission" with such effect that he was requested to repeat it the same evening, by President Lincoln, who was present.

During the same year, 1865, his music store in Cincinnati was swept away by fire the same evening that he was singing in Leavenworth, Kan.—

> "Can there overtake me any dark disaster,
> While I sing for Jesus, my blessed, blessed Master?"

He then rented a store in New York, but a bad man caused him to lose $5,800. He then visited England, but was soon offered $4,800 a year to sing in the Presbyterian tabernacle in San Francisco, which he partially accepted. He is now (1883) with his wife, making a tour of Europe.

Mr. Phillips has given thousands of evenings publicly to sacred song, never with pecuniary loss to the party or society employing him, and generally with considerable gain.

In 1880, he published a nice 300-page volume entitled the "Song Pilgrimage Around and Throughout the World," embracing a life of song experiences, impressions, anecdotes, incidents, persons, manners, customs, sketches and illustrations throughout twenty different countries, and containing his biography, from which we have abstracted the foregoing account.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF MARION COUNTY.*

THE first regular physician who located in Marion County was Dr. Ebenezer Ballantine, who came here from Kinderhook, N. Y., in the year 1820. The Doctor came to this country and settled at a very early day with his sons, about a mile and a half north of the present corporation of the town of Marion. As he was very old and quite worn out before he came here, he practiced but little and died in about three years after his arrival. In three weeks' time his wife also died. His children continued to live in the county, and have brought up large and influential families. The old cabin built by the Doctor still stands.

Dr. Alson Norton, in the year 1820, came from the State of Connecticut to Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he remained but a short time, and then located at Big Island, this county, succeeding Dr. Ballantine only a few months. His first residence was a cabin built of round logs and covered with clapboards secured by "weight-poles." His professional rides were long and laborious, as his practice extended over the whole of Marion and parts of adjoining counties. Delaware, Ohio, was the nearest point at which he could procure drugs. The Doctor resorted, of course, to the only admissable mode of travel in those days, on horseback, in which manner he meandered through the woods by way of cow paths from house to house. In sickly seasons, it often took him several days to make his rounds, remaining overnight wherever darkness overtook him. His cabin was frequently visited by the Wyandot Indians while on their hunting tours, as it was a favorite place to rest and beg "johnny-cake." In the course of time, the Doctor entered the tract of land upon which his cabin was erected and built a comfortable frame dwelling. The land is now cultivated as one of the productive farms of Big Island Township.

Dr. Norton continued the practice of his profession to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1848. His wife was a sister of Orange Johnson, who was one of the prominent men of Central Ohio in early days.

Dr. George Miller came from the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1824 and located in Marion, Ohio. He was a well-educated physician, and was gaining a large practice when death suddenly checked his career within three years from the time he settled here.

Dr. Joseph Billings, a student of Dr. Upson, of Worthington, Ohio, came to Marion in the year 1824. Soon after his coming, he became engaged to Miss Lydia Holmes, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of District Judge William Holmes, but the early death of the Doctor, which occurred in 1825, prevented the consummation of the marriage contract.

Dr. Simeon A. Conch, a fellow-student of Dr. Billings, came shortly after the death of the latter and assumed his position in the practice of medicine. In fact, in more ways than one did Dr. Conch take the place of his predecessor, for he soon became engaged to Miss Lydia Holmes and

* By F. W. Thomas, M. D.

afterward married her; but his career, like that of Drs. Miller and Billings, was very short, for he died within two years' time after he located in the town.

Dr. Jabez P. Manning, an Eastern man, located in Marion in 1824 or 1825; but he, too, was unable to stand the hardships of the physician's life in those days, and death soon ended his career.

Two other physicians, whose names we were unable to learn, also located in Marion about the same time with those above mentioned; but their fate was like the others; they were doomed to very short lives; and thus it became a very noticeable fact in the history of the early physicians of the town of Marion that the first seven who located here all died within a space of three years; and surely the inducements for doctors to come to Marion were not great in the days of miasmatic poison.

Dr. George Halloway, the first physician who was able to stand the hardships here and live any length of time, came from the State of Massachusetts in 1825 and located in Marion. His practice soon extended for miles around, as he was quite successful. The mode of travel was still confined to the saddle, as the roads were new and rugged, often mere paths running through the forest, marked by "blazed trees" as guides to the proper course. The diseases of this country in those days were principally of a bilious character and "milk sickness" or "trimbles." In the former class of diseases, the torpid liver had to be aroused, and Dr. Halloway's favorite prescription for this purpose was calomel in heroic doses, generally forty grains, repeated in from four to six hours. In the treatment of milk sickness, the Doctor also enjoyed a good reputation, and the typical old saddle bags were familiar to nearly every family.

Dr. Halloway was truly one of the pioneer physicians, experiencing all the fatigues and hardships that were known only to those who were here in an early day. He continued in practice to the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Marion in the year 1867, having reached the ripe old age of fourscore and five. The Doctor was surgeon in the war of 1812 and located at Buffalo.

Dr. Basil Holmes came from Newark, Ohio, to Marion in the year 1825. He practiced his profession in this county for several years, and then moved to Delaware, Ohio, where he died. He was Postmaster at one time in Marion, and frequently carried letters in his pockets for persons living at a distance from town and distributed the mail on his professional rounds.

Dr. William H. Reid came from one of the Eastern States and located in Marion in the year 1830. He soon acquired a large practice, as he was a shrewd physician. When he had been here two years, he met with an accident, suffering a fracture of the femur. His brother, who was a few years his junior and also a physician, came to take care of the Doctor and his patients. After William H. regained his strength, the two brothers practiced together until the death of William, which occurred in about a year. After this event, Dr. Ezra Reid moved to Indianapolis, where in time he gained a very enviable reputation. The brothers were both accomplished physicians, being well educated and members of an influential family.

Dr. J. Livingston located in Marion in 1832. He practiced with very good success here for a number of years, and then moved to Missouri, where he went into a general business, trading, raising stock, etc.; in this way he amassed quite a fortune. His wife's maiden name was Lydia Tootle, of Marion.

Dr. W. C. Johnson was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 21, 1808. At his native place he resided until after his graduation in medicine and two years' practice in his profession. He came to Marion in 1836, and formed a partnership with Dr. Livingston. From this time on until the time of his death, which occurred July 24, 1864, he continued the practice of medicine in Marion and adjoining counties. The Doctor attended medical lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn. His widow, Mrs. Johnson, is still living and resides on North Main street, Marion, Ohio.

H. A. True, A. M., M. D., was born at Union, Me., August 10, 1812. He graduated at Bowdoin College, Me., in 1832, and at Bowdoin Medical College in the following year. He afterward attended medical lectures at Boston Medical College, and in 1834 was appointed Assistant Physician at the Summerville Insane Asylum. In 1835, he attended medical lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and in the same year he went to New York City and located, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and drug business for four years. In 1839, Dr. True came to Marion and practiced his profession for a period of ten years; after this he engaged in the dry goods trade up to the year 1856, and then he went to banking, and continued in the latter business to the time of his death, which occurred December 12, 1876. Dr. True was a man of unusual ability and strength of character. He was a great reader and a close observer. His influence for good was very marked both in the community and in the church. His study of theology had been such that in the latter days he frequently occupied the pulpit in the church of his chosen denomination, the Presbyterian.

Dr. W. W. Briggs was born and raised near Essex, Union Co., Ohio. When he arrived at the years of maturity, he began his medical studies with a Dr. Pickett, of Delaware. He attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and the second at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, where he received his medical degree. He first located at Prospect, this county, and in 1854 he removed to Marion, where he continued the practice of his profession very successfully until the year 1862, at which time he was appointed Surgeon of the Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service of his country at Marietta, Ga., a brave soldier and a good physician. His first wife was a Miss Rachel Landon, and his second Miss Phœbe W. Davids, sister to Esquire John E. Davids, of Marion. Dr. Briggs' remains were brought home, and now rest in the Marion Cemetery.

Of the physicians now living who have practiced medicine in this county for thirty years, are Drs. T. B. Fisher, B. W. Davis and R. L. Sweeney, of Marion; Dr. R. C. Bowdish, of Big Island; Dr. Joshua Copeland, of La Rue, and Dr. J. W. Devore, of Claridon.

THE FIRST COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first county medical society organized in Marion County was on March 6, 1850. The meeting was held at the American House and was composed of a majority of the regular physicians of the county. Dr. H. A. True was made Chairman of the meeting and Dr. W. R. Applebaugh, Secretary. On motion of Dr. J. C. Norton, a committee was appointed to draft a plan of organization, constitution and by-laws. The committee consisted of Drs. Norton, of Marion; Rogers, of Scott Town; and Wilkins, of La Rue. A committee, consisting of Drs. Norton, Gabriel and Burkholder, was appointed to prepare a code of ethics, and still another committee, composed of Drs. Kendler, Johnson and Bodamann, was delegated to arrange

a fee bill. The first officers elected were: President, Dr. Samuel Grafton; Vice President, Dr. J. C. Norton; Secretary, Dr. W. R. Applebaugh; Treasurer, Dr. H. A. True; Standing Committee, Drs. Ferris, Briggs and Norton. Officers to be elected annually.

At its organization, the members of this society were Drs. George Holloway, J. C. Norton, H. A. True, John Black, W. R. Applebaugh, Robert H. Cochran, J. R. Williams, E. S. Gross, John Byres, Chauncy Lewis, W. W. Bridge, Samuel Grafton, J. H. Burkholder, James M. Briggs, J. Kindler, N. Atwood, W. C. Johnston, J. A. Rodgers, R. C. Bowdish, Orrin Ferris, Cyrus Ramsey, R. L. Sweeney, A. W. McPherson, T. B. Fisher, D. M. Jones, A. R. Gabriel and C. A. Bodeman. The meetings of the society were held monthly in the Presbyterian Church, and were usually well attended until May, 1852, at which time several of its members died and others moved away, thus crippling the society to such an extent that it lost vigor, and the meetings were discontinued.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

On June 5, 1877, a meeting of the regular physicians of the county was held at the office of Dr. R. L. Sweeney, Marion, Ohio. An organization was effected and constitution and by-laws adopted, with the following officers elected: President, Dr. R. L. Sweeney; Vice President, Dr. R. C. Bowdish; Secretary, Dr. C. P. Gailey; Treasurer, Dr. T. B. Fisher; Standing Committee, B. W. Davis, A. B. McMurray and S. B. Marshall.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Drs. Sweeney, Davis and Gailey, was appointed to draw up a fee bill and report the same at next meeting of the society. This bill at a subsequent meeting was agreed upon and adopted, which has ever since been the guide and standard of fees by the regular physicians of the county. In a short time, a suitable code of ethics was drawn up by a committee consisting of Drs. T. B. Fisher, A. B. McMurray and R. C. Bowdish, and adopted by the society, which has had its influence in keeping harmony and friendship among the members of the profession. From its organization to the present time, the society has done good work. Its meetings are held on the first Tuesday of each month, in the City Hall, and the papers that are read and the discussions of important subjects that are participated in by the members all have an educating and an elevating influence on the minds of those who are striving to ascertain all possible truths that pertain to the cause, nature and cure of the many diseases with which humanity is afflicted.

The society elects its officers annually. The present incumbents are: President, Dr. O. W. Weeks; Vice President, Dr. W. C. Denman; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Thomas; Treasurer, Dr. R. L. Sweeney; Standing Committee, Drs. B. W. Davis, R. L. Sweeney and W. C. Denman.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

AMONG the professions, none have taken higher rank than that of journalism, and the position of editor on one of the great dailies, or on one of the leading magazines, or even the small country weekly, is probably a more responsible one than that of any other professional man. The newspaper, the editor, the reporter and the compositor are the Archimedean levers that move the world. Their character and doctrines fashion public opinion and their defeats and triumphs become matters of history. Their jests may become stale, phraseology hackneyed, and principles exchanged by the minority for passing attractions; their enemies may forgive and friends forget, yet through all these vicissitudes of life, through the mass of inconsistencies that human nature cultivates, the universal verdict of mankind renders to their agencies an infinite good. Important affairs may at times be mismanaged, but there is certainly no profession or professional representative who is more entitled to the fullest moral support than journalism and the journalist. He is the weather-vane of public opinion, and should be firm and upright amidst swaying interests, cross purposes and perilous exigencies. His thoughts should not be blinded by personal considerations, but left free to adjudicate questions of grave import to humanity as safely, clearly and effectually as the purest judge on the bench. Such must the editor be, a man true to himself, his race and his God. Of such material must he be composed if he would dictate a policy or direct an administration that will live in history as the mark and model of its time.

The newspapers of Marion County, from the issue of the first number of the *People's Advocate*, the pioneer journal of the county, to the present time, have generally ranked high with the press of the country. Perhaps the newspapers of no section of the Northern States wield a more potent and beneficent influence than those of Marion County. To them is due great credit for the rapid strides made by the people in developing to so high a state the natural resources of this county, in building beautiful villages, and even developing fine farms; in the progress enjoyed in all branches of legitimate business, in securing the educational advantages and molding the social status of the people of the county, which is of a much higher character than most communities in the Northwest. The men who have from time to time labored at the helm of the various papers recorded in this chapter deserve praise for their services rendered in aiding to make one of the very first counties in Ohio out of the wilderness of half a century ago.

EARLY MARION JOURNALS.

The People's Advocate and Marion and Sandusky Advertiser.—This is a long name for a small paper, but for that early day the paper was probably large enough. It was the first newspaper of Marion County, being started October 8, 1828, and it ceased to exist March 9, 1830. Publishers, Leonard H. Cowles and Jason Case, Whigs. The size of the paper was twenty by twenty-five inches, five columns to the page. The contents were peculiar,

an article headed "Monkeyana" filling nearly all of the first page and nearly two columns on the second page. No local news was given in it; nor was such matter published in any newspaper to a considerable extent until a comparatively recent period, say within about twenty-five years. It seems that the above paper had been published in Delaware about two years, when it was removed to Marion. The first number contained the Adams and the Jackson State and county tickets. Judge Bowen's law card commenced in the number of October 28, 1828. As an example of the opportunity for hearing from the outside world, the announcement was made that no mails had been received in Marion from Monday, November 3, till Saturday, the 8th, on which day the paper was published. This was at least four days after the Presidential election, and the patience of some men must have been exercised in waiting for news. At that early day, however, before the days of railroads and telegraphs, the people were unused to rapid transmission of news and had not the expectation possessed by us of the present day. Besides, election excitement was not so intense then as now, and the citizens really did not care so much to be in haste for the news.

It was nothing uncommon for the *People's Advocate*, etc., to miss an issue for want of paper or on account of a broken press. The printing was rather poor. The last issue was dated on the outside "Saturday, March 6, 1830," but on the inside "Tuesday, March 9, 1830," with not a word of explanation for its discontinuance. A part of the file of this paper is now in the possession of Harry True.

Marion Phœnix.—The next candidate for public favor was the Marion *Phœnix*, the first number being issued April 29, 1830, by Little & Stanton. Its politics were mixed, though evidently Whiggism predominated. Various articles in this paper were well written, showing considerable ability. General news was given, but local news, except weddings and deaths, was ignored. July 29, 1830, William F. Stanton retired from the concern, and Harvey D. Little continued the publication of the paper, acting as editor, publisher, compositor and "devil." He spoke of the difficulties of keeping up the subscription list of the paper because Jackson men thought he was a Whig, which was the case. He said he had only 118 subscribers, when he ought to have 300 to make it pay. He took a rest from July till September 2, 1830, and during October he missed two issues. Finally, Saturday, May 31, 1831, the *Phœnix* ceased to exist, a few extras only being struck off afterward to complete legal notices. The reason for suspension assigned was too much friendship of the editor for Henry Clay.

Marion Observer.—Succeeding the *Phœnix* was the Marion *Observer*, the first number of which was issued Wednesday, July 4, 1832, by W. Millikan, now of the *Fayette County Herald.* This paper had cholera items and some accounts about the Black Hawk war, then just beginning. The politics of the paper was not stated, though it was evident at the start that its owner was a Whig. In the issue of July 28, 1832, the announcement that John Bartrum (as his name was spelled) had been appointed Postmaster at Marion, in place of John S. McDonald, resigned.

Millikan was accommodating, promising to take country produce for his paper. After the Presidential election in 1832, he got out a head-line, "Hyzzah for Old Hickory!" But he soon turned against the significance of that banner and came out for a National Bank in opposition to Jackson.

Saturday was a favorite publication day with the pioneer newspapers of Marion. Millikan issued his sixteenth number Saturday, November 17, 1832, and on the next Saturday came out with his paper as the

Western Galaxy.—His reason for changing the name was that the latter was "prettier." Millikan had his troubles also about getting paper to print on, occasionally missing an issue on that account. In 1834, he came out editorially in decided opposition to Jackson and in favor of a National Bank. July 19, this year, the paper came out under the firm of W. & J. Millikan, the latter a brother of the former proprietor of the paper. This partnership continued until November 22, 1834, when J. Millikan retired and the paper was "suspended for a few weeks," except extras to save legal advertisements, while the proprietor got his assets in shape for collection. W. Millikan resumed publication January 17, 1835. April 1, this year, he called his paper the

Western Galaxy and Marion Free Press, and so ran the paper until January 1, 1836, when he offered his office for sale. This paper was twenty-one by thirty-two inches in size, six columns to the page. Possibly the election of Van Buren to the Presidency gave the death-blow to Millikan's enterprise, and he sold out, the last issue being dated January 1, 1837.

The Marion Gazette was published by Alexander and George Sprung in 1837. It was neutral in politics. At some seasons of the year, especially just after a term of court, one would have taken it for a legal publication, as it not infrequently contained fifteen columns of Sheriff sale notices. It must be remembered, however, that a great financial "panic" prevailed at that period.

In 1844, the name of this paper was changed by Messrs. Sprung to

Freemen's Banner.—The Whigs, feeling the necessity of having an organ, called at the *Gazette* office and informed the proprietors that unless they would consent to turn their paper into a political organ, they (the Whigs) would be compelled to send for press and types and start one. After looking over the field, a bargain was struck, the *Gazette* went under and up came the *Freemen's Banner*, published by one of the Sprungs and edited by Cooper K. Watson, who had just located in Marion in the practice of law. For a short time this was a lively sheet; but the Democracy gradually withdrew their patronage, and it seemed that another paper would soon have to be started. The publisher of the *Banner* was shrewd. He filled it so full of patent medicine and other advertisements that the editor hardly had room to say a word, and soon the Whigs began to cry "Stop my paper!" Then the Sprungs declared that nothing short of a paper neutral in politics would be self-supporting, and after consultation with the powers that "used to be,"

The Marion Saturday Morning Visitor took the place of the *Banner.* The *Visitor* was considerably enlarged and in due time the old subscribers came back and the paper ran on prosperously. Both bed and platen of the press were enlarged by resident blacksmiths, the Clarks, who did a difficult and responsible job.

According to Mr. Knapp, the above paper was called at one time the *Saturday Morning Visitor and Intelligencer*, and was printed in a portion of the old market building erected by Eber Baker on the corner of Center and East streets. It was once named the Marion *Whig* and edited by A. J. Bair, a young lawyer.

Buckeye Eagle.—The first number of this paper was issued May 22, 1844, published by T. P. Wallace and edited by S. A. Griswold. It was a seven-column folio, compactly made up and ably edited. May 19, 1847, Mr. Griswold took charge of the *Eagle* and conducted it until May 17, 1850, when H. Haldeman took possession of the office and ran it till July

20, 1854, being in company with W. C. Trimble in the publication of the paper during 1850–52. The paper was then suspended for several months on account of cholera. Mr. Haldeman was an influential man. He died in 1854, in Marion.

S. A. Griswold was born probably in Delaware, Ohio, graduated at Gambier College, lived in Tiffin a number of years, then in Marion, and has now been at Lancaster, this State, for perhaps twenty years, editor of the *Gazette*. He is a good editor and a quiet, well-behaved citizen. He has been a man of a family since he resided in Tiffin.

D. J. Bean, from the neighborhood of Columbus, owned and edited the *Eagle* in 1848-49, his first paper; then sold to Mr. Haldeman and went to Petersburg, this State, were he published the *Reveille*, and from there to Cincinnati, where he was river reporter for the *Commercial*, and where he died in 1865 and was buried. His widow lives in Marion.

December 30, 1854, under the charge of J. N. Appleton, the paper came out as the

Independent American, and was so run till March 21, 1856, when J. W. Dumble bought the office, and the name

Marion Eagle was given to the paper. September 7, 1857, the firm name became J. W. & S. R. Dumble, and April 7, 1859, Dumble & Co. W. P. Dumble was editor and S. R. Dumble publisher. Paper, folio, six columns, twenty-one inches. October 20 following, S. R. Dumble's name was dropped. April 3, 1862, during the exciting but gloomy period of the great war, the name was again changed to the

Marion County Unionist, which name was retained only until December 18 following, when George Crawford purchased the office and changed the name to

The Marion Independent, retaining sole control until January 20, 1866, when Samuel R. Dumble purchased a half interest, and the firm name was changed to George Crawford & Co. The office and paper have ever since been run under that name. It will be observed that the office, with broken links, it is true, dates back fifty-five years, to a period within four years of the organization of the county by the election of officers. It has been for a long time on a firm pecuniary basis, with good machinery, good patronage and good fame. Many a good testimonial has been given by other papers of the good "make-up" and solid appearance of the *Independent*. It is one of the most fixed institutions of Marion, and the people feel proud of it as an organ of the Republicans and mouth-piece for the highest sentiment of the community.

S. R. Dumble, of the firm of George Crawford & Co., proprietors of the Marion *Independent*, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., July 23, 1837, of English parentage. His father, John Dumble, was born near Land's End, Cornwall Co., England, November 30, 1790, died May 9, 1862. His mother's maiden name was Martha Barr; she died in 1855, aged forty-four. They came to Marion in 1839. In 1849, his father went to California, when his mother removed to Mount Gilead, Ohio. In 1853, the subject of this sketch entered the office of the *Sentinel*, then owned by his brother, W. P., to learn printing. In 1854, he returned to Marion, where he completed his apprenticeship with P. Dombaugh in the *Mirror* office. At the close of his apprenticeship, he hired to work for James Appleton on the *Independent American*. In 1856, in company with his brother Joseph, he took the paper and changed it to the Marion *Eagle*. In 1858, he formed a partnership with his brother, W. P., which continued until August 6, 1862,

when he entered the army, enlisting in Company E, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private; engaged in the skirmish at Chickasaw Bayou near Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post January 11, 1863. He was discharged March 17, 1863, and returned to Marion, where, after recruiting his health, he was employed by George Crawford on the *Independent* until May 2, 1864, when he again enlisted, this time in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and mustered out with the regiment September 11, 1864. From that time he was in the employ of Mr. Crawford until January 10, 1866, when they formed a partnership, as before mentioned.

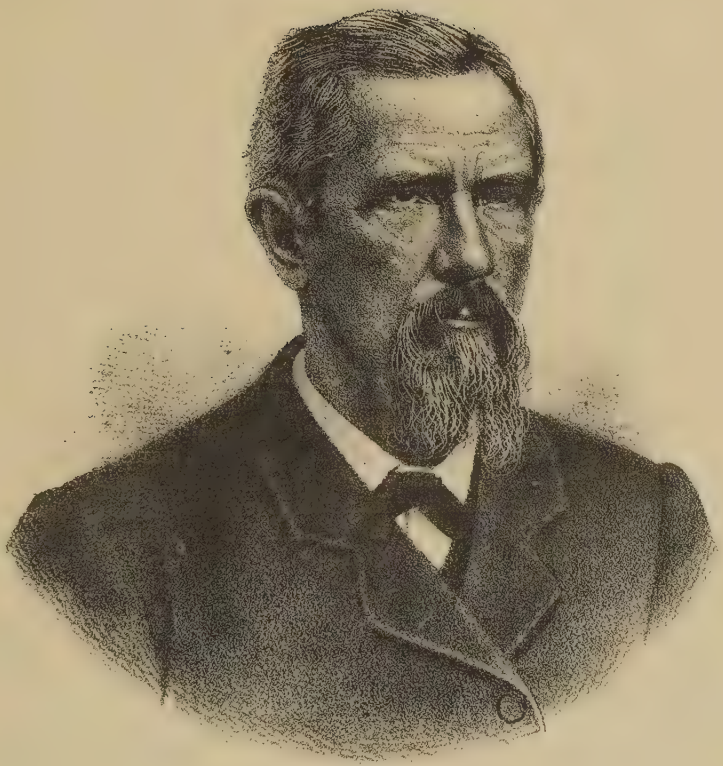
June 28, 1859, Mr. Dumble was married to Miss Lizzie A. Corn, a native of this county and a daughter of Solomon and Catharine Corn. Their children are Howard L., Marion M., Martin L. and Bessie B., besides one daughter deceased. Mr. Dumble is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the three Masonic bodies in Marion. He has not gained to the extent that many of his fellow business men have, but is comfortably situated. He has done his full share in advancing the various public enterprises of his day, both in money and labor contributed.

George Crawford, editor of the Marion *Independent* from 1863 to the present time, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, November 5, 1827, and is a son of John and Mary (Ford) Crawford, father a native of Virginia and mother of Ireland. His paternal grandfather was also a native of Ireland, who came to America in colonial days and was in the American Army during the entire time of the Revolutionary war. He was a cousin of the celebrated Col. William Crawford, who was burned by the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky in 1782. (See Chapter II.)

When Mr. Crawford, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years of age, his parents moved with him to Coshocton County, Ohio, where they lived about thirteen years. During this time he worked at farming and coopering, attended school at Steubenville and Roscoe, studied law with Judge William Sample and was admitted to the bar at twenty-seven years of age.

In July, 1854, he moved to Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, and practiced law there eight years, serving as Prosecuting Attorney one term. Within three days after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in the service of the Government to suppress the insurrection, becoming a member of Company C, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, under Capt. W. T. Wilson. He served out his time (four months) but did not afterward return to the service, on account of disability. He remained at Upper Sandusky until January, 1863, when he removed to Marion, bought the old *Unionist* office, changed the name to the Marion *Independent*, and after running it alone for three years, formed a partnership with S. R. Dumble, under the firm name of George Crawford & Co., which relation has since remained unchanged.

April 16, 1855, Mr. Crawford married Miss Mary E. Danforth, in Roscoe, Coshocton Co., Ohio, a native of Guernsey County, this State, and their two children have been Cora, born in 1856, and died in September, 1864, and Harry, born March 28, 1866. Mr. Crawford has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years, and is also a member of the Grand Army and of the Royal Arcanum. As an editorial writer, Mr. Crawford has had an extended experience, and is especially strong in his marshalling of solid facts and arguments, and his utterances carry conviction as those of an earnest and conscientious writer and of one cautious not to ex-



Geo Crawford,

ceed the limits of truth and justice in the advocacy of his favorite ideas. He is a self-made man, having worked up from the bottom rung of the ladder. In a business point of view, he has made a success of the *Independent*, which has a wide circulation, notwithstanding the fact that the county is strongly Democratic, a fact also which indicates the liberality of the people of Marion in their political sentiments.

As a representative citizen and editor we give the portrait of Mr. Crawford in this work.

The Marion Democratic Mirror.—Contrary to the long pedigree of names and organs preceding the *Independent*, the *Mirror* has not changed since its birth, June 4, 1842. It was ushered into existence as a Democratic paper by John R. and Russell A. Knapp, and edited for one year by William Robbins. The latter is now deceased, his widow residing three or four miles south of Marion. The second year it was conducted by Robbins & Knapp, afterward by Russell A. Knapp and John B. Dumble. In 1848, John R. Knapp again took charge of the paper and conducted it until 1851. By this time it was a six-column folio, twenty-one inches to the column. December 27, 1850, B. F. Warner became an assistant in the publication. He was a young man from Knox County to this place, and March 7, 1851, his name was dropped from the paper and he left the county.

April 18, 1851, Thaddeus O. Thompson, a young man, and A. R. Scott became publishers. August 29 following, Mr. Lugenbeel's name appeared in place of Scott's, while Mr. Knapp continued as editor. November 14, it was Thompson & Scott again; April 16, 1852, Mr. Thompson was alone; July 29, 1853, Philip Dombaugh became proprietor and publisher; May 2, 1856, S. C. Nicholas became publisher, while Mr. Dombaugh continued as editor; February 19, 1857, A. J. Crawford, proprietor, T. J. and A. J. Crawford, editors; April 9, 1857, the Mirror Company proprietors, no editor's name appearing, but Mr. Knapp did the editing all the same; July 30, 1857, A. Osborn, editor; February 11, 1858, J. R. Knapp, Jr., and J. B. Dumble, proprietors, still under the name of the Mirror Company, who enlarged the paper to a five-column quarto, fifteen inches to the column, Mr. Knapp editor; September 30, 1858, Osborn & Thomas, proprietors; October 14, 1858, A. Osborn, editor; January 10, 1861, T. H. Atwater and G. W. Spooner, editors and proprietors, and paper enlarged to seven columns, twenty-three inches, Thomas H. Hodder, political and general editor, and G. W. Spooner, local editor. Mr. Spooner was from Albany, N. Y., whither he returned from Marion. February 27, 1862, T. H. Hodder, proprietor, publisher and editor; March 15, 1866, paper enlarged to eight columns; October 3, 1870, J. K. Newcomer, now of Columbus, and Guy Webber, editors and proprietors. In 1872, J. K. Newcomer, editor, no proprietor or publisher mentioned at the head of the paper, which was now still further enlarged to nine columns, of twenty-seven inches; January 2, 1873, Newcomer alone; December 9, 1875, J. K. Newcomer and J. H. Williston (now of the Bucyrus *Forum*), proprietors; August 24, 1876, Newcomer & Co., proprietors, the "Co." being Christian & Webber; February 6, 1877, Newcomer & (George B.) Christian; November 7, 1878, George B. Christian, editor and proprietor, assisted by A. C. Bowen for a time; December 2, 1880, Christian & (James H.) Vaughan, editors and proprietors; September 7, 1882, J. H. Vaughan & Co., proprietors, and L. A. Brunner, editor.

Mr. Osborne was first appointed as Receiver and George H. Busby was subsequently appointed in Mr. Osborn's place.

Philip Dombaugh, teller of the Marion Deposit Bank, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 8, 1831. His parents, Philip and Catharine Dombaugh, emigrated to the United States in 1841 and settled in Richland County, Ohio. They subsequently removed to Galion, where they both died in 1853. Philip was reared on a farm. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade and served three and one-half years at Bucyrus in the office of the *People's Forum*, now the *Crawford County Forum*. Mr. Dombaugh was a partner in the publication of the *Forum* till 1853, at which time he came to Marion and purchased the *Democratic Mirror* printing office. He continued to publish this paper until 1857, when he sold it. In 1856, he was appointed Postmaster of Marion, but resigned in 1857. In 1860, he was elected County Clerk, and by consecutive elections held that office fifteen years. Mr. Dombaugh was one of the most efficient Clerks Marion County ever had, as his long administration in that important capacity fully attests. Mr. Dombaugh read law and was admitted to the bar. Since 1879, he has been teller in the Marion Deposit Bank. He served as a member of the School Board nine years and is now on his third term as Corporation Treasurer of Marion. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was Master of Marion Lodge and High Priest of Marion Chapter.

John B. Dumble, a native of Chambersburg, Penn., came to Marion in 1838, learned printing with the Sprungs, and in 1847 became editor and proprietor of the *Mirror*. He soon afterward established the Mount Gilead *Messenger*, the first newspaper in that county. Returning to Marion in the fall of 1852, he became Cashier of the Exchange Bank. In 1860, he went to Memphis and became political editor of the *Appeal*, and was afterward connected with the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, Atlanta *Constitution* and other papers. He finally died at Jackson, Ga., November 19, 1880, aged nearly fifty-six years. He was buried there, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

John R. Knapp was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., May 4, 1824; with his parents, he emigrated to Ohio in 1836 and settled in Marion County. On the 8th of May, 1837, in his thirteenth year, he commenced learning the "art preservative of all arts"—the printing business—with Messrs. George W. and Alexander W. A. Sprung, who were then the proprietors of the Marion *Gazette*, a weekly paper, neutral in politics. In 1841, having served his apprenticeship, he went to New York, where he remained until the following spring, when he again "put in his appearance" at Marion. In a few days after his return, he issued a prospectus for a small weekly publication entitled the *Aurora Borealis*. After procuring a handsome subscription list—for every one wanted to "give the young man a chance"—he was about to purchase new type on which to print the paper, Mr. Sprung having agreed that his press might be used for that purpose, when some man of ingenious (?) mind "put a flea" in the ear of Mr. S., to the effect that "should he (Sprung) permit that little sheet to be printed in his office, in less than one year it would turn out a locofoco paper," greatly to the damage of the said Sprung. Mr. S., therefore, "shut down" on this enterprise. As the receipts of the little sheet would not justify the purchase of an entire office, the fond hopes of Mr. K. were nipped in the bud, and aptly he was heard to exclaim:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

But Mr. Knapp did not "stand on his head," or make an unnecessary

"racket," but quietly walked into the law office of William Robbins, Esq., and submitted his grievances, together with the proposition that if Mr. R. would agree to take charge of the editorial management, he, Mr. K., would purchase a printing office and publish a weekly paper of good size; to which Mr. R. agreed most willingly. A prospectus was immediately circulated for the publication of a paper to be called the *Democratic Mirror*, and in less than ten days a sufficient subscription list was secured to warrant the success of the undertaking. May 2, 1842, the first number of the *Mirror* was issued; Mr. William Robbins, editor, and John R. and Russell A. Knapp, publishers. Mr. R. continued to control the editorial columns for about two years, when Mr. K. assumed charge. It was a venture, but the founder believed that if pluck, energy and economy would accomplish the successful establishment of a readable paper, it should be done. With the aid of many friends of both political parties (for the public were not slow to see that two youths were battling against the tide to make the paper a success), at the end of the first year Mr. K. was able to pay off the indebtedness incurred in the purchase of his printing press, types, etc., and proclaim that the *Mirror* "had come to stay." While many extras and supplements were issued in connection with the paper, at no time during Mr. K.'s control of the paper was a regular issue ever missed.

In 1845, the *Mirror* passed into the hands of Mr. R. A. Knapp, Mr. John R. Knapp going to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he established the *People's Forum* (now *Crawford County Forum*), which he continued to publish until 1847, when, his health failing, he sold the paper to Mr. M. P. Bean and returned to Marion and engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Richard Patten. In the meantime, the *Mirror* had passed into the hands of Mr. John B. Dumble, who continued its publication until the formation of Morrow County, when he went to Mount Gilead and founded the *Democratic Messenger*. Mr. K. again took charge of the *Mirror*, and continued its editor and proprietor until he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, when he leased the office to Thompson & Scott. They were succeeded by Mr. Philip Dombaugh; he by Mr. M. Nichols. Messrs. Crawfords, of Delaware, published the paper for a time, when again the establishment passed into the hands of the Mirror Publishing Company, Mr. Knapp again taking charge, changing its make-up to an eight-page form.

In 1859, Mr. K. went to Perrysburg, and started the *People's Press*, which he continued as long as the receipts would pay expenses, without taking into account the wear and tear of the brain and body of the editor. In the publication of the *Press*, there was "heaps of fun but little money." His financial exchequer not being "flush," Mr. K. "pulled up stakes" and returned to Marion, where he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, for three months. Before the expiration of that time—in fact, before leaving the State—he re-enlisted for three years, and served as high private, Commissary Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, and the last thirteen months as Regimental Quartermaster. The regiment was mustered out in June, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, by reason of expiration of term of service. In November, 1864, he re-enlisted, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. The regiment was honorably mustered out by reason of order of the War Department.

At the time Marion and Union Counties comprised a legislative district, Mr. K. was a candidate for member of the House of Representatives,

and although the political complexion of the district was Whig, by a decided majority, Mr. K. came very near defeating his Whig opponent—Mr. Josiah Copeland. Union County was "too many for Marion." At the first election under the new Constitution of Ohio, he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court. He was also Clerk of the Probate Court, established the same year, Hon. George Snyder, Judge. In 1846, while at Bucyrus, Ohio, he was appointed First Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate, under Mr. John G. Breslin. Afterward, he was elected Chief Clerk of the Senate for two successive sessions. At that time, the Senate consisted of eighteen Democrats, fifteen Whigs and three Free-Soilers—consequently a tie, the latter party voting with the Whigs. On the 125th ballot, Mr. K. was chosen Chief Clerk. While the Whigs had no "personal objection" to Mr. K., they opposed his election for the reason that they knew he would, if elected, give the "State printing" (worth $50,000) to the "Lion of Democracy"—Col. Samuel Medary. This was a "crumb" worth fighting for. At the next session, he was elected on the third ballot.

In 1855, Mr. Knapp was admitted to the practice of the law by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio, and practiced his profession for several years.

In 1852, he was regularly entered, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Marion Lodge, No. 70, of F. & A. M. He was one of the charter members of La Salle Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., at Bucyrus, Ohio, having joined the order at Columbus, Ohio, July 5, 1845. He assisted in installing Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., at Marion, Ohio, and afterward united with that lodge on card. He was one of the original members of Mizpah Encampment, No. 50, at Marion, Ohio. In April, 1866, Mr. K. was appointed a First-Class Clerk in the Second Auditor's office, Treasury Department; afterward promoted to a Second-Class Clerkship, where he remained until July, 1875. He is now engaged in the Government Printing Office.

Since 1863, Mr. K. has been as ardent in the advocacy of the principles of the Republican party as he formerly was of the Democratic party, of which he was for many years a conspicuous leader. In every relation it may be truthfully said of Mr. Knapp, that in whatever he undertook, he evinced a moral courage and determination which gave him reason to hope for a successful accomplishment of his purpose—to discharge every duty with promptness, accuracy and to the entire satisfaction of those concerned; and to this make-up of his character may be ascribed whatever success he has shared through life.

In 1844, Mr. Knapp was married to Miss Ann L. Kennedy, of Marion, which union has proven a happy one. They have three children, residing in Washington City, D. C. The first and eldest—Minnie Ann—married Mr. John F. Gibrow; the second (living)—John H.—a contractor and builder, married Kate E. Rightstine, and the youngest—Harry C.—is a printer.

Thomas H. Hodder, editor of the *Democratic Mirror*, 1861–70, was born in the Isle of Guernsey, in the spring of 1837; came to this country in early youth; commenced life as a dry goods clerk at La Fayette and Fort Wayne, Ind. At the age of fourteen, he went to learn the printer's trade, with Mr. Flagg, in Lima. At the age of sixteen, he established the Kenosha *Democrat*, and published it for a time. Next, he was engaged for awhile in the *Empire* office, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1859, he was Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. From Columbus he came to

Marion, as above noted. After selling out in Marion, he went to Cincinnati, and took charge of the State agency of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. December 18, 1871, he purchased the *Butler County Democrat*, and published it until April, 1875. In December following, he formed a partnership with J. H. Godman, Jr., in Columbus, in a wholesale leather store, which business he followed until his death. He made money by all his ups and downs through life. For some time previous to his death, he was a member of the Episcopal Church. He died July 28, 1876, and was buried in the Marion Cemetery by the Odd Fellows, a large concourse of citizens attending. He married Mattie L. Saiter, and at his death he left a widow and three children.

Mr. Hodder was a very "outspoken" man, and sometimes—especially during the exciting period of the war, when many people were over-sensitive—the feelings of some of the citizens would be aroused by his expressions. At one time a riot was imminent, an account of which is given in the military chapter.

James K. Newcomer was born in Fayette County, Penn., August 10, 1833, and in 1837 his parents moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1844, when they removed to what was then the western part of Lucas, now Fulton, County, Ohio, and settled in the woods. James K. aided in clearing up a farm, where the present county seat, Wauseon, was afterward located. With such an education as a primitive common school afforded, at the age of eighteen, in the year 1852, he apprenticed himself to the printing business, in the office of the Fulton *Democrat*, then published at Delta, Ohio; he subsequently published the Delta *Independent*, and in 1857 was elected Recorder of Fulton County by a majority of seventeen, while the opposition party had a majority on their State ticket of about three hundred. In 1860, he was appointed Deputy Marshal, to take the census of that decennial period. After the expiration of his official term of Recorder, he purchased the *Ottawa Democrat*, at Port Clinton, Ohio, in 1861, which he conducted until the fall of 1864, when he returned to Fulton County and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Wauseon, in the meantime joining his father in making what is known as Newcomer's Addition to Wauseon. In 1867, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for a seat in the State Legislature, but was unsuccessful at the election; he was one of the Clerks of the Ohio Senate in the sessions of 1868 and 1869, and at a special election to fill a vacancy in the Senate of that legislative term, was nominated as the candidate of his party for State Senator in the Toledo District. In the summer of 1869, he took charge of the *Constitution*, at Elyria, Ohio, which paper he published until October, 1870, when he purchased the *Democratic Mirror*, at Marion, Ohio, which he conducted until the fall of 1878. In 1873, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, but with the balance of the ticket, except Hon. William Allen for Governor, was defeated by a small majority. In 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Allen as Trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home, a State institution. In 1879, he purchased the office of the Democratic paper at Urbana, Ohio, and engaged in publishing the *Champaign Democrat*. In November, 1882, sold the *Champaign Democrat*, and purchased the *Clinton County Democrat*, at Wilmington, Ohio, which he is at this date engaged in publishing. In January, 1883, he was appointed by Secretary Newman to the position of Stationery Clerk in the Secretary of State's office, and is faithfully filling that position, in

conjunction with exercising editorial control of his paper at Wilmington. He has always been an ardent Democrat in politics, adhering strictly to the principles of the party with unwavering devotion.

Soon after attaining his majority, became a Freemason, and has been a faithful member; held the positions of Deacon, Secretary, Wardens and Master. Was the first newspaper man to introduce steam power and power press in Marion County.

In 1858, he married Mary Eliza Harrison, who died in 1864. In 1871, he maried Fatie E. Way, daughter of John C. Way, who came from Canada and was of Scotch descent.

George B. Christian, formerly editor of the *Mirror*, was born in Marion December 27, 1846. He was reared in his native place and educated in the public schools, from which he graduated in 1863. June, of the same year, he enlisted in the Fifth Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until February 15, 1864. He was but sixteen when he entered the ranks of the army, and was one of Marion County's youngest soldiers. His service was mostly scouting in Kentucky. He was Deputy Auditor during Richard Wilson's administration, and in 1873 was elected County Surveyor, and served as such three years. He has been engaged for the last five years in building and contracting, in which pursuit he has been very successful. Mr. Christian is an active, public-spirited citizen, and he has been prominently identified with many of the leading improvements of the county. Every enterprise that has tended to contribute to the benefit and substantial growth of the community or county has always received his hearty co-operation and support. He has been a warm advocate of the gravel road system, and has been connected with the construction of a number in the county. He built the first gravel road in Marion County, extending from La Rue to the Union County line. He was either builder or engineer of the Radnor, Mount Olive, Green Camp & Union County line, and Marion & Big Island pikes; and is now connected with the gravel road from Marion to Prospect. He has been interested in all the railroad enterprises of later years; was part owner and contractor in the erection of the Masonic Block, and a large number of residences and other buildings. He is also the chief owner in the wigwam. He was a member of the Board of Education three years, and served on the Building Committee, consisting of J. R. Garberson, A. H. Kling and Mr. Christian, that superintended the erection of the North School building in 1879. He was engaged as editor and proprietor of the *Mirror* from 1877 to September, 1882, when ill-health compelled him to seek more active pursuits. During his editorial career, Mr. Christian made a vigorous fight for the water works, which received the majority of votes, but, lacking the necessary legality, failed. He was an efficient editor, and was always an advocate of public improvements. His union with Miss Lydia E. Morris, daughter of John R. Morris, was celebrated October 14, 1869. Their children are George B. and Mamie B. Lena died aged two years. Mr. Christian and lady are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with the Masonic order and G. A. R.

James H. Vaughan, of the above mentioned firm, was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., May 3, 1848. His father was Harman Vaughan, a machinist by trade. When he was about two years of age, the family removed to Sidney, Ohio, where his father, in 1851, died with the cholera. His mother then returned with the family to Ypsilanti, but in a short time moved back to Sidney, where the subject of this notice passed his youth, until 1869, when he went to St. Paris, Champaign Co., Ohio, started a newspaper, and

conducted it a year and three months. He next went to Marion, Ind., and established the *Democrat*, the first Democratic paper ever printed in Grant County, remaining there a year and four months, during which time he placed the paper upon a firm financial basis, and it is now one of the leading county journals of that State. From Marion, Mr. Vaughan went to Richwood, Union County, and established the Richwood *Gazette*, in 1872, which he sustained for seven years, and while there he was Treasurer of Richwood Corporation for four years. Next, he had charge of the Charlotte (Mich.) *Leader* for seven months, and then, August 6, 1880, he moved to Marion, where he has since resided, as publisher of the *Mirror*. After having charge of it for three months, he bought a half-interest in it.

January 17, 1878, Mr. Vaughan was married to Miss Viola Olds, of Marion, a grand-daughter of Col. Hull, one of the pioneers of Marion County They have one child—Mabel. Mr. V. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Encampment and of the K. of P. He is a quiet, unpretentious and unobtrusive gentleman, a very successful business man, and an able, spicy writer, who has gained considerable reputation in the State.

We give the portrait of Mr. Vaughn in this work.

L. A. Brunner, who with Mr. Dumm controls the Wyandot *Union* and the Marion *Mirror*, was born in Maryland in 1825. He graduated at Marshall College, Penn., and came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1846, where he edited the Delaware *Standard* for two years. He then returned to Maryland, where he edited several newspapers, and finally in 1849 he came to Upper Sandusky, and since that time has been connected with the Wyandot *Union*. In September, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Marion *Mirror*. Mr. Brunner is an old journalist, and being associated with so experienced a writer as Mr. Dumm, the journals under their charge take a position far beyond that of the ordinary country press in general. In conjunction with his editorial work, Mr. Brunner has devoted his attention largely to politics, and has attained a position of no little prominence in the political sphere of the State. He represented his county in the Sixty-first, Sixty-second and Sixty-fifth General Assemblies of the State, and during the Sixty-fifth was the leader of the Democratic forces in the House. During the Sixty-third session he was Clerk of the House, and at the convention of Wyandot County, held June 18, 1883, he was again chosen by his party for Representative, and was elected in October for a fourth term by a majority of 698 votes over W. Maxwell, his opponent. Mr. Brunner has rendered his party able service, and has been rewarded with the highest office in the gift of the people of his county.

In 1850, Mr. Brunner married Miss Jane Sherman, of Delaware, Ohio, but a native of Watertown, N. Y. Their three children are Mary, now, Mrs. John Geiger, of Upper Sandusky; Addie, now Mrs. B. W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., and Grace.

R. D. Dumm, of the firm of J. H. Vaughan & Co., and editor of the *Mirror*, is a native of the Keystone State, but has made his home in Upper Sandusky most of the time for the last forty years. He is an old and experienced editorial writer, which has been his life's work, and in his chosen vocation he has acquired a solid and enviable reputation for vigor, brilliancy and wit. As a writer of ability, his views on matters and things attract general attention. His work commenced on the *Wyandot Pioneer* in 1849–50, on which he remained until 1854, with the exception of some time spent in attendance at Wesleyan University, for the purpose of laying a good foundation for his education. He then began the publication of

the *Democratic Vindicator*, a journal ardently opposed to the principles of Know-Nothingism, and when, after two years, that "ism" went to the "tomb of the Capulets," he attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1857. After practicing law for a short time, at Freeport, Ill., he returned to Upper Sandusky and started the *Wyandot Union*, which he continued to publish until October, 1865; from that time to 1874, he was editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Daily Sentinel*. Again returning to Upper Sandusky, he was elected County Clerk, a position he held for six years, after which, with L. A. Brunner, he purchased the *Union*, and in September, 1882, an interest in the *Mirror*, both of which relations he still sustains. Mr. Dumm is of an affable disposition, and this, coupled with the fact that but few writers in the State have had more extended experience as a journalist, contributes to the popularity of the journal which he edits.

Squatter Sovereign.—Two numbers of this paper were issued in Marion in 1859.

Marion Democrat.—By the year 1867, two parties had formed in Marion County, in the Democratic ranks, concerning the policy which was pursued by the editor of the *Mirror*; and a new paper was started by those opposed to that policy, and named the Marion *Democrat*. It was owned by a stock company, headed by Mr. Burnsides, and ran vigorously for about a year and a half, ending in a successful bolt at the county election of 1869. Of this paper a Mr. Hathaway was publisher, and William Hubbard and Noah M. Runyan successively editors.

The Daily Pebble was a small sheet, started in the spring of 1877, by O. C. Smith, who ran it about seven months and sold out to S. Hume, who changed the name of the paper to the

Daily Star.—The first number of this paper is dated October 8, 1877; Hume Bros. (W. P. and H. S.), publisher, and S. Hume, their father, editor. The daily has been run steadily ever since. It was commenced as a four-column folio, fourteen inches to the column, and has since been enlarged to five columns, eighteen inches to the column. Devoted to local news; independent in politics. Office at the south-east corner of Main and Railroad streets, first floor. Nine newsboys are employed to sell the paper, which has become a necessity to the business wants of the Marion public.

S. Hume, editor of the *Daily Star*, is a native of Pleasant Township, this county, where he was born in 1831. He passed his time until nineteen years of age, upon a farm, where he learned the carpenter's trade, a business that he followed for nine years, in Marion, Dayton and Harrisburg, Penn. Subsequently, he was a dealer in lumber and coal at Marion, and afterward removed to Goshen, Ind., where for ten years he was a dealer in butter and eggs, when he returned to Marion and has been engaged in a variety of enterprises, among which was the exclusive sale and control of a patent peanut roaster over nine counties, which, under his energetic management, proved to him a financial success. Having sold out his territory in the above enterprise, he opened a grocery store in Marion, conducting the same four or five years, when he sold out and some time afterward took charge, as its landlord, of the "Exchange Hotel," which was located on the present site of the "Hotel Marion." While conducting the hotel business, he purchased the *Pebble* office, as above stated, "more as a toy" than for anything else, but on giving up the hotel business he became satisfied that the wants of the business men of Marion would support a daily, and has since devoted the most of his time to the interests of the *Daily Star*, which, under his able and enterprising management, has become a necessity

to Marion and the surrounding country. He is ably assisted by his sons, and the columns of the *Daily Star* are replete with local and other news. Mr. Hume has been in the habit, for years, of attending fairs and public gatherings in different parts of this and other States, and selling "Modoc jewelry," his business tact and ability as a talker winning for him in this calling pecuniary success. Mr. Hume is a live man and editor. He was married, August 31, 1858, to Miss M. P. Hoxter, of Marion. They have a family of the following children: Willis P., Harry S., Sadie A. and John C.

The Family Monitor was a religious twelve-page monthly, published in Marion for a year, about 1840, by Rev. J. A. Dunlap, a Presbyterian clergyman, and printed at the office of Messrs. Sprung. This periodical had been previously published as the *Calvinistic Monitor*, at Fredericksburg, Ohio, by Simeon Brown, and it was taken from Marion to Springfield, Ohio, and merged into the *Presbyterian of the West.* It is now the *Herald and Presbyter*, at Cincinnati: Mr. Dunlap died in 1847, at Springfield, and his widow is now a resident of Marion.

The Prospect Monitor.—The Middletown *Union* was established as a five-column quarto, the first number being issued December 2, 1875, edited and owned by A. M. Vaughn; independent in politics. In April, 1876, the name of the paper was changed to

The Prospect Union.—In October following, it was again changed to *Prospect Republican*, when it became Republican in politics. Thus it was continued for twenty-one months, when the type and presses were sold to a Mr. Fleming, who moved the outfit to La Rue, and published the La Rue *News.*

Prospect Advocate.—This was edited by J. H. Jamison, and owned by Guy Webber, of Marion. The paper, independent in politics, ran about nine months, when the press and type were taken to Marion.

The next was the present paper, which was started by H. R. Clowes, the first issue being dated April 13, 1878, a six-column folio. April 12, 1882, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio. This was the first successful attempt at a newspaper in Prospect. It is run as an independent paper, and has a circulation of 500 copies.

Its editor and proprietor was born in Indiana Township, Allegheny Co., Penn., June 17, 1843. His father was James Clowes, a native of that county, and was a manufacturer of furniture, twelve miles north of Pittsburg, on the Allegheny River. Our subject learned the cabinet trade in the factory of his father, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was with the regiment until the December following, when he was discharged on account of disability. In July, 1863, he enlisted again, in Company G, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and immediately reported to his regiment, which was then in the front, at Beverly Ford, Va., on the Rappahannock River. This regiment was discharged at expiration of their term of service, July, 1864, and Mr. Clowes was transferred to Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with them until the close of the war. He was first a private, then a Corporal, and a Sergeant at his discharge, May 9, 1865, at Washington City, D. C.; he was with the Army of the Potomac. During the war, he participated in twenty-four battles and skirmishes. Was wounded four times while in the service; first, at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, by a minie ball in the leg, above the knee;

secondly, at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864, a slight wound on the tip of the nose, by a musket ball; thirdly, at the same battle, May 13, a wound in the shoulder by a piece of shell; fourthly, at the battle of Petersburg, in the breast by a minie ball passing through to his left side, where it was cut out. He was not disabled by the first three wounds, but the last laid him up for several months. At the close, he returned home, where he remained until 1873, when he came to Ohio and located at Shiloh, Richland County, bought the Shiloh *Review*, with its press and fixtures; paper, a five-column quarto, independent in politics. He sold out in 1876, and in 1878 came to Prospect.

Mr. C. is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, Durward Lodge, No. 153, of Prospect.

April 4, 1872, sundry citizens of La Rue made a loan of $300 to A. M. Vaughan & Bro., late of Marion, Ind., for the purpose of buying a printing press. The press was received and set up April 18, and the week following the first copy of the La Rue *Citizen* was issued. In April, 1873, Vaughan & Bro. sold out the office to Robert C. Owen, of Phillipsburg, Penn., who ran it till July 2, 1873, when he was injured by the cars at Marion, Ohio, from the effects of which he died the same week. July 10, several of the citizens joined and gave a note for the office, re-selling it to W. Walt Smith, who ran it till October 1, when, failing to pay as agreed, the company took possession and appointed J. J. Hopkins, G. N. Myers and G. C. Allinger a committee, who ran the paper till March 4, 1874, when publication was suspended, and a few months later the material of the office was sold, and used to start the *Argus*, at Caledonia.

La Rue News.—In December, 1876, George A. Fleming and John Tritt established the La Rue *News* (a five-column quarto), and conducted it under the firm name of Fleming & Tritt, for about eighteen months, when Tritt retired. In June, 1879, Fleming sold out to Wheeler Delong, who ran it till March 10, 1880, and then sold to J. M. Hoffa. Hoffa changed it, in December, 1880, to an eight-column folio, and ran it till May 10, 1882, when he sold it to C. G. Harraman, who still conducts the paper, J. M. Hoffa acting as foreman. It has a circulation of about 600.

Caledonia Argus.—The first number of this newspaper appeared June 25, 1875, with Will H. Warner and J. Blanchard as editors and proprietors. Within a few weeks, Mr. Blanchard disposed of his interest to Dr. G. T. Harding, and the firm of Warner & Harding conducted the paper a month or two when Mr. Harding retired, and Mr. Warner was alone till September 7, 1876. The issue of this date came out under the names of Henness & Beugough, who had purchased the paper. This firm continued until February, 1877, when Beugough retired. Since then, Mr. Henness has been sole editor and proprietor.

This paper was first started as a four-column folio. May 18, 1876, it was changed to a five-column quarto, the form it still retains. When Mr. Henness first took charge of it, the circulation was only 450; it now reaches about 600. It is no partisan paper, and bears the motto, "Independent, fearless and free."

George Henness was born in Sussex, England, April 20, 1832, son of John and Sarah (Knowles) Henness, of Hampshire and Sussex, England; parents both died there. He was brought up to the printer's trade, entering on an apprenticeship when thirteen years of age and serving seven years. At the expiration of this period, he went to London and worked at his trade a few months; thence to Cheltenham, Dudley, Arundel and Brighton. At

the latter place, he was engaged two years at his trade, till 1872—a part of the time on the *Daily News*—when he came to America and spent four years on the *Daily Commercial*, of Pittsburg, and from thence he came to Caledonia, in September, 1876.

September 20, 1857, he married Miss Jane Hancock, daughter of Isaac Hancock, and a native of Northamptonshire, England, where she was born October 6, 1831. They have had two children—Harry Ernest, who died aged six months, and Fred, who died aged seven years, both in England.

Mr. Henness is a member of Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F., of England; Ancient Order of Foresters, K. of P. and P. O. of A. He was one of the founders of the order of P. O. of A., in Caledonia, and first Supreme Recorder.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRIMINAL.

THERE have been twenty-two murders committed within the limits of Marion County, which number is less than the average. But there have not been so many indictments, as several cases afforded no clew to the perpetrators. Some of the most remarkable instances of murder are here related.

MURDER OF MRS. ULSH.

November 8, 1861, the wife of Levi Ulsh, about five miles east of Marion, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. Mr. Ulsh was East on business, and there were in the house a hired girl and a small girl about nine years old and a hired boy about seventeen years old. About 7 o'clock in the evening, the dog commenced barking, as if some one were prowling around. The hired boy, C. Zeller by name, went out with a gun and passed around the house, but discovered no one. He went into the house, sat down in a chair with the gun beside him, and after about five minutes' conversation, the assassin out of doors approached and shot through the window at Mrs. Ulsh, killing her. No reason could be assigned for the dastardly act, and no clew was ever obtained as to the identity of this most wicked murderer.

JAMES LEFEVER.

At Green Camp, May 14, 1874, James Lefever killed Frank Johnson with a hammer. The latter was intoxicated, and engaged in a quarrel with Lefever, calling him a liar, etc., to which Lefever responded, "You are a gentleman," and left, going to his blacksmith shop, whither Johnson followed. The two were alone in the shop, and as Lefever afterward claimed, Johnson seized a hammer and made for him. Lefever said to him that he should not be beaten by him as he had been by——. Whereupon he pushed Johnson back, out of sight of a couple of men working in an adjoining shop and struck him four blows with a hammer, one of which, upon the head, proved fatal, Johnson dying two hours afterward. Lefever was tried at the May and November terms of court following, C. H. Norris, Prosecu-

tor, assisted by W. Z. Davis, appearing for the State, and J. C. Johnston, H. T. Van Fleet and M. V. Payne appearing for the defense. November 21 the accused was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced for life. December 6, 1878, he was pardoned by Gov. Bishop, through the efforts of his attorney, M. V. Payne, who clung to him to the last.

MURDER OF JOHN R. ARONHALT.

March 11, 1879, was an awful day at Marion. About 5 o'clock in the morning, the fire bell rang, and many citizens rushed into the streets to ascertain the place of the fire; but no fire was to be seen, except that the house of John R. Aronhalt was full of smoke, and a few persons were there fighting an initial fire. Soon after, the dead body of poor Aronhalt was found on a bed, the latter burned so that both it and the body had fallen to the floor. The corpse was drawn out of the smoke, when it was discovered to have been beaten, and the head had a bullet-hole in the right temple. The limbs were partially rigid, showing that he had been dead some time. A revolver was soon afterward discovered under the front steps of the house. Many rumors were immediately afloat as to the identity of the murderer and the cause of the crime; but the true history was never ascertained. The deceased had made his will, and was somewhat dissipated in his habits.

ENOCH H. YOUNG AND GILMAN HOUSEWORTH.

These men were indicted for killing Israel Bensley February 25, 1880, with a knife, at Waldo. B. G. Young was Prosecutor for the State, assisted by W. Z. Davis, and for the defense were Attorneys C. F. Garberson and W. E. Scofield, Sr. Young's trial took place at the June term following. A great deal of evidence was taken, eloquent pleadings were made by all the attorneys, and the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree; whereupon Young was sentenced to hard labor for life. The public feeling at the time seemed to be strongly in favor of hanging, and seven of the jury were in favor of finding guilty in the first degree. The jurymen were Jacob Retterer, foreman, James Powell, David Porter, Henry Knowles, Dennis Pangbourn, Henry Garvin, John W. Malone, William Leeper, John Barringer, John W. Anselman, James D. Lewis, Christian Hoberman. On the day of the murder, Enoch Young and Gilman Houseworth were boon companions, in drinking and carousing around the village of Waldo. They had created considerable disturbance, and about sunset a crowd had collected. Among the bystanders was Israel Bensley, of Waldo, who interfered in behalf of a lad, and exchanged a few words with Enoch Young. During the *melee* of that evening, Young received a thrashing from Jim Coleman, whereupon he disappeared in a rage. Some time afterward, while Bensley stood at the post office, leaning on the window-sill, Young rushed suddenly around the corner, and attacked Bensley with a large knife, cutting him to the artery just above the heart. In five minutes Israel Bensley was dead. As Young rushed to the attack, Gilman Houseworth accompanied him, brandishing a large pair of shears. Both were arrested and tried, with the result as stated, in reference to Young, who is now in the State prison at Columbus, while Gilman Houseworth took a change of venue to Hardin County and was finally acquitted. Enoch Young was but twenty-seven years of age when he committed this crime. Israel Bensley, the victim, was an old resident of Waldo, aged forty-nine. His wife was a daughter of

ex-Sheriff E. K. Corbin. He had won the respect of his neighbors by the brave way in which he had assumed the burdens of life; for, besides a family of five children, from eleven to twenty-one years of age, raised by him, he had cared for his old father and mother in their declining, helpless years.

ORRIN DE PUE.

Tuesday, October 4, 1881, a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Orrin De Pue, of Marion, shot and instantly killed Francis M. Foster, of the livery firm of Foster & Le Fevre. The deed was committed in the store of Timothy Kelly, on the west side of Main street, by the first alley south of the railways. Mr. Kelly, E. Furgason and others seized the murderer, who did not attempt to escape. An excited crowd soon gathered; a portion at the jail, a portion to follow the prisoner to jail and the rest to the house of mourning. They cried out "Hang him," and it was with considerable difficulty and shrewd management that the officers saved the life of the prisoner from the hands of an infuriated mob.

The prisoner went through the ordeal pale but otherwise cool. On reaching the jail, he announced that "that crowd hadn't sand enough to hang him to a lamp-post," and manifested a carelessness as to his fate. He said he might just as well die now as on a gibbet, and made other remarks of equal daring. He was probably a native of an adjoining county, but had passed his life in Marion. At the time he committed the atrocity, he was a resident of Stumptown, with a wife and one child. He was a plasterer by trade, and had, until a short time previously, been steady in his habits.

On Wednesday night following, the murderer hanged himself with his bed-sheet in his cell. Not having room to fall very far, his death must have been protracted and painful. Other prisoners heard choking sounds for some time. No cause has been assigned for the murder, except a feud between Mr. Foster and a brother of De Pue.

BRIEFER MENTION.

In 1869 or 1870, a man named McIntosh was found lying across the railroad track with the lower part of his abdomen cut through. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the man had been murdered, and that the perpetrators of the crime had thrown the dead body upon the railroad track to make the public believe that he had been killed by being run over by an engine, and thus elude suspicion. One or two similar cases occurred near Caledonia some years ago. Eli Fink, for example, was found upon the railroad track with his head cut off. He had been in a saloon during a quarrel. The engineer claimed that he saw, as his train approached, two women near the point on the track where the dead body was found. Newton Milliser was poisoned to death with arsenic July 22, 1879. An individual was tried for the murder but cleared, and no further clew has been found to the identity of the criminal. James Taylor killed Clayton Randall at Waldo with a billiard cue August 26, 1879. He was tried and convicted of murder at the November term of court following, and on the 28th of that month sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

About 1857, a woman named Nancy Holly, from another county, was put to death by a dose of strychnine prescribed by a criminal of the same county, her death taking place in Marion.

THE JAIL REPORT.

The jail report for the year 1881 gives about an average of the number

confined there for many years past. It is as fellows: Total number confined during the year, 30 males and 1 female. Charged with felony, 9; misdemeanors, 18; sentenced, 3; average duration of sentence, 8⅓ days; held for trial, 24; insane, 2; epileptic, 2; under sixteen years of age, 3; cost of keeping, $741.95; average cost per day, 55 cents. The report for 1882, however, gives figures materially below the above.

CHOLERA.

While this dreadful scourge has visited many parts of the United States several times, the only time it has ever attacked the people of Marion County was in the hot season of 1854. About July 20, it broke out in the village of Marion, and it departed during the first week of September, after snatching away sixty-five citizens, including, probably, a half-dozen in the country. A number of those attacked recovered. It was introduced by a case arriving here from Crestline by train. After about ten deaths had taken place, during the first week, many of the people fled away in terror, which, it was thought, was a good thing, as it took away the material upon which the insatiate monster was about to feed, and but very few, if any, of those who fled were attacked. All business was suspended, and the streets were as desolate as those of Baalbec. Every night there seemed to be a damp, heavy mist prevailing. A goodly number of those who remained exhibited great heroism in caring for the sick and disposing of the dead. Among these benefactors may be mentioned John D. and George W. Brown, James Havens and wife, Joseph Ayers and others.

During the siege, the Village Board of Health kept the public advised of the progress of the epidemic, and gave sanitary counsel.

WORTHLESS APPRENTICES.

It seems that the law in this State once required absconding indentured apprentices to be advertised for, although the masters did not desire their return; for in the early newspapers of Marion there frequently appeared an advertisement headed, "Six cents Reward" for the return of ——, and "no charges paid;" "One cent Reward;" "One cent Reward and a Gill of Buttermilk;" "One cent Reward and a Cow's Tail," etc., and "no thanks returned!"

STAR FALL.

November 13, 1833, occurred the wonderful meteoric shower, when some people gathered together in groups to pray. T. M. Sloan, a pious Christian, asked for a little more time; R. King got into a corn-crib to beg God for mercy. Many thought the last day had come.

PART IV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIER WARS.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Although the war of the Revolution took place long before Marion County, or even Ohio, was settled, this heading is introduced here to give place to a few notices of Revolutionary soldiers who have lived in this county. It is to be regretted that a complete list is unobtainable.

Frazier Gray.—In the Union Graveyard at Scott Town, there stands a stone over the remains of Frazier Gray, a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted in the Delaware Continentals, and served as one of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" until the conclusion of the war, without receiving a wound. He returned to Delaware with his disbanded comrades, and resided there until 1839, when he joined his sons, George and Samuel, in this county. He was with his regiment on the Hudson at the time Maj. André was captured, and was one of the soldiers who guarded him while in confinement, and stood near the gallows when the Major was hung. He related the occurrence, from a soldier's point of view, about as follows:

"André was well and neatly dressed, was polite and courteous in his manners, never betraying the least emotion, and when on the scaffold he made a beautiful speech, full of loyalty to his King, and denying any intention of acting as a spy. He claimed that, under the circumstances, he ought not to be hung; but if death was inevitable, a soldier's death, by shooting, should be ordered. As his last appeal met with no response, he turned to the officer near him, and with smiles on his face signified his readiness to die in any way for his King and country."

Mr. Gray knew Gen. Washington, and had conversed with him. One occasion was this: Mr. Gray, with a few others of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," were out of the lines one day collecting chestnuts. Washington and his Orderly rode near, and the former called Mr. Gray to him. "What are you doing there?" asked the General. "Gathering some nuts, sir," replied Mr. Gray, "by permission." "It is right, then," rejoined Washington, "but remember, green chestnuts are very unwholesome. Be careful and not eat too many, for we cannot spare any Delaware men," and with a regular military salute the General rode away.

Mr. Gray died suddenly, free from pain and disease, in 1849, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Maj. Pangburn, an early resident of Big Island, was also a veteran of the Revolution.

Joshua Van Fleet, a Revolutionary soldier, and an early settler of Big Island Township, emigrated to America when twelve years of age, and when fourteen enlisted in the war, serving the last three years. He was a Representative to the New York Legislature, and was a member of the committee that drafted a bill, which became a law, abolishing slavery in that State. He also served as Judge of the County Courts. In 1832, he came to Big Island Township, where he died January 8, 1849, aged eighty-four.

Johiah Wilcox, father of Hira Wilcox, an early settler in Waldo, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently brevetted Brigadier General, and was a member of Washington's staff. He had charge of Gen. Washington's body-guard in the march on Trenton.

Mr. Clark, who settled in Richland Township among the first pioneers, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Israel Clark, was one of the pioneer school teachers of Marion.

John Irey, another Revolutionary soldier, came from Loudon County, Va., to Claridon Township, in 1830, and died in 1838.

WAR OF 1812.

From 1811 to 1814, was an exciting war period in this country. There were a few settlers within the present limits of Marion County, especially near the southern boundary and in Big Island Township; but at this distance of time, it is difficult to obtain anything like completeness, either in the catalogue of those of this community who took part in that war, or in the part taken by any citizen. There are but few rolls now on file at the Adjutant General's office, and from these can be gleaned but little history. Almost every citizen within the limits of the county who was a military subject at that time, was in the service at some time during the war. The chief character from this region was not a resident of Marion County at that time, having located just south but adjoining the Greenville treaty line. We refer to

Capt. William S. Drake, who took a company to Lake Erie. On starting out, they encamped the first night on "Battle Run," about four miles from Marion on the Waldo road. The Captain told some of the men that if there should be an alarm of Indians during the night, they should run to their homes, to protect them, and he likewise ordered them to "sleep upon their arms." The men lay down to rest, and the Captain, desiring to have some fun, slipped out of camp into the woods during the night, fired off his gun and screamed "Indians! Indians!" The confusion in the little camp was tremendous. Some of the men who had not heard all the instructions endeavored to form for a fight, while the others, according to orders, made all possible speed for their homes. Nathaniel Brundige, a well-known pioneer, was one of those who started for his home, not knowing the true source of the alarm. Supposing that he had been asleep but a few minutes, he took the moon for his guide, but had really slept several hours, and his guide took him from home instead of toward it, and after going about ten miles he came out at Radnor. Drake afterward begged Mr. Brundige's pardon.

Capt. Drake, seeing the bad effect of his stratagem, called out to his men that he had raised the alarm in sport, but the harder he yelled the faster the scared men ran. Finally, he rallied the most of his men and proceeded on his march, reaching his destination and rendering good service at Sandusky.

The terror caused by Drake's fleeing men spread all over the settlements. Goods were hastily packed up and the teams driven off at the top of their speed. One family, in their flight to Worthington, lost a little boy, two or three years old, from the wagon, and gave him up as a sacrifice; but he was found, and lived for many years in the western part of Delaware County. The fugitives fled through Delaware, and men were quickly raised to help defend the border against the Indians; but upon arriving at

Norton, the true state of the case was learned. The settlers at Norton were busily engaged at their usual labor.

Capt. William S. Drake was the father of the late Daniel S. Drake. He was a jovial, fun-loving man, and he never dreamed that his little plan for fun would have such serious results.

While Capt. Drake and his men were quarterd at the site selected for Fort Finley, Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Indians. They could hear the roar of the cannon, and judged a severe battle was taking place. He became very uneasy as to the result, and called for two volunteers to approach the fort and learn the cause of the cannonading. Orderly Sergt. McCalley and James Shafer, the fifer, offered to go. They jumped into a canoe, or "dugout," and descended the river. On arriving within sight of the fort, the British fired on them, but they rowed rapidly along, hoisting a flag of truce, and entered the fort. They carried a letter from Capt. Drake to Gen. Harrison, and desired to return, but were detained because the woods were full of Indians and British. The next day a force was sent out to scour the woods in search of the enemy. McCalley accompanied the force, and was wounded in the ankle and fell; and while expecting to lose his scalp, a mounted Kentuckian rode up and offered his horse, and assisted him to mount. By this means he reached the fort, and lived to return home, and afterward drew a pension of $18 a year as long as he lived.

In the absence of the Captain, his family took shelter at night in Fort Morrow, in what is now the southern part of Waldo Township, on what is known as the old Wyatt farm.

Jacob Walters, father of J. C. Walters, of Scott Township, and Jesse Walker, who used to live about four miles south of Marion, were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Walters died in 1855, and was buried in the cemetery at Sandusky. Mr. Walker died at his home, south of Marion, a number of years ago.

Benjamin Riley, of Green Camp Township, and Adam Hines, of Backus' command, were also soldiers of 1812. The latter was buried in the Underwood Graveyard, in Claridon Township.

William Arnold, formerly of Waldo Township, was on Lake Erie the day of Perry's victory.

Capt. Flinn was wounded by Indians north of Marion, while on his way from Detroit. He subsequently died at Fort Morrow, Waldo Township.

William Wolfley was also wounded by the Indians, near Upper Sandusky, and died at Wyatt's tavern. Maj. Daniels, from Chillicothe, was wounded at the same time, but recovered.

The foregoing, with others, numbering thirteen in all, were buried in Wyatt's Graveyard.

Jacob Rice, a teamster in the war of 1812, and with Gen. Harrison during his campaign, settled in Caledonia, where he was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge, and died, at the age of ninety-three years, probably the oldest Mason in the State.

Bruce Packard, who lost an arm in the battle of Lundy's Lane, settled in the wilds of this county about 1820, or soon after, cleared a farm and cultivated it--using the ax, plow, hoe, etc., and doing all kinds of farm work, with one hand. He raised a large family.

William Patten, a local minister, and a veteran of the war of 1812, settled near Prospect in 1822.

Capt. John Vanmeter, one of the earliest settlers of Grand Prairie Township, was an officer in that war.

Thomas Pugh, deceased, formerly a resident of Prospect, was a soldier of 1812.

Last, but greatest in respect to age, is Robert Cratty, in Prospect Township, still living, at the age of ninety-nine years.

Soldiers of the war of 1812 whose remains now lie buried in the Marion Cemetery: A. Sorrick, Heman Scott, Maj. George H. Busby, Josiah Copeland, Simon Huggins and Calvin Barnett.

MEXICAN WAR, 1846–47.

This war took place under the administration of James K. Polk, a Democratic President, at a time when the majority of Marion County's citizens were Whigs, and consequently had but little sympathy for that fight. For that war, the State of Ohio furnished four regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, besides a number of organizations of the cavalry and artillery arms. There were probably sixty or seventy companies in all, but there is only one muster roll on file at the military headquarters of the State. Probably no organized squad went from Marion County. One man at a time volunteered—probably less than a dozen, joining companies raised elsewhere.

Robinson Stevens enlisted from this county in the regular army, and at the breaking-out of the Mexican war became a Lieutenant, and served through the war. He now lies buried in Green Camp Cemetery.

CHAPTER II.

MILITIA.

PREVIOUS to the last war, many laws were enacted by the Ohio Legislature for the purpose of organizing and drilling the militia, all of which proved ineffectual. The first law proclaimed in the territory northwest of the Ohio, was "an act for regulating and establishing the militia." Up to 1833, twenty-two acts for this purpose had been enacted by the Territorial and State Legislatures, and all of them repealed, amended or superseded. These laws provided for dividing the State into military districts, for officering the militia and that all persons subject to military duty should furnish themselves with arms and accouterments, and meet at specified times, to be drilled in the art of war. There were to be company musters, regimental musters, battalion musters and brigade musters. Failure to attend the muster, or to be properly armed, subjected the offender to a fine. Muster days were treated as holidays, and a large crowd of citizens would assemble, the most reckless of whom would get drunk and have a good (rough) time generally.

For the purposes of military drill, the day was worse than useless, and it fell into general contempt.

In 1844, the Legislature wisely abandoned the attempt of enforcing the performance of military duty in time of peace, and nothing was left of the old muster but a long list of high-sounding military titles—Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains.

Volunteer and independent companies were organized at various times, but they were generally short-lived. They often started out with an energy and spirit which carried their members for a time through the whole routine of drilling, but a few months produced a loss of interest and laxity of discipline.

The "Marion Guards," commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Peters, was a fine company. The uniform consisted of oil-cloth cap and black frock coat, with light braid trimmings, metallic buttons, single breasted and buttoning to the neck. Pantaloons white. The guns were the old-fashioned flint-lock United States muskets.

Col. Brown afterward organized a company of "Lancers," in Mexican style, and drilled them to perfection.

Those were the days of patriotic impulses. Once a year, the militia congregated at the county seat, where a good time was generally had. Gens. Rowe, Cherry; Cols. Koons, Messenger; Majs. Thompson, Busby, Brady; Capts. Beckley, Armstrong, Fisher, Knowles, and others, would appear in full uniform, as gay and fresh as meadow larks. Capt. Armstrong commanded a company made up from the "Big Woods"—Montgomery and Bowling Green Townships—and it was his custom to parade his men in front of Capt. Hardy's store, in Marion, when the non-commissioned officers of his command would bring out the "commissary," and "pass it along the line;" they all tasted. "Lieut. William Daugherty, arrayed in his blue swallow-tailed coat, with brass buttons as bright as

a new quarter dollar in a mud puddle, white pants, red sash and a leather hat about the size of a fireman's bucket, decorated with tassels and a four-inch feather of green, tipped with red or white, was a conspicuous man in that day. He mustered the Big Island Rangers, and felt as happy as did his Betsy Jane when she stood at the marriage altar." From the eastern part of the county came a light-horse company, uniformed and equipped according to law, under the command of Capt. Beckley.

Now, with the military thus assembled, and the wagon-loads of cider, apples, watermelons, gingerbread and pies on sale here and there, there was enough to make one feel that he was in the Garden of Eden. For "two bits," one could satisfy his hunger and quench his thirst. For the want of guns, it is true, some carried a mullein stalk; nevertheless, a regiment of men thus arrayed was very imposing.

In 1857, the militia interests were again revived, and the laws tinkered with upon the general plan of the old system, but without any of the margins for fun which preserved that system so long. The State was divided into divisions and brigades, and a general officer elected or appointed in each. In many of these subdivisions not a soldier existed, except the brigadier himself! Under these old, inefficent laws, the first two companies from Marion County in the last war were enrolled and organized. The Legislature was in session at the time, Dr. T. B. Fisher, of Marion, representing this district in the Senate. This body fell to work and substituted such regulations as proved efficient during the greatest war the world ever saw.

CHAPTER III.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

While the surviving heroes of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and the Mexican war have constituted a fair proportion of the citizens of the Buckeye State, the military glory of Ohio, as a State, lies wholly in her part in the last war—one of the greatest the world has ever seen, and evidently far greater in moral significance than any within the whole domain of history. Like the viper which was warmed to life in the bosom of the farmer and then bit him, poisoning him to death, so the cotton States raised the parricidal hand of bloody war against the Union which had long fostered and protected them. History blushes to record the folly of the act—the heinousness of the crime. It overtopped the ordinary criminality of causeless, aggressive warfare, as Satan, in Milton's great poem, exceeded in proportions the other rebel angels.

"He above the rest,
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; but his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched,
And care sat on his faded cheek."

Without a parallel in the history of the world, all other rebellions dwindle into insignificance before that of 1861. The loyal States and General Government had given an example of patience and forbearance, which was being regarded as weakness.

But the old Jackson spirit was aroused, with sevenfold intensity, and loyal men enough marched forward, under the star-spangled banner, to crush the huge serpent, though at terrible cost.

"The land
Is never lost that has a son to right her,
And here are troops of sons, and loyal ones.
Strong in her children, should a mother be:
Shall ours be helpless, that has sons like us?"

With feelings like these gushing from every heart, it is no wonder that her able-bodied sons sprang to arms and interposed "fortune, life and sacred honor" in defense of the country. In this noble work, the sons of Marion County were behind no others in promptness and self-sacrifice. The telegraphic news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was instinctively interpreted by every loyal son of America as a call to arms. The news reached Marion during a session of the Common Pleas Court, while a case of bastardy was being tried, and Judge Lawrence, informally and *instanter* adjourned court *sine die*, and delivered a patriotic speech. J H. Godman followed in the same strain. The same day the President's call for 75,000 men was telegraphed over the country, and within twenty-four hours after that, volunteers began formally to offer themselves, and by the 20th of April, or ten days after the call, two full companies were made up from Marion County. On Tuesday evening after the adjournment of court, an enthusiastic meeting was held at the court house, when the

court room was packed to overflowing. Capt. Elisha Hardy was chosen Chairman, and S. H. Bartram and H. C. Godman, Secretaries. Eloquent speeches were delivered by Judges Lawrence and Bartram, J. H. Godman, B. R. Durfee and J. Olds. Party feelings were submerged by the overflowing patriotism of the people, who formally resolved "That it becomes the duty of every lover of his country to free himself from party trammels and hold himself and his fortune at the proper disposal of his Government." On the 23d, at 1 P. M., according to programme, the two companies and an anxious throng of citizens met in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church for farewell services; Capt. Albert H. Brown, with his company, on the east of the entrance to the church, and Capt. Godman and his company on the west side. Stirring addresses were made by Revs. H. B. Fry and Newton, and G. A. Mouser. Patriotic songs and music were interspersed. The ladies of Marion presented each company with a beautiful flag, prepared by their own fair hands; and to each volunteer, wearing as yet only a rosette to designate him as such, was presented by the Sunday school Superintendent with a copy of the New Testament. In two instances the entire classes, with their teachers, had volunteered. At the depot, Rev. Mr. Fry delivered a sensible farewell address, the opening passage being: "I entreat this large assembly to abstain from all actions and expressions that would sadden and depress this band of patriotic volunteers. We do not wish to see them departing seemingly with broken hearts. No, soldiers; we wish to see you go away cheerful; we wish your countenance to express the animation of the lofty sentiments which have inspired you to make such sacrifice on behalf of your country in the hour of her danger." We regret that we have not space here for the whole address. This noble band of first volunteers went to Columbus, where they were mustered into the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a full account of which is given a little further on.

Patriotic meetings, similar to those above described in Marion, were held at all the principal points in the county. Men of all parties united in encouraging enlistments, and men of all professions and stations in life set the example by volunteering as privates.

Before the close of the month, a relief fund was formed for the benefit of the soldiers' families, the subscription paper denoting the receipts containing hundreds of names, from those of Ozias Bowen and J. W. Bain with $500 each, down to a large number with 10 and 5 cent contributions. There's patriotism at home for you as well as in the field; and the one is as necessary and glorious as the other. Very soon, a county organization was effected, with an auxiliary organization in each township, and thus systematic beneficence moved on like clock-work.

In May, 1861, a company of home guards was organized at Big Island, with Everett Messenger as Captain. Subsequently, such companies were organized elsewhere throughout the county. In Marion all business was closed during certain hours every week, for a time, to give every able-bodied man an opportunity to drill.

A GENTLE BREEZE.

During the summer of 1861, Thomas H. Hodder, editor of the *Mirror*, who was a very "outspoken" man, said in his paper some things against the Republicans that created some feeling. The people were more excitable than he imagined, and two or three times was violence threatened against him. One man knocked him down upon the sidewalk; and within a few

days of that time, an indignation meeting was held upon the public square to denounce his sentiments. A resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to bring Mr. H. from his residence to the meeting and ask him to make acknowledgments of error. Rev. H. B. Fry, the Presbyterian clergyman, as spokesman for the committee, made the request, but Mr. Hodder refused to come to the meeting or make acknowledgments. A rope was then brought forth, and preparations were made to hang him. In the meantime, efforts began to be made to enter his office and destroy the type and press. Possibly all these things would have been done, had it not been for the interference of Rev. Mr. Fry, who, in an address, threw such a wet blanket over their excited passions as to cool them down. Other cool-headed Republicans, of course, assisted him. Some Democrats who had enlisted in the service of the army, collected in the doorway of the office and challenged the mobocrats to enlist before entering, and thus outwitted them. Some one, however, stole into the office, either then or during the night, and pied some of the type. A national flag was raised over the office, probably by Mr. Hodder's permission, and all went on afterward with comparative calmness.

Mr. Hodder, being accused of sympathizing too much with secession, was asked to express himself definitely upon the point, which such a man as he found not difficult to do. He accordingly made the following formal but laconic editorial announcement in his paper: "Friend X: I think that Jeff Davis and his supporters are a set of d——d traitors. Respectfully yours, T. H. Hodder."

April 6, 1862, the following notice was published in the *Republican*, equally laconic: "I shall publicly horsewhip T. H. Hodder on the 1st day of August next if he appears upon the streets. All good citizens are invited to attend." The proper name was signed.

After the *melee* of 1861, Mr. Hodder was more subdued in his language, was a loyal and benevolent citizen and a good business man, but rather reticent. After the war, however, he removed to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where, in the conduct of a newspaper, he got into a similar difficulty. He finally settled in Columbus, where he engaged in the leather trade on a large scale and made money. Indeed, he prospered pecuniarily in all his undertakings. His very plainness of speech as an editor enhanced the circulation of his paper. He is now dead, and for a short biographical notice of him see the chapter on the press of this county.

K. G. C.

During the first year of the war, rumors were rife that a "camp," "post" or "lodge" of Knights of the Golden Circle existed within the bounds of Marion County, but some citizens, even to this day, deny that such an organization ever existed here. Whether it be a fact or not, it is not apparent that it reflects upon any political party in this section. In October, 1861, affidavits and certificates were published in the *Republican*, signed by Samuel Cheney, T. H. Dickerson, J. W. Hood, Daniel Snyder and Christian Martin, to the effect that they had seen signs of a lodge of K. G. C.'s in Green Camp Township. Mr. Cheney swore that he was initiated into it. A. H. Keplar and John Sowers published formal certificates that they had been asked by several parties, naming them, to join the K. G. C. Mr. Martin was a prominent "detective," to ferret out the matter, and at his instance, supported by others, several of the most prominent citizens of

the county were arrested for disloyalty and taken under military authority to Cleveland, held awhile and released.

It was also claimed that a Northern secret political society, in opposition to the K. G. C., existed here about that time; but as no names of persons or places were given by those making the charge, the matter could not be investigated.

GENERAL CURRENT OF EVENTS RESUMED.

By the middle of November, 1861—only seven months after the outbreak of the war—between seven and eight hundred Marion County men were in the army, with about a hundred more ready to go, out of a voting population of about 3,100. This was an extraordinarily good record. By this time, contributions to the soldiers' relief fund began to come in too slow, and special appeals were made. December 2, a petition, signed by all the married men from the county at Camp Buckingham, from Companies B and D of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, and addressed to all the citizens, was published in all the local papers, asking that their families be cared for. Directly afterward, similar petitions were published from Capts. A. H. and James Brown in behalf of the same. These appeals were most eloquent, and had the desired effect. The aid societies kept busy, as their monthly and semi-annual reports show. The first half-year's report is lost, but the second half-year makes the following exhibit, April 14, 1862:

Value of receipts from all sources	$369 41
Total disbursements	309 40
Number of members in the society	67
Number of articles donated	391
Number of articles manufactured	677
Number of articles distributed	1,168
Number of boxes of goods shipped to hospitals	10

The report is signed by Mrs. A. J. Olmsted, Treasurer, and Mrs. H. S. Lucas, Secretary.

The principal regiments in which Marion County was represented were the Fourth, Sixty-fourth, Eighty-second, Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry; but there were volunteers from the county in almost every Ohio regiment, aggregating nearly two thousand. During the tedious and gloomy days of 1862, 1863 and 1864, under the increasing calls from the President for more men, as the companies were raised from time to time, scenes of their parting from home and friends, with the probabilities against their ever returning were repeated with their same heart-rending character, unmitigated by frequency of occurrence. These occasions are too sacred for the pen, for no historian can do them justice. Those who have had experience in them know what we mean, and those who have not had it could get no true idea of them from any verbal description.

In the years 1863–1864, some special effort was made to raise the quota of the county without resorting to drafting. Some opposition was manifested here, as elsewhere, against the measure for drafting, especially in Richland Township. It was even openly denounced in public speeches in Marion. Townships and individuals offered bounties for enlistments. The citizens of Marion, for example, raised a large fund for the purpose, a part of which was refunded to the contributors after the war closed, as a balance not needed.

When announcement was made for medical examination of all who claimed exemption from military duty on the ground of physical disability,

it was amusing to see how defective many able-bodied men endeavored to make themselves appear to be. Men who had never before been suspected of any infirmity quietly presented themselves to Dr. Fisher, the Examining Surgeon for this district, and suddenly they had been transformed into lame, halt and blind But oh, how the tables were turned when large bounties were offered toward the close of the war! Hoping to obtain the bounty and be soon afterward discharged by the Post Surgeon or on account of the termination of the war, they presented themselves in oppressive numbers to the Surgeon for certificates of ability. Many who were totally unfit came to him for certificates, and the Doctor had much greater difficulty keeping these surging masses away than in before making the able-bodied believe they were subject to military duty.

This military district then comprised the counties of Marion, Union, Delaware, Richland and Morrow, and as Examining Surgeon, Dr. Fisher had his headquarters at Mansfield, where, during the two years he had the office, he examined as many as 8,000 men. Not a dollar was charged against his office, under the military regulation requiring the expenses of uniform and transportation of all incompetent men passed by the Surgeons to be charged against them.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION IN MARION CEMETERY.

Francis M. Corn, Martin Corn, Frank M. Scribner, William Hedges, George A. Mouser, Isaac N. Mouser, Dr. W. W. Bridge, Thomas F. Zuck, Jacob Kise, William Moore, Capt. H. H. Kling, Michael Kling, John Chambers, William M. Gurly, H. I. Kessler, James Clark, John Kanable, Col. B. R. Durfee, A. Cooper, John Kightlinger, Thomas Anderson, Alfred Dunt, Aug Z. Hawkins, John Ketzel, Walter Hammer, A. Shafer, William H. Ballantine, Calvin J. Barnett, George B. Durfee, James S. Elliott, Samuel Terpany, Josiah Richmond, —— Huffman, C. L. Haines, James Dewey, D. O. Cone, Allen Mutchler, John Mackrel, Lieut. J. C. Emery, James Inglish, —— Grassmer, Michael Dwyer.

In these few pages the services of the soldiers of Marion County have been but briefly sketched, and may they not, in this brief retrospect of a few of the great results of the war, be justly congratulated as soldiers that have borne a part, however humble their position, in the accomplishment of that "great and mighty drama of a nation preserved?" And it is not giving them any unmerited honors, either for their patriotism or for their services; but we can say truly that the soldiers of this county did their duty, honestly, faithfully and patriotically in the day of our nation's peril. Almost twenty years have passed away since the close of the war, and when peace spread her mantle over the land, the ranks of the army melted away like the smoke of battle. The soldiers laid aside their uniforms as quickly as they had donned them when the first drum-beat sounded "to arms!" and soon took their places in the busy marts of industry and the peaceful avocations of life. A million soldiers laying down their arms after four years of sanguinary war, and quietly taking their places in the civil walks of life without any unusual commotion, was a sublime spectacle, upon which all civilized nations looked with wonder and admiration. These were the volunteer soldiers of a free country.

The soldiers of Marion County were no exception to this rule, and the boys of twenty years ago have become the good and substantial citizens of to-day. The "good soldier is the good citizen," and in all the positions of life they bear themselves as becomes brave and gallant soldiers of the

Republic. They are found as farmers, merchants, in the counting-room, in the halls of legislation and in places of honor and trust all over the land.

From disease contracted and from wounds received during their service, the soldiers are rapidly falling, one by one—falling by the wayside, comrades of all ranks passing away; and time only adds luster to the halo around the heroes of the great war of 1861–65.

RELIEF WORK AND AID SOCIETIES.

The record of the war is not complete without the history is written of the part borne by our loyal women; but how can it be told? How much is due to their love. care and encouragement for all the soldiers achieved; and how we strive, in all the laudable ambitions of life, to win their smiles of approval! During the long, weary years of the war, those who went to the field were not the only sufferers, nor the only persons who devoted their services and lives to their country. The heroism displayed by the loyal women of the North, as they labored at home, in the hospitals and on the battle-field, proved that they were not unworthy their soldiers. Of the vast amount of work done by the fortunate ones whose privilege it was to devote their means and their services to the care of the soldiers and their families, there is no record, save that inscribed in the minds and hearts of a grateful and sympathetic people. The real history of their service never has been, never can be written.

Societies were organized in every town, village and hamlet, in which the whole people joined in the unofficial efforts in behalf of their stricken ones. Allusion has already been made elsewhere to the promptness with which the women of Marion flew to the noble and self-sacrificing work of sending supplies to the soldiers and their families.

Ah, the history of this work of love and devotion of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts can never be written! We can only get a glimpse of it; for who can tell of their anxiety or of the many weary and wakeful nights as they watched and prayed for their loved ones, many of whom were never to return. The tender, sad memories of the war speak to all more eloquently than can be written on the page of history, as they sweetly and pathetically remind us how the mothers and women of the land, touched by the fires of patriotism, bade their sons gird on the armor of their country; how, through the long and bitter years of the war, their faith was unbroken and their loyalty was firm; and how, when their dear ones were borne home cold and lifeless, they, like the Spartan mothers, "thanked God that their boys had died that their country might live."

"The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word—
What though her heart be rent asunder?
Doom'd nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was pour'd upon a field of battle!

'The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on freedom's field of honor!"

DECORATION DAY.

The first observance of Decoration Day in Marion took place May 30, 1881, under the auspices of the Washington Camp, No. 42, Patriotic Order Sons of America; and it was a complete success, though, owing to the very threatening appearance of the weather, the ceremonies were interfered with, hurrying the decoration of the soldiers' graves and cutting short the addresses, singing, etc. The leading parties in the public services were Rev. L. A. Belt, Col. J. J. Williams, Rev. S. D. Bates, Rev. J. M. Mills, Marion City Band, Huber Silver Band and Apollo Glee Club.

The day is now observed annually.

The Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry held its seventeenth annual re-union in Marion January 11, 1882, when 129 members attended and a very enjoyable time was had. Gov. Foster was present, and delivered an address. Music and toasts, an original poem, obituary report, resolutions on various topics, etc., constituted the programme, in which all present took an enthusiastic and satisfactory part.

CHAPTER IV.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES AND SOLDIERS' ROSTER.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

THE Fourth Ohio was organized April 25, 1861, for three months' service, under Col. Lorin Andrews, at Camp Jackson, and acting under the old militia law of the State, the men proceeded to choose their officers by ballot. Lorin Andrews, the well-known and highly honored President of Kenyon College, who had volunteered as a private, thus became the Colonel. He was one of the first prominent citizens of the State who hastened to tender their services to the Government in any capacity. The ranks of this regiment were filled by two companies each from Marion, Delaware, Mount Vernon and Kenton, and one each from Canton and Wooster. May 2, the regiment moved to Camp Dennison, and on the 4th was mustered into the three months' service by Capt. Gordon Granger, U. S. A. President Lincoln calling for three years' men a few days afterward, the majority of the regiment signified their willingness to enter the service for that period, and June 5 it was accordingly mustered in.

June 20, the regiment left Camp Dennison for Western Virginia, arriving at Grafton on the 23d. Moving through Clarksburg and Buckhannon, it arrived at Rich Mountain July 9, but did not actively participate in that engagement, being held as a support for the skirmishers. On the 12th, it commenced pursuit of the enemy, and on the 13th six companies, under Col. Andrews, moved with the main column of Gen. McClellan's forces to Huttonsville, while the other four companies, under Lieut. Col. Cantwell, remained at Beverly in charge of 600 rebel prisoners. On the 14th, the six companies moved to the summit of Cheat Mountain, but on the 16th returned to Beverly.

September 7, Companies A, F and K, under Maj. J. H. Godman, had a skirmish with the rebels at Petersburg, Va., and captured a large quantity of provisions, animals and some prisoners, taking them into camp at Pendleton. Lieut. Col. Cantwell, with six companies, moved upon Romney September 24; had a brisk engagement, driving the rebels from that place. In that action the regiment lost thirty-two men. October 25, it joined Gen. Kelly's command, and the next day moved upon Romney, captured it and occupied it until January 7, 1862, when, under Col. John S. Mason (successor to Col. Andrews), it moved to Blue Gap, sixteen miles from Romney, surprised the rebels and drove them from a fortified position, capturing all the camp equipage and two pieces of artillery. January 10, Romney was evacuated, and the regiment transferred to Patterson's Creek, on the North Branch of the Potomac, and thence, February 9, to Pawpaw Tunnel, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

March 9, the regiment arrived at Martinsburg, and on the 11th at Winchester, which place the rebels had evacuated the day previous. Making Winchester its base, detachments were sent out in different directions until

March 23. It then marched and skirmished around until April 27, and then camped five miles from Harrisonburg until May 5. On the 12th, it took up a line of march *via* Luray, Front Royal, Chester Gap, Warrenton and Catlett's Station, for Fredericksburg, Va., arriving on the 22d, to join McDowell's corps. Being ordered back to the valley, *via* Manassas Junction, it reached Front Royal on the 30th, drove the enemy from that place and captured a large quantity of ammunition, supplies and a number of prisoners.

June 7, it reached Luray, and soon afterward, by a forced march, it reached Port Republic, in time to cover the retreat of the national forces. July 1, the regiment arrived at Harrison's Landing, in the Peninsula, where it remained until August 15, being the last to leave Harrison's Landing on its evacuation by the Army of the Potomac. It was then ordered around from place to place throughout eastern and northern Virginia, until December 13, when it engaged in a desperate charge through the streets of Fredericksburg, receiving the first fire of the rebel artillery on the right of the national line. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was very severe; five officers and forty-three enlisted men, out of 115 engaged, were either killed or wounded. The decimated ranks then retired into their old camp near Falmouth, where they had been from October 6 to December 12.

Col. Mason was made Brigadier General for his conduct at Fredericksburg; but the low reduction of the strength of the Fourth Ohio is chargeable to the incompetency of Gen. McDowell, who had marched and countermarched it around so much during the preceding summer and fall. By the 1st of September, it was reduced to only 185 effective men. The regiment then remained in camp until April 28, when it participated in Hooker's remarkable movement on Chancellorsville, resulting, May 3, in the capture of a stand of colors and over one hundred prisoners, among whom were nine commissioned officers. In camp at Falmouth from May 6 to June 14, when it left for Pennsylvania, the rebels invading that State, and the regiment participated in that terrible battle at Gettysburg, being one of three regiments that drove the rebels from Cemetery Hill after they had driven a part of the Eleventh Corps from the field, and had gained possession of two of our batteries. The Fourth lost in this engagement three commissioned officers and thirty-four enlisted men, killed and wounded. The regiment then joined in pursuit of the enemy into Virginia, in which State it marched around from post to post until August 20, when it embarked for New York City to suppress the threatened riots there. In September, it was ordered back to Virginia, where it marched around and around from point to point, having two or three skirmishes with the enemy and losing twenty-eight killed and wounded, until about December 1, when it went into winter quarters near Stevensburg, Va.

February 6, 1863, it started out again on a round of marches, had a skirmish with the enemy near the Rapidan, losing seventeen men, wounded, and returned to camp, where it remained until the latter part of August. It then engaged with Grant's forces until in September, when, the term of enlistment of the main part of the regiment having expired, it was wholly mustered out. Those who re-enlisted as veterans were organized into the Fourth Ohio Battalion. These served as guard around Washington until near the close of the war, when they were mustered out.

The Fourth Ohio Infantry marched 1,975 miles, and traveled by railroad and transport 2,279 miles, making an aggregate of 4,254 miles. Throughout

its career the Fourth maintained its reputation for discipline, efficiency in drill and good conduct on the field of battle.

"JACK CADE."

One of the most successful scouts in the ranks of the Federal army in Western Virginia, in the summer of 1861, was John Cade, of Marion County, a private in Company K, of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Soon after the regiment arrived in that section, he began to develop qualities which attracted the attention first of Col. Andrews, his regimental commander, and finally of McClellan himself. The latter then issued orders that "Jack" should be allowed to pass through the Federal lines, day or night, whenever he wished. He used the privilege to good advantage, several times saving the Union troops from disastrous surprises. As a successful scout did he become so annoying and so well-known to the rebels, that Col. Ashby, rebel, offered $500 for his scalp. Jack, being anxious to see the man who was so anxious to get hold of his top-knot, started out toward Petersburg, then held by the rebels, arriving at the house of a Union farmer by which Ashby was expected soon to pass. He borrowed a suit of clothers, a horse and a scythe, from the farmer and started up the road to meet said Ashby. The latter came in sight, and Jack, with the scythe swung over his shoulder, stopped him and had a protracted conversation with him. Several times during the interview, Jack was tempted to shoot Ashby with his revolver, but he suffered him to depart in peace.

Jack learned, during the conversation, that two companies of Ashby's cavalry would soon pass along a certain road, and he collected a party of Union farmers, ambushed them and killed eleven men and two horses.

When the Fourth Regiment was transferred to Shield's division, and the division transferred to Banks' department, Jack went with it, of course. He soon won the confidence of his new departmental commander, and was again employed in collecting information of the movements of the enemy. The last time he was sent out by Gen. Banks, he was accompanied by Richard Field, also of Marion, and as brave as Jack himself. They were ordered to procure information of the situation of Gen. Ewell's camp. They proceeded to a point on the Masanatten Mountain, whence they could, by the aid of a splendid field-glass belonging to Col. Godman, obtain a full view of the rebel encampment. After making a thorough sketch of it, they started for headquarters, Jack having his papers in his cap, with his handkerchief over them. On their way, they were suddenly surrounded by a number of Mississippi soldiers. The officer in command ordered them to surrender, which they did; but when ordered to advance, Jack stopped, took off his cap, took out the handkerchief, gathering the papers in his hand with it, wiped his face, threw the handkerchief back, deftly retaining the papers in his hand, and, whilst advancing toward the officer, apparently by accident he stubbed his toe, fell down and ran his hand under the leaves and rubbish, leaving the papers there, and thus saving himself and comrade from being shot as spies. They were then taken to Richmond, treated most inhumanly for eight or nine days and finally paroled.

Following are the officers and privates from Marion County in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

Col. James H. Godman.

Company A—Capt. John R. Pritchard.

Company B—Privates. John Heiner, Jacob Schœnlaub.

Company C—Corporal Thomas C. Bell.

J. N. Vaughan

Privates John M. Bell, John T. Munsell, E. Sager.

Company D—First Sergeant J. M. Lee.

Privates William H. Bonham, Joseph Ridgway.

Company E—Private Andrew Beckley.

Company H—Capts. Edwin B. Olmstead, William S. Straub.

Second Lieut. Theodore H. Dickerson.

Sergts. Harry L. Boyd, Charles C. Godman, Charles S. Knapp, George H. May, Newton S. McAbee, George A. Mouser (Orderly), George H. Smallwood, R. I. Strawbridge.

Corporals Jonathan S. Brady, C. H. Carpenter, John W. Dutton, William D. Drown, James S. Elliott, Hiram Fields, Henry C. French, William M. Gurley, Abraham Halstead, Cornelius D. Jones, Thomas C. Likins, Thompson Mount, Henry Saiter.

Privates John Alexander, Joseph Ankney, Corp. Eber S. Baker, William R. Baker, Sergt. Levi Bair, S. E. Ball, Calvin J. Barnett, Paul Blunden, Alonzo Blocksom, Henry L. Boyd, David T. Bruck, William R. Byrns, Robert Carlyle, Solomon Chambers, John F. Chapman, William R. Clements, William H. Cline, J. B. Corbin, Christian Cope, Henry H. Corey, Josh M. V. Corbin, Francis M. Corn, Lewis Crusper, Joseph E. Crow, John Crawford, John Curran, E. J. Daine, William Z. Davis, John H. Dennison, Sanford W. Devore, James Dewey, Livingston Dickinson, Nathan Durfee, John Edgar, A. Elkhart, August Erhardt, A. Farren, John B. French, Joshua A. Francis, John Gebhardt, John M. Giles, John Grimes, Levi Grimes, Alvin Griswold, William P. Hatch, Benjamin Honaker, William S. Hutchinson, John H. Jones, E. J. Johnson, Jasper L. Jones, William H. Johnson, J. M. Kersey, D. H. Kenyon, James M. Kenyon, William Kennedy, Josiah Kelly, John P. Kearfoot, John King, William H. Kline, Matthew S. Knapp, John R. Knapp, Jr., O. S. Knapp, Orrin Lane, Henry Lane, James H. Lawrence, William H. Leathem, Robert Lurkins, P. Lumioe, J. H. Martin, Milton Marsh, James Mannassmith, Matthew McGarry, D. McGlarry, Samuel F. Miller, George W. Orth, William H. Osborn, John Patterson, William H. Patton, Stephen Payne, William Porter, George W. Porter, Frederick Rauch, Benjamin Rainey, John Rhoads, Henry G. Sayler, John A. Sappington, H. Seiter, Valentine Selanders, William T. Selanders, John U. Seymour, Jedediah Sears, Silas Shertzer, William H. Shandollar, John Short, Marquis L. Shoup, J. A. Smallwood, George Snider, Martin Stull, Joel Stroub, Joseph E. Stockwell, Francis M. Stone, Dexter Stockwell, Abijah W. Sweetland, Thomas L. Swanks, George W. Swanks, J. W. Tatman, Charles C. Thompson, William H. Towle, C. Thompson, William Van Brimmer, David Vestal, B. A. Virden, Charles Warner, Andrew J. Ward, James B. Walker, Jonathan Wale, James F. Walker, Jacob Weber, James M. West, Allen Willis, Harvey Wilson, Chancey Windsor, Holden Winslow, Joshua Wartman, J. B. Wolfe, P. Yeo.

Company I—Private N. C. Hilford.

Company K—Capt. George F. Laird.

First Lieuts. William M. Camp (promoted Captain March 1, 1862), Byron Thomas, William Welsh.

Second Lieut. John N. Dunlap.

Sergts. John L. Lloyd, George B. Merchant, Frank R. Saiter, Albert White, Abner Ustick.

Corporals Ansano Benvenuti, William I. Boyd, Solomon D. Epley, Asa P. Freeman, Samuel E. Hain, Jonathan I. Hale, Jacob Kise, Abner Kirby, Reuben Oliver.

Musicians Sturgis H. Cooper (Corporal), Alpheus Schrantz, Jacob A. Yauger.

Privates George Adler, Samson Apt, Joshua Armstrong, Joseph K. Ault, Thomas Bacon, Corp. Isaac F. Bacon, Michael Bekle, David Bell, William Berry, William A. Berry, John Beaver, Daniel D. Booher, Solomon Boyer, Samuel Boyer, Elias Boyer, Jacob Boyer, Abel Brockett, Ferdinand Brenneke, Thomas J. Byers, John C. Carter, William Cayton, Abel Craig, Peter Crowl, Henry H. Cunningham, John Doren, Elam R. Drake, James English, Samuel H. Epley, Christian M. Erline, William H. Farnham, Timothy Fell, Richard T. Fields, Frank M. Filler, James B. Fisher, Charles Foss, Wesley Free, Lewis F. Fullmer, Jacob Goodenberger, Charles A. Gottshall, Theodore C. Gross, Dennis Hall, S. E. Hain, Joel L. Haskins, John Harris, John Hardy, Jr., Joseph M. Harnst, Joseph Hastings, John Heiner, Melvin C. Hoxter, William T. Huggins, Simon Huggins, William T. Hutchinson, James W. Imbody, Thomas Irey, David Joy, John Johnson, Isaac Jones, John J. Kade, Samuel Kise, John Kightlinger, Aaron Kightlinger, Anan Kightlinger, John Knabel, Frank M. Koons, Frederick L. Kupp, Henry Kohler, Robert Lease, John P. Marquis, Hiram Meiley, William McAbee, Thomas McCulloch, William Miller, John T. Mumea, John O'Brien, John Rall, Frederick Reed, William M. Robinson, Henry J. Shook, Joseph Short, Silas E. Smith, George W. Smith, Alfred E. Smith, R. H. Spring, Charles A. Sprague, John O. Studebaker, William H. Strode, John F. Uhler, William H. Warwick, John Wade, Isaac Welchhaus, Lafayette Welchhaus, Wallace W. Wilson, David T. Yager, Philip Yale, Philip Yox.

The company to which the following belonged is not reported: John V. Culp, Josiah Long (Corporal), Luther J. Russell.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

The Twentieth Ohio organized for three months' service in May, 1861, and for three years October 21, under Col. Charles Whittlesey. It served in Kentucky until February, 1862, then moved to Fort Donelson, where it passed through its first battle. In December, it advanced into Mississippi, and February, 1863, joined Grant at Vicksburg, and took part in the engagements at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the Twentieth joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, passed in review at Washington and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865.

Corp. James H. Cratty, John P. Henry, Joel Lloyd, Sergt. Amos C. Mounts, John P. Perry, Josephus Phillips, Joseph Sells, Lyman C. Sherman, Albert Smith, David H. Thomas, John B. Williams. Company F—First Sergt. G. C. Allinger.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was completed early in July, 1861, and was immediately ordered to the Upper Kanawha Valley. It led the advance in the movement of Gen. Rosecrans on Sewell Mountain, and on the retreat was the rear-guard of the army. In January, 1862, the Twenty-sixth was transferred to Kentucky. It was in the winter campaign which resulted in the capture of Nashville; was in the forced march to Shiloh, it and the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment making a detour to the left, to a town about twenty miles, scattering a force that was organizing to attack our train, and, joining the main column next day, was in the advance dur-

ing the siege and was the first regiment to enter Corinth. During the latter part of August, the Twenty-sixth, together with the Seventeenth and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiments, routed Forest's division of cavalry near McMinnville, Tenn. In the battle of Stone River, the Twenty-sixth held its position, notwithstanding all the army on its right was routed, and its line repeatedly charged for hours by heavy columns of the enemy flushed with victory, yet they were every time repulsed with terrible slaughter.

In the advance on Tullahoma and Shelbyville, the regiment took a prominent part, and was again actively engaged at Chickamauga. In the assault upon Mission Ridge, it fully sustained its former reputation, losing on this occasion about one-fourth its number in killed and wounded. The Twenty-sixth re-enlisted in January, 1864, and after the furlough home joined Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. It pursued Hood north; took part in the battle at Nashville, then followed the enemy to the Tennessee River.

After the close of the war, the Twenty-sixth served in Texas until mustered out of the service on the 21st of October, 1865.

Company C—Privates George Bensley, Josiah Concklin, Charles Gillett, Samuel E. Hull, George Miller, William Miller, Andrew Miller, Isaac Miller, Charles L. Martin, Adam Moyer, Albert Taylor, Sidney Windsor.

Company E—Privates W. P. Martin, Mark Norman.

Company F—Privates George R. Hull, Daniel Hull, Joseph M. Hull.

Company ?—Privates Andrew Basinger, Orson Bensley, Alex Corwin, George Graves, G. Houseworth.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized and recruited at Mansfield November 9, 1861. About the middle of December it moved by rail to Cincinnati; thence by steamer to Louisville; thence, under orders, December 26, from Louisville to Bardstown, Ky., where it was brigaded; thence to Danville and Hall's Gap, where it engaged in building corduroy roads to facilitate the conveyance of supplies to Gen. Thomas' forces at Somerset, Ky. It then joined other forces at Mumfordsville, and marched with them to Nashville. A week afterward, it started for Pittsburg Landing, and arrived at the battle-field of Shiloh at 11 A. M., April 7, 1862. The brigade, commanded by Gen. Garfield, moved to the scene of action in double quick time, but the brunt of the battle was over, and only Company A succeeded in getting into action.

It next participated in the movement on and siege of Corinth, and thereafter sent to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Huntsville and Stevenson. Here it erected Fort Harker, in honor of its brave and talented brigade commander. About August 1, the brigade moved with the national forces toward Nashville, and from there pushed on in a race with Bragg's rebel forces to Louisville, Ky. At Mumfordsville, a sharp skirmish was had with the enemy, who was driven out of the place and across Green River. After remaining at Louisville about ten days, the regiment, with the national forces, moved out on the Bardstown Turnpike, to the vicinity of Perryville, and had the mortification of witnessing the battle at that place without the permission to help their hard-pressed comrades. Much feeling existed at the time concerning this battle, and many slanderous stories about Gen. Buell were circulated by the partisans of the General who brought it on. Following the enemy beyond Wild Cat, the retrograde movement of the

national forces commenced. The Sixty-fourth moved, with its brigade, through Stamford, Scottsville, Gallatin, and on to Nashville, and then went into camp three miles out on the Nolinsville Turnpike.

The next important event in the history of this regiment was the battle of Stone River. In this, the Sixty-fourth was in Crittenden's corps and Wood's division, on the left wing. Its first onset was in the evening, when, meeting with overwhelming opposition, it was recalled. It lay on arms over night, and in the morning received orders to double quick to the relief of the right wing, which it executed promptly and held the enemy in check until the national forces were rallied. It then fell back, drawing the rebels, until within reach of a prepared line of nationals, who poured into the exultant rebels a murderous fire, which drove them back to their starting point. The battle closed January 2, 1863, with a loss of seventy-five killed and wounded, out of 300 engaged.

Remaining at Murfreesboro until June 7, 1863, the Sixty-fourth moved with the national army, under Gen. William S. Rosecrans, up to Chattanooga and out to Chickamauga Creek, on the Tullahoma campaign; had a successful skirmish at Lee & Gordon's Mills, and another directly afterward, without loss. On the 19th and 20th, the first two days of the battle of Chickamauga, the Sixty-fourth was closely engaged all the time, losing over a hundred men, killed, wounded and missing. At Chattanooga until November 25, when it participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing few men.

In January, 1864, the subject of re-enlistment coming up, three-fourths of the men expressed a willingness to re-enlist, and they were furloughed home for thirty days.

Returning to the scenes of war, they engaged in the charge on Rocky Face Ridge May 9, in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta; twenty-one were killed and sixty-five wounded—Col. McIlvaine among the killed. At Resaca, June 14, the regiment lost several men. July 20, it was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. All summer the regiment was almost daily under fire. September 3, battle of Jonesboro, with slight loss.

When Atlanta was taken, September, 1864, the Sixty-fourth returned thither, and went into camp for two weeks, and then was dispatched by rail to Chattanooga after Hood Here 400 new recruits were received from Ohio, and the regiment sent out again after Hood, to a point fifty miles south of Chattanooga, but in vain. Returned to Chattanooga, and almost immediately sent by cars to Athens, Ala.; thence it marched to Pulaski, Tenn., and to Spring Hill, where it engaged with the enemy and lost a few men, killed and wounded. Next, at Franklin, Tenn., it lost severely in a fight; next in battles and sorties around Nashville, with slight loss; next, it pursued Hood's scattered and demoralized forces across the Tennessee River, and then went into camp at Huntsville. Then it was two months at Decatur and Athens, then Huntsville again, Strawberry Plains, E. Tenn., Nashville, New Orleans three months, where it lost heavily by sickness; then (September, 1865) at Victoria, Tex., until December 3, when it was mustered out. Was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase.

Company B—Capts. Bryant Grafton, William J. Holden, Alfred A. Reed.

First Lieuts. William A. Dillon, Stephen A. McCollum.

Sergts. George M. Hutchins, William A. Lefever, Andrew Lybold, Augustus Noeltner, Jacob Weist, S. T. Beerbower, Asaph O. Cranmer, William Fields, William Fies, Wilson Fields, George Fisher.

Corps. John Brinker, John Bunker, Wesley Harris, Thomas J. Sprague, Jacob M. Whittle, David J. Wortman, Simon T. Ward.

Privates Noah Alspaugh, Charles Baker, John Baker, Adam Baker, John Baringer, Jacob Baugh, John W. Berry, Joseph E. Berry, Albertus C. Bowen, Ephraim Boham, George E. Boham, Alson Brady, Peter J. Brady, William Brady, Abram C. Brady, James K. Brady, Thomas G. Briggs, Benjamin Burns, William H. Carmine, Riley Clark, Charles N. Clark, Ebenezer Corey, William Colenso, William Cullison, I. C. Davis, Stephen Fell, Matthew F. Fields, Joseph Fields, William F. Fields, Henry W. Fields, Christopher Fies, John R. Frame, Charles Fulton, Richard L. Harris, John Herring, Andrew J. Hill, Fer. P. Hiltibiddle, William C. Hopkins, Noah L. Huggins, James M. Hudder, Alex P. Irmer, Newton M. Johnson, Andrew A. Johnson, Reuben Keran, James B. W. Keran, John B. King, James Klinefelter, John B. Lewis, James W. Maddux, Wilmot E. Mack, Thomas M. Maynes, George Messenger, Everett Messenger, Jules Monnett, George R. Moore, Nelson Myers, George W. Nichels, Leonidas H. Oldfield, Henry Partridge, Charles Partridge, S. W. Parcell, Joseph Richmond, Charles Rowe, Samuel Seacord, Samuel Shavers, John Smith, George Snyder, Charles Spring, W. S. Stafford, Jesse Stafford, Marcus B. Sylvester, Milton Thomas, William Thew, Josiah S. Turner, Jacob Walker, John Warwick, Thomas B. Ward, Franklin Weirich, William Witzel, Conrad Wickizer, Casper Zimmer.

Company C—Privates George O. Bensley, J. M. Smith.

Company D—Capt. Thomas E. Tillotson.

First Lieuts. Frank H. Killinger, Andrew Lybold.

Sergts. Hugh W. Bratton, Andrew S. Culp, Alonzo W. Hancock (First Sergt.), Alfred A. Reed (First Sergt.), Joseph Rhoads (Orderly Sergt.), H. H. Sharp, Samuel E. Smith, Andrew J. Thomasson, James M. Thomas, Charles R. Thomas, William P. Wilkins.

Corps. William F. Stanard, W. H. Adlesperger, James M. Morrow, John W. Palmer, M. H. Rhoads, J. M. Rhoads.

Drummer, D. C. Stafford.

Privates John F. Adlesperger, Francis Alty, James Anderson, Jacob Arni, Aaron Bauchmann, Samuel R. Boxwell, William Borr, Henry C. Bratton, Daniel Bricker, David Bratton, Luther M. Brown, Nahum W. Brent, Noah Christman, Ami Cluff, Jerome V. Conover, John M. Cook, John Detrick, Simeon Decker, Robert W. Dick, Andrew Drake, Jeremiah Ellison, John English, Philip Fatchler, Christian Farber, Jasper Gooding, Orange B. Halstead, Samuel Harberson, Joseph R. Henderson, T. S. Henderson, James R. Henderson, Peter M. Hershler, Samuel S. Howdyshell, Jacob Holtz, Henry R. Hull, William Ingram, William Johnson, William Kersey, Barzillah King, Simeon Landon, Darius Landon, John Like, John Mattix, David Messenger, Thomas Miller, Thompson C. Mount, William T. Payne, Alfred Palmer, Daniel H. Palinger, James Pryce, William Renzenberger, Martin Roop, Thomas F. Robinson, William H. Robinson, William C. Roe, John Roberts, James W. Sexton, Newton A. Short, Jacob S. Sheal, John Snyder, William Thomas, A. J. Thomasson, Leroy Tyler, W. C. Weaver, Emanuel Wentz, S. M. Wittred, William Wittred, Jacob Wilt

Other companies:

E—Joseph B. Curtis.

F—First Lieut. David E. Barrett.

G—Allen T. Mutchler.

H—J. S. Brownlee, Joseph Clark, B. R. Clark, John A. Irwin.

I—John Harmon, J. J. Smith, Frederick Winch, James Wolf.

K—First Lieut. Bradford R. Durfee.
?—Eber D. Baker, F. Southwick.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Sixty-sixth Ohio was organized at Camp McArthur, Urbana, Ohio, October 1, 1861, under Col. Charles Candy, and on the 17th of January, 1862, moved to West Virginia and reported to Gen. Lander, at New Creek, where the first field camp was made. Gen. Shields soon succeeded Gen. Lander, and the Sixty-sixth for a few weeks was stationed as provost guard at Martinsburg, Winchester and Strasburg; then crossed the Blue Ridge to Fredericksburg, where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, under Gen. E. B. Tyler.

Orders were soon received to counter-march for the relief of Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, and for the protection of Washington, then threatened by Stonewall Jackson.

In the battle of Port Republic, June 9, the regiment took an active and prominent part in defending a battery of seven guns. The enemy had possession of these guns at three different times, and as many times were compelled to abandon them by the regiment. After fighting for five hours against overwhelming numbers, Gen. Tyler withdrew his command. The regiment lost on this occasion 196 of the 400 men engaged. In July, the Sixty-sixth, with its brigade, joined Gen. Pope, at Sperryville, and was assigned to the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps.

The Second Division, under command of Gen. Banks, opened the battle at Cedar Mountain, and in the desperate struggle which ensued the regiment lost eighty-seven killed and wounded of the 200 men in arms. Its battle-flag had one shell and nineteen bullet-holes made through it, and one Sergeant and five Corporals were shot down in succession while carrying it. The regiment was again actively engaged at Antietam on the 17th and 18th of September.

On the 27th of December, 1862, Gen. Stewart, with 2,000 rebel cavalry, made an attack on Dumfries, a small town garrisoned by the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments—about 700 troops in all. After fighting fiercely for several hours, the enemy was forced to retreat.

In the engagement at Chancellorsville, the regiment held a position in front of Gen. Hooker's headquarters, and again its bravery was exemplified. After participating in the battle of Gettysburg, the Sixty-sixth pursued Lee to the Rappahannock; and in August, 1863, proceeded to New York to enforce the draft. In September, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland near Chattanooga, and in November took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. On the 15th of December, the regiment re-enlisted, and at the end of veteran furlough returned to Bridgeport, Ala., where it lay in camp about three months. In May, 1864, it moved with the First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps, on the Atlanta campaign. At Rocky Face Ridge, the Twentieth Corps was repulsed with great loss. At Resaca the Sixty-sixth was actively engaged, but with slight loss. On the 25th, it took part in the engagement near Pumpkin Vine Creek, and for eight days kept up a continuous musketry with the enemy. On the 15th of June, the regiment led the advance on Pine Mountain, and in the battles of Kenesaw, Marietta and Peach Tree Creek fought with conspicuous gallantry. After the capture of Atlanta, the Sixty-sixth remained on duty in that city until Sherman started on his " march to the sea." From Savannah it moved northward through

the Carolinas and on to Washington, passing over the old battle-field of Chancellorsville, thus, making the entire circuit of the Southern States.

The regiment was finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1865, after serving in twelve States, marching over 11,000 miles and participating in nineteen battles, with a loss of 112 killed and about 350 wounded.

Company K—Capt. J. H. Van Derman.

First Lieuts. Watson N. Clark, James Jacoby.

Sergts. Yelverton P. Barry, Daniel Bower, James H. Corbin, Alva Rhoads, William Stokes.

Corps. Robert W. Boyd, John Hoyt, William F. Justice, David Justice, Eaton T. Martin, Adam Mitchell, Benjamin Peak.

Musician, Thomas Crawford.

Joseph Alexander, William Anderson, Charles Bekin, Solomon Bailey, Solomon Beekman, J. D. Bishop, Samuel Bower, John Book, Silas Crawford, George W. Crawford, Alexander Dorn, Charles W. French, Daniel W. Gibbs, Horace Green, Samuel Hatch, Isaiah Mattix, Robert E. Meeker, Daniel Miller, James F. Newhouse, Charles T. Norris, Almond Partridge, Philip Phillipi, William Powell, Joseph Rhoads, Henry Secrist, James T. Shafer, John Short, Francis E. Shaw, Newton Smith, Elias G. Stockman, Benjamin F. Stokes, H. P. Sweetland, Mark Sweet, James E. Taylor, Edward Tedlebaugh, John Van Brimmer, Isaac Williams.

Other companies:

C—John Drollsbaugh, James W. Redding, William S. Stone.

E—Thomas Griffiths.

H—Michael Click.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized September 31, 1861, under Col. James Cantwell, and, in January, 1862, moved into West Virginia and encamped near the village of Fetterman. March 16, it was assigned to Gen. Schenck's command, and, after exploring the Lost River region in search of Harness, the noted guerrilla, moved to the relief of Gen. Milroy, then threatened by Stonewall Jackson at McDowell, and participated in the assault on Bull Pasture Mountain and the retreat to Franklin. May 25, Schenck's brigade left Franklin with the army under Fremont, following the rebels through Strasburg on to Cross Keys, and was present at the battle at that place on the 8th of June, though not actively engaged. It followed Jackson to the Shenandoah, and then returned through New Market, Mount Jackson and Strasburg to Middletown, where Gen. Sigel took command of the army.

In the organization of the Army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope, the Eighty-second was assigned to an independent brigade, under Milroy, of the First Corps, Sigel's command. In August, it was again engaged with Jackson at Cedar Mountain. A few days later, the two armies met on the opposite banks of the Rappahannock River, and for more than a week kept up an incessant skirmishing, the enemy making many attempts to gain Waterloo Bridge, which was defended by Milroy's brigade. Then followed the second Bull Run battle, in which the regiment fought with conspicuous gallantry, losing heavily. In this engagement Col. Cantwell was killed, and Col. James S. Robinson assumed command. September 3, the First Corps proceeded to Fairfax Court House, and the Eighty-second was attached to Gen. Sigel's headquarters. While here, Sigel's corps was denominated the Eleventh, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It par-

ticipated in the advance on Fredericksburg, and in December went into winter quarters at Stafford Court House. Gen. Howard succeeded Gen. Sigel in command of the Eleventh Corps, and the Eighty-second having been relieved from duty at headquarters, reported to Gen. Schurz, its division commander, and by him was designated as a battalion of sharp-shooters for the division, subject to his personal direction. In the movement upon Chancellorsville, May 2, the Eighty-second performed good service; and from this time until the 7th was engaged in the trenches or on the picket line. When the army fell back, the regiment returned to Stafford, and remained quietly in its old camp until the 10th of June. Then, having been assigned to the Second Brigade of the Third Division, it moved on the Gettysburg campaign, and so severe was its loss in this sanguinary battle that only ninety-two of the 258 men who went into the action remained to guard its colors.

The Eleventh Corps followed in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Warrenton Junction. At Hagerstown, the Eighty-second had been assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division, and when the Third Division was ordered to guard the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, it was placed at Catlett's Station, where it performed guard and patrol duty until September. On the 25th, the regiment, with the Eleventh Corps, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battle of Wauhatchie October 28, and in the assaults upon Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It followed in pursuit of Bragg, then marched to the relief of Knoxville, but when within a few miles of that city information was received that the siege had been raised, and the troops returned to their old encampment in Lookout Valley. January 1, 1864, the Eighty-second re-enlisted for another three years' service; on the 10th, started to Ohio, on veteran furlough; February 23, re-assembled at Columbus, Ohio, with 200 recruits, and March 3, joined its brigade at Bridgeport, Ala. Here the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, forming the Twentieth, and the Eighty-second was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division of this corps. April 30, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta campaign, moving toward Resaca. May 14, it assisted the Fourth Corps in repulsing an attack by the rebels on the Dalton road. At Dallas, the regiment took an active part, holding the center of the line. The entire brigade was exposed to a heavy fire; by sunset almost every cartridge was gone, and it was only by searching the cartridge-boxes of the dead and wounded that a straggling fire was kept up until night, when the brigade was relieved. On the 28th, it escorted a supply train for ammunition to Kingston and back, and on the 6th of June went into position near Pine Knob, where it remained until the 15th.

It was not actively engaged at Kenesaw, except in skirmishing. July 20, it crossed Peach Tree Creek, and found the rebels in the woods about four miles from Atlanta. The regiment lost in this affair seventy-five killed and wounded. During the siege of Atlanta, the Eighty-second occupied an important but exposed position. On one occasion, the regimental colors were carried away and torn to shreds by a cannon ball. August 20, it was removed to the Chattahoochie, and Gen. Slocum assumed command of the corps. September 2, the national forces took possession of Atlanta, and the regiment went into camp in the suburbs. November 15, it moved with Sherman's army to the sea. From Savannah, it marched through the Carolinas. The regiment took a prominent part in the engagement at Aversyboro, losing two officers and eight men wounded, and was again

actively engaged in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, in which it lost two officers and nine men wounded and fourteen men missing. From Bentonville it moved to Goldsboro, and on the 9th of April was consolidated with the Sixty-first Ohio, the new organization being denominated the Eighty-second. After the surrender of Johnston, at Raleigh, the regiment marched to Washington, and having participated in the grand review on the 24th of May, went into camp near Fort Lincoln.

On the 15th of June, it moved to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 25th of July, then proceeding to Columbus, Ohio, it was discharged July 29, 1865.

Company A—Capt. William E. Scofield.

Peter Anderson, William Cavanaugh, Pat Cavanaugh, James English, Pat Fahey, Cornelius Faulkner, Tim Fell, Joseph Gardner, Thomas Hogan, Pat Hogan, Daniel Horn, Pat Keating, Tim Kelly, Joseph u. Johnson, Thomas Leakey, Lyman Stanley, James Withrow, John Woodr ff.

Company D—Capts. James Cricket, John S. Rieg.

First Lieut. Samuel H. Berry.

Second Lieuts. Thomas J. Abrell, killed May 3, 1863; Charles William Dieboldt, killed May 10, 1863, at Franklin, W. Va.; Henry Jacoby, killed at Gettysburg, Penn.

Sergts. David Cricket, Chris W. Dennig, Henry Hulster, Henry Seas, Charles F. Shadel, A. Gable.

Corps. Nelson C. Ashwell, Michael Baltzle, Milo D. Carpenter, George Dietsch, Christian Haller, Thad C. Kennedy, Andrew Leffler, Michael Leffler. E. W. H. Thomas, Daniel Zachman.

Privates John Albright, Henry Albright, Michael Albright, Andrew Ault, John M. Augenstein, G. W. Ault, Jacob Barthel, Julius C. Baker, John L. Beckley, James H. Bell, Henry Bolander, John Bower, Jackson Bolander, Henry Bristol, Richard Brollier, Jacob Burkhart, S. G. Burnside, George Cates, Guy Chesser, William B. Clark, Michael Collins, Samuel Creglow, William Cupp, Lemont Cupp, John Dietz, Frederick Dietz, Samuel Dickerson, Sol Dunkelberger, Frederick Felger, Joel Fiant, Jacob Fisher, D. C. Foos, William Folk, Frederick Geckle, John Geiger, David Gilbert, George Gloumer, Joseph Grumley, John Haberman, Philip Helwig, George W. Hess, Peter Helwig, John Hickat, Michael Hill, Ephraim Hutchinson, Christ Hutmacher, Martin Jacobs, David E. Jones, Edward Justice, Harrison Jump, Christopher Kensler, Christian Kinzler, Matthias Klee, Jacob D. Kocher, Jacob Kramer, Christian Leffler, Jacob Leffler, Jacob T. Leverton, Martin Leffler, John Likins, George Lutz, William Mack, Rolander May, J. L. McCafferty, Peter McGowan, William Munson, Charles C. Myers, Isaac Myers, C. G. Myers, John O'Bryan, Levi Owen, William Pain, Elisha W. Patton, James F. Quay, Cyrus Reed, Alfred Redd, Frederick Ropp, Lewis F. Ropp, Elkin J. Rudacill, Christian Shanlaub, John Sherlock, Adam Shrock, William Smith, Daniel Snider, John G. Schneider, Christian Solce, John Squires, Henry Straub, John Stafford, Joseph Stockwell, Willard Stockwell, Guyer Sutton, Godfrey Suttermeister, George W. Truitt, William F. Thomas, James A. Tunis, Frederick Ullmer, Isaac Uncapher, John Van Buskirk, William F. Waters, George Watson, John Whan, Allen Willis, George Wiswesser, John Wiser, F. X. Zachman, Michael Zachman, Solomon Zachman.

Company I—Capts. Cyrus Herrick, George H. Purdy, killed at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.

First Lieut. William Ballantine, killed in action.

Second Lieuts. Hyman M. Howard, H. M. Litzenberg, killed at Bull Run August 29, 1862.

Sergts. Loe D. Anderson, Wilson F. Cellar, Ralph Davenport, William A. Gray, Nicholas Rader, Charles J. Slough.

Corps. Isaac Bowersmith, Thomas E. Halley, Isaiah Jones, William A. McDonald, James H. Springer, Charles Yancy.

Musician, Joseph Gilles.

Privates, William Alldaffer, James J. Alexander, George B. Alexander, Isaac M. Anderson, Isaac W. Anderson, J. P. Ashbrook, Jacob Ayres, Zachariah Barlow, Robert Billingsley, Isaac Browmiller, Samuel S. Brown, Abraham Burgner, Albert Carr, L. W. Carpenter, Joseph Chadwick, Jacob Clark, D. H. Cunningham, William Driskill, George W. Drumm, Jacob Ebersolt, Jacob Eddleblute, Lewis Eddleblute, George Fawn, Ark Freshwater, Otis Friend, James Gilliland, John Goare, John Gregg, John Griffin, Sylvester Grover, George W. Henry, John T. Hord, John Holloway, Joseph Houck, Harvey Humphrey, Josiah Hurd, William Jolliff, Hamilton Johnson, James H. Jordan, John Jones, Perc. F. Kauffman, Samuel L. Kelly, Henry C. Kelly, John Lake, George Lane, Washington Lacey, Abel Lindsley, William H. Masker, Fletcher D. Marvin, Benjamin W. Masker, Albert H. Merrill, Robert McCullough, William McNeal, William Moore, Elisha Morrison, James Moynahan, David W. Oviatt, A. P. Peters, Amos E. Plunkett, Alonzo Pope, Robert Pope, Joseph Rader, John Race, John N. Reed, Levi Rhodes, William Rhodes, John T. Roche, Artemas Russell, James S. Scoville, Sidney Skinner, Eli Sloop, Jesse Stanley, Abraham Swartz, Joseph Swartz, Dennis Twoomey, Cadmus Walker, William M. Wallace, Thomas A. Wattermire, Jonas P. Weaver, Henry Welchhans, Christian Weiser, James P. Welsh, John Wilson, William C. Winters, W. F. Williams, Samuel H. Wooden, Nathan Youell.

Other companies:

B—John Stoddard.

C—Fred Dutt.

G—William Bain and M. G. Miller, Sergeants; William T. Locker, Corporal; S. S. Hoover, Oliver P. Church.

H—J. W. Bosley, David Click, Michael Click, Joseph Klinefelter, James Maxwell, J. C. Porter, L. H. Porter, Wash G. Sutton, William Warner, Jacob Warner.

K—Adam Shrock.

Company not reported—J. N. Rogers, Drummer; Edward McLean, Abraham H. Kepler, Nelson Bradshaw, Edward Blow, William H. Rogers, Henry Seiter, Jacob Seiter.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised in the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marion, Union, Delaware, Knox, Morrow and Logan; and, embracing representatives from various avocations of life, embodied as noble and intelligent a body of men as were mustered into the service of their country.

The regiment was organized at Camp Delaware August 29, 1862, numbering 1,014 men, rank and file. Its principal officers had seen service, and were well qualified for their respective positions. The field officers were Joseph W. Vance, Colonel, of Mount Vernon; A. H. Brown, Lieutenant Colonel, of Marion; Charles H. McElroy, Major, of Delaware; D. W. Henderson, Surgeon, of Marysville.

September 1, 1862, the regiment left Camp Delaware, by way of Columbus, for Cincinnati; September 8, went into camp three miles back of Newport, Ky., and occupied the advance on that part of our line during the threatened attack of Kirby Smith upon Covington, Newport and Cincinnati.

October 8, the regiment, in the brigade of Gen. Burbridge, A. J. Smith commanding the division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, marched to Falmouth, thence to Cynthiana, Paris, Lexington and Nicholasville. At the latter place, they remained in camp two or three weeks; thence marched to Louisville, where they remained in the mud on the Ohio River for a few days; then embarked for Memphis, Tenn., on the 19th of November, where they were encamped about a month. While there they were reviewed by Gen. Sherman, and ordered to embark on the steamer Hiawatha and proceed down the river with the forces under his command, the objective point being Vicksburg, Miss. The men were blissfully ignorant of the severe service awaiting them, but were soon brought to a realization of circumstances that every participant must look back to with horror. The whole regiment and its outfit of wagons, teams, etc., together with the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, with its guns, horses and mules were packed on this small craft. Nearly every member of the battery was sick with the measles. The horses and mules were placed on deck, their heads tied on either side, forming between them a narrow aisle. Only partial rations of hard bread and roasted coffee could be had, the only resort being flour and green coffee, which required cooking and roasting. It may have been a necessity, but certainly it was a bitter fatality. The only facility for cooking was a small stove on the after deck, to reach which it was necessary to run the gantlet of two hundred pairs of treacherous heels and the filth of such a stable. First, the coffee and the meat were cooked and eaten with hard bread, but the supply of the latter was soon exhausted, and the men were forced to mix flour with water and bake it on the same stove. With the best effort possible, it was often 2 o'clock before all had their breakfast with the half-cooked material. As if this were not all that flesh and blood could endure, cold rain continually drenched all who were not under cover, and for want of room many were forced to remain on the hurricane deck, famished with hunger and tortured with sleeplessness. All day and all night the little stove was occupied by men preparing the unhealthy rations, that, while they saved from immediate starvation, were not slow, in connection with other causes, in developing diseases that were equally fatal to those who were exposed and those who were packed close in the ill-ventilated and over-crowded apartments. Everywhere were sunken eyes, thin cheeks and tottering steps. Surgeon Henderson, with his assistants, labored incessantly to check disease and relieve the sufferings of the men, but typhoid, measles and erysipelas were masters, everything seemingly rendering them aid. Death did a frightful work.

On its way, the regiment disembarked at Milliken's Bend on the 20th, and made a forced march to Dallas Station, La., on the Vicksburg, S. & T. Railroad, a distance of twenty-eight miles, over a narrow road cut through a dense cypress forest, over stretches of corduroy and thick intervening mud of the low marshes, burning depots and warehouses, destroying a large amount of railroad property, tearing up the track for miles, returning the following day in a pelting storm of cold rain, having marched fifty-six miles in less than forty hours. After privations on the boat, this work was terribly painful and disastrous. The regiment was taken on down

the river to the Yazoo (the River of Death), and up that river to Johnson's Landing; there disembarked and marched to Chickasaw Bluffs and participated in the first attack on Vicksburg, where the Union forces were defeated. Then proceeding to Arkansas Post, they took an active part in the assault upon the works, capturing 7,000 prisoners, losing ten killed and twenty-six wounded. After this engagement, it at once accompanied the army under Grant in the flank movement to the rear of Vicksburg and took part in the siege until the surrender July 4, 1863. Then it marched on to Jackson, taking part in the siege until its evacuation on the 17th of July, thence back to Vicksburg and from there by steamer to Carrollton, La. From that point it made several expeditions and scouts. It was next engaged in what was called the Teche campaign, and participated in the battle of Grand Coteau, November 3. This was a desperate fight against overwhelming numbers, the regiment losing 110 men, killed, wounded and missing.

In December, the regiment was ordered to Texas, where it operated against Dick Taylor's forces until March, 1864, then returning to Brashear City, La., entered upon the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks. April 8, was engaged in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, losing fifty-six men, killed, wounded and missing; among the former were the gallant Col. Vance and Capt. Coulter; among the latter was Capt. Evans, who returned to his command after an absence of ten months in rebel prisons. Then followed the engagements of Peach Orchard Grove, Pleasant Hill and Cane River.

August 1, the regiment embarked for Dauphin Island, in the rear of Fort Gaines, and were the first troops to land in rear of that fort, and participated in the siege till the surrender of the fort on the 8th, with 1,000 prisoners. September 1, it returned to Louisiana, and in November proceeded to the mouth of White River, in Arkansas. The regiment was so reduced in numbers by continued losses, that a consolidation became necessary, and was effected by special order November 18. At the request of the officers, and as a special honor to the regiment, it was not united with any other organization, but was consolidated into four companies, receiving one company from the Forty-second Ohio, whose term of service had not expired with that of their regiment, making a battalion of five companies, called the Ninety-sixth Battalion, Lieut. Col. A. H. Brown commanding. Company B of Knox, E of Marion and K of Union were consolidated, making Company C, commanded by Capt. Evans. The battalion continued to operate in Arkansas until February, 1865, whence it removed to the rear of Fort Spanish, the key of Mobile, Ala., participating in the siege of that fort, which resulted in its capture on the 8th of April. A few minutes after the surrender, the regiment was marching to the assistance of Gen. Steele, who had for some days been investing Fort Blakely, fifteen miles north of Spanish Fort. Upon the arrival of Gen. Granger's corps on the field, Gen. Steele's troop stormed the fort, capturing 5,000 prisoners. This is said to be the last battle of the war. After the surrender of Mobile the battalion joined an expedition to Nannahubbah Bluff, on the Tombigbee River, and also McIntosh Bluffs.

The last volley fired by the Ninety-sixth was on April 12, at Whistler Station, seven miles above Mobile, in a lively skirmish with Dick Taylor's retreating forces. The regiment returned to Mobile on the 9th of May, where it remained until mustered out July 7, 1865, excepting forty men, whose term of service had not expired, and who were transferred to the

Seventy-seventh Battalion, Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and served as a detachment in that battalion until March, 1866.

The Ninety-sixth, from the time of entering the field to the close of the war, was on continuously active and most of the time hard service. It embarked at Mobile for Camp Chase, by way of New Orleans, arriving at Columbus the 29th day of July, where they were paid off and disbanded, at which time they numbered 427 men, including one company from the Forty-second Ohio. The regiment marched 1,683 miles, and was transported by boat 7,686 miles, by railroad 517 miles, making a total of 9,886 miles.

Lieut. Col. A. H. Brown.

Company D—Capts. J. M. Godman, resigned November 8, 1864; J. D. Williams, resigned March 4, 1864.

Sergt. R. F. Bartlett.

Corp. Thomas F. Zuck.

Privates J. Baltzle, G. W. Blanchard, George Blow, Charles Boynton, G. Brown, J. C. Campbell, Nathan Clark, J. Hinaman, George Jones, G. H. Jones, Edmund Keller, C. H. Kindle, J. Logsdon, Daniel May, C. R. Miles, W. H. F. Parker, A. Pike, W. Roberts, Madison Shields, Henry J. Smith, C. A. Virden.

Company E—Capt. Samuel Coulter, died of wounds April 8, 1864.

First Lieuts. Val. Lapham, promoted Captain; Minard J. Lefever, resigned July 24, 1863.

Second Lieuts. James De Wolf, Simon Glessman, Henry T. Van Fleet, resigned February 4, 1863.

Sergts. Thomas Carter, William M. Coulter, Benjamin Little, B. W. Martin, Josiah V. Stevenson, William R. Whitmarsh.

Corps. Collins Blakely, T. D. Bowen, John W Fribley, Henry Gilden, A. J. Knapp, J. W. Knapp, Samuel Terpany, John J. Ulsh.

Musician Philip Plummer.

Privates Joseph C. Arnold, Charles Baldwin, William H. Ballentine, Nathan Betts, James Bratton, M. H. Burt, John F. Burt, J. G. Burt, J. H. Bunker, Benjamin Camm, John Chambers, Nathan Corwin, Marion F. Corn, W. Z. Davis, John Dickason, Wesley Dickason, S. Dickason, Henry Gowdy, Samuel R. Dumble, P. B. Eatherton, Charles W. Fields, David Follett, James H. Foster, William Garvin, Charles Gochenour, Henry Glenn, Henry S. Goodrich, G. M. Hefflebower, William K. Huff, David J. Humphrey, Michael Huffman, Israel Irey, H. H. Irey, Leander Irey, Edward Jeffrey, Matthew Jenkins, S. L. Johnson, John A. Kelly, Charles W. Kemper, Albert C. King, Daniel Kibler, George W. Knowles, John Love, William McMurray, Robert McWilliams, Richard T. Mills, Andrew J. Monroe, Levi Nickson, Alvin N. Nortrup, Anderson Oliver, Henry H. Payne, George L. Phelps, Asa Queen, Benjamin Rhoads, Isaac J. Riley, Jonathan Rogers, Francis M. Scribner, W. G. Shute, Henry J. Shepher, Charles Showers, Stokes Smith, Peter Snyder, Henry Sowers, William W. Squibb, George W. Squibb, Joseph Sult, Ralph F. Sykes, W. H. Tucker, Ira Tucker, Henry Van Buskirk, Josiah Voorhies, James Walter, James A. Watson, John Wade, James M. West, Isaac Wilson, Clark M. Wilson, Benjamin J. Williams, Chris B. Wilkins, J. G. Wortman.

Other companies:

A—J. H. Knode, Sergeant; E. I. Thompson.

B—Francis M. Corn.

C—Cyrus W. Devore, Amos Gochenour, Silas E. Idleman, John W. Myers, Caleb Underwood, Cyrus W. Wyatt.

F—Levi Sigfried, First Lieutenant; Ford Keeler.
?—Samuel Fink.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in the early fall of 1862, under Col. William P. Reed. Company B was mostly from this county; more were from Union than from any other one county. Capt. Lawrence was the ranking line officer. The regiment went to Covington, Ky., where it was armed with a lot of condemned Austrian rifles, absolutely worthless. Its first engagement was at Perryville, October 8. The regiment was rushed into hard service without any drill or preparation, and some of its toughest men succumbed. At Campbellsville, December 31, 1862, the hospital was captured by the enemy, and some of the prisoners were paroled. February 1, 1863, the regiment moved into Tennessee; in the summer it occupied Shelbyville a few weeks; then Fayetteville, and September 20 engaged in the victorious battle of Chickamauga, being the last regiment to leave the field; loss, eleven officers and eighty-seven men. Then it shared in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge.

May 2, 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-first started out in the Atlanta campaign, and after performing various duties it aided materially in the capture of Rome, Ga., being the first Federal regiment to enter the city. During this month it was constantly in front, losing men almost every day. It engaged at Kenesaw Mountain, losing severely. On the evening of the 26th, Col. Durbin Ward relieved the regiment from its perilous position, naming the place the "Valley of Hell." The next day the regiment lost 164 men, killed and wounded, but it succeeded in securing possession of the national dead and wounded.

During the summer, the One Hundred and Twenty-first did a great deal of fighting at various points, as well as tedious marching, and suffered severely. It drove the enemy from Jonesboro, which ended the Atlanta campaign. In September, it drove Forrest's rebel cavalry across the Tennessee River into Alabama; then joined in a chase after Hood's army; then, joining Sherman's army at Rome, Ga., marched with it to the sea. On its return northward through the Carolinas, it was engaged at Bentonville, where it lost twenty-six men. Camped near Goldsboro ten days, until April 10, 1865, and a day or two afterward, at Raleigh, received news of Lee's surrender. After taking part in the grand review at Washington, it was paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 12.

Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Banning.

Quartermaster E. Peters.

Company B—Capt. Wilson P. Martin.

Sergts. William B. Patten Lewis M. Phillips, Theodore C. Gross, Samuel S. Walter.

Corps. G. J. Counterman, J. R. Cratty, Henry N. Mounts, C. L. Patten, John H. Boyd, Jonathan L. May.

Aaron Allen, Samuel Berry, Peter Boger, John Brocklesby, Jesse Brinker, John G. Burback, M. L. Carpenter, John Canouse, Benjamin B. Clark, W. Z. Corbin, John Cooper, Riley Concklin, William H. Concklin, William Concklin, Samuel Concklin, George W. Cummins, J. J. Davis, Anthony F. Davis, Thomas Dickerson, Alex P. Doren, John Dugan, William Eversole, William M. Green, Frederick Kline, H. A. Landon, Choice Maynard, Matthew H. Mounts, Henry M. Mounts, John Myers, William Nicewander, Asa Leroy Patten, John M. Phillips, William H. Rathell, John A.

Robinson, William C. Rapp, Joseph Sanford, Peter Shultz, George W. Shultz, Samuel Siples, John W. Statler, Peter B. Strine, William Sutley, J. H. Treese, Charles Van Houten, Uriah H. Welch, Miles Warrington.

Company E—Capt. Charles Van Houten.

Sergts. Jephtha Martin, George W. Williams.

Corps. Leonard Little, Leroy S. Martin, John Gearhard.

Privates Henry Counterman, Jesse M. Dean, Peter Harris, Jeremiah Jones, Amos Kersey, William Piper, Edward Witheral, John W. Witheral, Ezra G. Bartram, Thurston Brown, William H. Kip, Lafayette Smith, David P. Watkins, Eph H. Watkins.

Other companies:

A—O. W. Weeks.

C—Garrettson Dulin.

D—D. H. Clifton, Quartermaster Sergeant; George Graves, Wesley Rowe.

?—John Camm, Elisha J. Bonham, George Snyder.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment, organized for 100 days' service, arrived at Camp Chase, Columbus, on the morning of the 12th of May, 1864, and on the evening of the 13th it was mustered, uniformed, equipped and on board the cars *en route* for Washington City. On the 20th of May, the regiment was placed on garrison duty in Forts Ellsworth, Williams and North, a part of the defenses of Washington, south of the Potomac, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, De Russy's division. It remained on garrison duty during its term of service, which expired August 20. It was mustered out August 20, 1864, having lost from disease two officers and twenty-three men. Company B was from Marion County.

Company B—Capts. James B. Brown, John C. Johnston.

First Lieuts. Samuel D. Bates, Simon E. DeWolfe.

Second Lieut. J. C. Emery.

Sergts. John Cook, Quartermaster Sergeant; Samuel Beerbower, J. R. Harshberger, John Hood, H. S. Lucas, C. F. Seffner, Ralph Spring, Ira Uhler.

Corps. Joseph J. Boyd, Samuel R. Dumble, Lewis Gunn, Thornton D. Ingle, H. Morgenthaler.

Privates Charles Anselman, John H. Ashbaugh, Henry Bain, Allen D. Baker, S. D. Bates, John Baringer, Peter Barker, Harrison G. Beemer, Stephen R. Beerbower, Charles P. Bishop, William E. Bowen, John Bratton, William H. Brown, Silas Burt, Noah Burley, David A. Carter, Lyman Church, James Clark, Ebenezer Corey, George W. Cone, George Concklin, Wesley Coffey, Albert B. Cooper, Thomas S. Cummin, Jacob Cummings, James Culbertson, John Dunlap, Daniel Eastwood, William B. Fisher, Christian Gruber, John J. Gruber, Chris Habermann, George Hamilton, Edgar Hawkins, William P. Hisey, Samuel Hoover, Abram B. Johns, Byron Knable, Otho Knable, Ed Knapp, Elder D. Lindsay, Melvin Lincoln, Albright Mack, Isaac A. Merchant, W. Scott Merrill, James Meek, John McClung, William McNeal, Hiram Miley, John Moore, Thomas Munday, Frederick Myers, Charles F. Myers, Theodore Oakley, Wilson Peters, Thomas Pierson, Joseph W. Ray, James P. Repp, David A. Scott, Chris Seiter, David Seas, Van C. Search, Riley Sears, Thad S. Selanders, Barnhart Shade, Henry Schaffner, Onesimus Shearer, Simon Siples, Reuben J. Smith, William S. Smith, Robert W. Smith, Daniel Snider, Ezekiel South-

wick, Norman Spaulding, John D. Stokes, A. St. John, Noble R. Tavenner, James Throckmorton, William G. Turner, Clark Turney, Benjamin E. Underwood, James F. Valentine, Thomas H. Warner, Sanford Wilson, Jesse F. Williams, Jay Williams, George Woolford.

Other companies:

A—Chandler R. Smith, Sergeant; Thomas R. McKinley, Corporal; James Auld, George Hill, William Kinnaman, John Leathen, John Matthews.

E—George B. Durfee.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was organized May 11, 1864, under Col. Samuel H. Hunt. It reported to Gen. Morris at Fort McHenry. A portion of the regiment was in the engagement at Monocacy Junction, and suffered severely. In July, it moved toward the Shenandoah Valley, and on the 13th of August was attacked by the enemy while guarding a train at Berryville, Va. It mustered out August 31, 1864.

Company G—Sergt. D. J. Bower.

D. E. Crabb, George Deal, Daniel Hickman, William Hickman, Elijah Kennedy, Robert Lindsay, E. H. Rubins, J. S. Rubins, Richard I. Thew, James M. Terry, Theodore Uncapher, Charles Van Orsdall.

Company B—W. A. Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH OHIO NATIONAL GUARDS.

This regiment was organized May 10, 1864, under Col. Henry C. Ashwell. It reported to Gen. Augur at Washington, and was assigned as garrison for the southern defenses of that city on Arlington Heights. It was mustered out August 23, 1864.

Company A—Sergt. H. P. Adams.

Corp. Cyre Field.

J. H. Thomas.

Company C—Joseph E. Crow, William W. Glaze, N. C. Hilford, Jacob Miller, Alpheus Miller, Isaac Miller, Adolphus Miller, Samuel R. Selanders, Jacob A. Schaaf, Abijah W. Sweetland, William Van Brimmer.

Sergt. James B. Wyatt.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio was organized September 21, 1864, under Col. John S. Jones, and on the 23d left Ohio for Nashville, Tenn., to report to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. On arrival at Nashville, orders were received to proceed to Murfreesboro, which was then threatened by Forrest's rebel cavalry.

The regiment remained at Murfreesboro until October 27, when it moved to Decatur, Ala., and assisted in defending that garrison from an ttack made by Hood's advance. After a movement to the mouth of Elk Creek and back again, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth remained at Decatur, until recalled to Murfreesboro to participate in the investment of that trong-hold. It took an active and prominent part in the battle at Overall's Creek, losing two officers wounded, six men killed and thirty-eight wounded.

After this engagement, the regiment was ordered on dress parade, and complimented in person by Gen. Rousseau for their gallantry. In the battle of the Cedars, it again distinguished itself by making a charge on the

David Gast

enemy's breastworks and capturing two cannons, a stand of rebel colors belonging to the First and Fourth Florida, and about two hundred prisoners. The regiment lost in this engagement one commissioned officer killed and seven wounded; four men killed and twenty-two wounded. It was complimented in general orders for its conduct on this occasion.

After having participated in all the fighting around Murfreesboro, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth joined the Twenty-third Army Corps at Columbia, Tenn., and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of that corps. In January, 1865, it moved to Washington City, where it remained in camp until February 21, then proceeded to North Carolina, and, joining the forces under Gen. Cox, took a conspicuous part in the battle of Five Forks, at Kingston.

On the 10th of March, it successfully resisted a fierce attack made by Gen. Hoke. It lost two officers wounded, four men killed and twenty-three wounded. This was the last battle in which the regiment was engaged.

It joined Sherman's forces at Goldsboro, and served under Gen. Schofield at Wadesboro, N. C., until mustered out at Charlotte June 28; then, returning to Columbus, Ohio, it was paid off and discharged July 7, 1865.

Chaplain B. J. George.

Company I—Capt. William H. Garrett.

First. Lieut. Harry L. Boyd.

Second Lieut. James S. Armstrong.

Sergts. Sanford W. Devore, Orderly; William S. Drake, William H. Patten.

Corps. J. B. Corbin, Samuel H. Kemper, Henry Stratton, C. Van Fleet.

Musicians John H. Eversole, Arkinson B. Owen.

Privates John Armstrong, Mahlon Baker, David M. Barnhart, William H. Bishop, Adam Blue, Abraham Boyer, Adam Boyer, David J. Brady, James Carmine, Newton M. Carr, James M. Carter, Wesley P. Clay, Elijah Collins, I. B. Cole, Elijah Collins, Wilson S. Coleman, Howard W. Coonrod, David Cratty, Hiram Cratty, George W. Crawford, Eli W. Curran, John B. Culp, Judson N. Davids, Paul Daniels, Justin C. Davis, Lewis W. Davis, John De Turk, Lemuel J. Essex, Samuel A. Essex, William Ferguson, Jacob F. Fox, George Francisco, J. A. Francis, Andrew A. Gillett, L. D. Harshberger, Aug Z. Hawkins, Frederick Hecker, John N. Hurd, Emmanuel Knachel, Samuel M. Landon, Samuel Martin, Simon Mattix, Rufus Messenger, Henry N. Messenger, Norman Messenger, Silas H. Miller, David Minnich, Willlam H. Morgan, Samuel C. Mounts, Van R. Olmsted, George W. Owen, Robert H. Petry, David J. Payne, Jeremiah Parker, Reed S. Palmer, John Price, Isaac Redding, John Renzenberger, N. B. Rodgers, Martianus Ross, John Rupp, Orsamus Rutter, I. K. Scott, William H. Self, Henry Shannon; James Shaffer, Samuel Shroats, Jacob Skelley, William Slattery, Jacob S. Smith, William H. Smith, Henry Smith, Samuel Snow, Cory C. Southwick, Lemuel Southwick. William Sprague, Thomas J. Squibb, C. M. Stockwell, Willard Stockwell, William Straw, George Sutley, John Swart, Enoch H. Taylor, James V. Taylor, Marshall Vestal, David H. Wyatt.

Company K—Corp. E. D. Armstrong.

Privates J. Adams, John Adams, A. Austin, J. M. Dawson, Isaac Denman, Henry Harruff, John Jones, Henry Klinefelter, C. Martin, Albert Mitchell, John Ruth, Adam Shrock, W. J. Smith, Lewis R. Squibb, David Warner.

Other companies:

A—Albert Anderson, Cyrus Mowry, August Stark, G. W. Underwood.
B—Corps. Robert E. Benson and John Harris.
C—David D. Little.
H—Selim Houseworth.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Regiments containing but very few names—five or less—of volunteers from Marion County, are, for convenience, grouped together here.

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

First.—Company I, W. C. Baker, Sergeant.

Third.—Company I, Robert Glenn, Henry Concklin, John Miller; Company C, John Duncan; Company E, W. C. Baker; Company D, Solomon Kline, First Lieutenant; also of Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Sixth.—Company C, Merven Crowl, Corporal.

Seventh.—Company C, J. P. Walterhus.

Eighth.—Company C, R. M. Blanchard, R. J. Monroe; Company B, Hunter Hastings.

Eleventh.—Company C, G. P. Godding.

Twelfth.—Company A, James A. Riddle, Sergeant.

Thirteenth.—Company E, George Beck; Company B, J. A. Schneckenberger, Corporal. Company G, Clark Dix.

Fifteenth.—Company C, James Blair, George Crawford; Company I, C. T. Harding, Musician; Company D, E. J. Kightlinger, J. W. Corwin, John T. Hickman. Peter Blow, no company reported.

Sixteenth.—Company F, John P. Rodgers, Corporal; Thomas Gallant.

Seventeenth.—Company A, Amos C. Mutchler.

Nineteenth.—William L. Irey.

Twenty-first.—Isaac Miller.

Twenty-third.—Company E, Henry Fields, Charles E. Warwick.

Twenty-ninth.—Harvey L. Hall.

Thirtieth.—Company E, W. H. Huffine.

Thirty-first.—Company F, S. Harder, Sergeant. David J. Cheney; Company E, Benjamin Bickford; Company K, S. H. Henry, Commissary Sergeant, Nathan H. Patton.

Thirty-second.—Company B, G. W. Keyes, Benjamin Corwin.

Thirty-second Ohio National Guard.—H. G. Cooper.

Thirty-third.—Company C, C. Ziller.

Thirty-fourth.—Company D, Basil R. Ridgway; Company E, John N. Slagle.

Thirty-eighth.—Company B, Charles Gillespie; Company K, William Everett, Robert Haywood, William M. Henderson; company not reported, Jacob Strine, John M. Strine.

Thirty-ninth.—Company G, Lewis Zachman.

Forty-first.—Company K, George W. Slack, John H. Williston.

Forty-third.—Company I, Hiram Noddle, Timothy C. Bonham; Company B, Sylvester Walters, Sergeant Major, J. M. Cochran, Quartermaster.

Forty-fifth.—Company C, John Williams; Company F, John C. Auld, Sergeant.

Forty-sixth.—George L. Hanawalt, Musician; Company B, William Oberdier.

Forty-seventh.—Company K, William Underwood; Company B, E. H. Dodge, Musician.

Forty-eighth.—Company B, George Byers, Sr., George L. Byers, Levi W. Byers, Sanford Brundige, Corporal, David Hilford.

Fiftieth.—Company A, Noble Landon.

Fifty-second.—Company A, S. B. Marshall.

Fifty-fifth.—Company F, William Rook, Sergeant.

Fifty-seventh.—Company F, Andrew Ducatt; Company I, F. G. Young, William E. Trumbo.

Sixtieth.—Company B, Henry Ledman, Charles H. Ledman; Company E, Henry Bireley.

Sixty-first.—Company K, J. M. Reynolds.

Sixty-fifth.—Company G, William J. Withrow, Samuel Selanders.

Seventy-second.—Company C, W. P. Acton.

Seventy-ninth.—Company E, Enos Doughty

Eighty-first.—Company K, John Burkhart, John Beach, George Steinhelfer, Jacob H. Sulzer, Eli Winters; Company D, John A. Vanorsdall; company not known, Jacob H. Sulser.

Eighty-fourth.—Company I, Moses Williams.

Eighty-sixth.—Company B, Charles W. Mathias, Peter Burns, Andrew Mayfield.
Eighty-seventh.—Company E, W. F. White; Company I, John Lesher.
Eighty-eighth.—Company B, Cyre Field; Company I, George Bayles, W. S. Aye, H. A. Koons; Company K, Henry C. Thew; Company G, Joel B. Taylor, Bugler.
Ninety-fifth.—Company E, S. W. Poysell; Company I, Thomas M. Robinson, Edward S. Robinson, Gideon Scoby; Company G, Clark Dix.
Ninety-sixth.—Isaac N. Mouser.
Ninety-ninth.—Company B, James Harruff, G. G. Linn, Second Lieutenant.
One Hundred and First.—Company C, A. D. Miller.
One Hundred and Second.—Company H, Thomas J. McMurray; Company D, Thomas B. Keech, Sergeant.
One Hundred and Seventh.—Company H, E. M. Ritz.
One Hundred and Eleventh.—Company C, J. M. Cassel; Company K, George Briggs.
One Hundred and Twentieth.—Company C, Daniel Stauffer; Company H, Joseph Slagel.
One Hundred and Twenty-second.—A. Corwin.
One Hundred and Twenty-third.—Company F, William H. Fisher and Henry L. Simons, David T. Terry, Sergeant.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.—Company K, George H. Masters.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio National Guard.—Company B, W. E. Parker, Sergeant.
One Hundred and Thirty-third.—Company C. Charles W. Smith.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard.—Company I, Alex Robinson, L. Scranton, George P. Sparcklin and B. S. Walters; Company H, William Lindsay and Warner Scranton.
One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio National Guard.—Company H, Thomas R. Shinn.
One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio National Guard.—Company F, J. M. Cochran.
One Hundred and Forty-fifth.—Company A, H. W. Curren; Company C, J. A. Schaff.
One Hundred and Fifty-first.—Company M, A. F. McCoy.
One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio National Guard.—Company B, George W. Cone.
One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guard.—William Boughton.
One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guard.—Company G, J. A. Vail.
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Company F, Arnold Southwick.
One Hundred and Seventy-ninth.—Company F, Isaac Wynn and John B. Travis.
One Hundred and Eightieth.—Company C, Henry Logle; Company H, James C. Berry, John Kibler, William Markley, David Vestal, James Vestal, Noah C. Barnhart, Corporal, Charles Keller.
One Hundred and Eighty-second.—James A. Ferguson, Samuel A. Selanders, Joseph Daniels.
One Hundred and Eighty-fifth.—Company G, Jacob A. Artz, Orpheus Miller.
One Hundred and Eighty-seventh.—Company B, Frank Snyder, Joseph Almendinger, John Rensler, Philip Moyer.
One Hundred and Ninety-first.—Company F, Alfred Painter.
One Hundred and Ninety-fourth.—Jesse Underwood and D. H. Wyatt.
One Hundred and Ninety-sixth.—Company F, H. L. Reynolds; Company G, Franklin Shrieves.
One Hundred and Ninety-seventh.—Company C, W. M. Richardson; Company G, Philip Alheim, Samuel Snyder.
One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio National Guard.—Company A, William Halbedel; Company G, Leonidas Orr.

OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Third.—Company M, J. Kreis, William Payne and Robert I. Mouser; M. Harrah and Robert Mears, Sergeants.
Fourth.—Company E, John A. Moore.
Sixth.—Company D, J. F. Apt.
Seventh.—Company I, Peter Long, Second Lieutenant.
Tenth.—Company B, George W. Arthur, Sergeant, Joseph Cope, Farrier, William Nickels, Charles Short; Company L, Frank Keller.
Eleventh.—Company I, Jacob F. Apt, Captain.
Twelfth.—Company A, William Riddle, Corporal.
Unknown Regiment.—Peter S. Johnson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tenth Ohio Cavalry was organized in October, 1862, under Col. Charles C. Smith. It operated with the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and was actively engaged in all of Kilpatrick's movements during the Atlanta campaign. It followed Sherman to the sea, fighting at Macon, Griswoldsville, Waynesboro, and other places along the route; then moved north through the Carolinas. It was mustered out July 24, 1865.

First Ohio Light Artillery.—Battery D, J. B. Deshong.

Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.—Company E, J. C. Beaver; Company E, W. F. White, Sergeant.

Fifth Ohio Infantry, Battery A.—Daniel Focht, A. D. Moore.

Sixth Colored Volunteer Infantry.—Company C, W. M. Kerr.

Union Light Guard.—D. D. Spaulding, Samuel Culp.

OTHER STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Second Infantry.—Company H, Philip Haybeck.
Sixth Infantry.—Alfred L. Donithen.
Fifty-sixth Infantry.—Company F, O. C. Lucas.
Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Company B, W. J. Evans.
One Hundred and Second Infantry.—Company A, James Dunlevy.
One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.—Company B, William Booth.
Ond Hundred aad Sixty-seventh Infantry.—Company E, E. Brownmiller.
One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Company H, George Young.
Third Cavalry.—Company H, David L. Stauffer.
Seventh Cavalry.—Company M, William A. Moore.
Eleventh Cavalry.—Company M., S. N. Titus.
Twentieth Cavalry.—Company C, D. S. Grube, Quarter-master Sergeant.
Twenty first Cavalry.—Company K, John H. Dulabaum.
Washington Cavalry.—J. M. Klinefelter.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

COMPANY M.

Elijah L. Bowen, Abram B. Cooper, Isaac Crowell, IraA. Denny, Elisha P. Dumm, James T. Harnett, Richard Harding, Joseph E. Johnson, W H. H. Johnson, First Sergeant, Barney McCafferty, John Ringle, Francis Rosette, A. C. Runyan, Sergeant, Thomas Renzenberger, Cooper K. Sloan, Bugler, Isaac A. Smallwood, Harry Smead, Henry C. Spangler, George Swisher, W. W. Watson, Harvey Wheeler, James W. Wilson, Frederick Wise, Corporal, John Wish, William R. Wilcox, Josiah Worst.

INDIANA.

Seventh Infantry.—Company C, L. W. Thomas.
Eighth Infantry.—Company C, M. M. Pixley.
Sixteenth Infantry.—Christian Gabler.
Twenty-third Infantry.—Company K, Simon C. Johnson.
Forty-sixth Infantry.—Company B, George Lobick.
Forty-eighth Infantry.—Company C, John Bentz, J. L. Patten, Second Lieutenant.
Seventy-fifth Infantry.—Company A, I. N. McMillan, Captain.
Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Company B, Spencer Bayles.
Eighty-ninth Infantry.—Company C, John M. Greek.
Tenth Cavalry.—Company K, William H. Crawford.
Third Battalion.—William S. Elliott.

ILLINOIS.

Eighth Infantry.—Thomas Squibb.
Tenth Infantry.—Company K, D. Tedrow.
Fifty-first Infantry.—Company C, J. Doyle.
Sixty-third Infantry.—Capt. George W. Baxter.
Ninety-third Infantry.—Company B, John F. Irey, Sergeant.
One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Company D, R. Willard.
Third Cavalry.—Company L, Joseph Cratty.

WISCONSIN.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Company C, John W. Clark, Captain.

IOWA.

Second Infantry.—Company C, R. L. Highly.
Fifth Infantry.—Company F, Benjamin F. Fulton.
Sixth Infantry.—Company F, John Scoville.
Thirteenth Infantry.—Company B, Charles Deisch; Company H, Jacob Keiler.
Eighteenth Infantry.—Company G, Washington Clark.
Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Company C, John Dearry.
Iowa Border Brigade.—First Lieutenant, James F. Marsh.

MICHIGAN.

Third Infantry.—Company B, L. H. Howland.

NEW YORK.

Sixth Cavalry.—Charles Smith.
Ninth Infantry.—Company A, John Witcraft, Sergeant.
Thirteenth Heavy Artillery.—Company E, J. J. Bentley.
Fiftieth Infantry.—Company B, W. W. Hines, Captain.
Fifty-eighth Infantry.—Company G, Lewis Heimlich.
One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Company K, Adam Herbener; Company B, James S. Stafford.
One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.—Company C, Patrick Lannon.

VIRGINIA.

Third Cavalry.—Company A, Harvey Boynton and Guy Boynton.
Third Infantry.—Company C, John W. Stone; Company G, T. N. Mason.

MISSOURI.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Company K, George Patton.
Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Company C, Ira Gardinier, First Lieutenant.

KENTUCKY.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Colored Troops.—Company C, John Shamlan.

KANSAS.

Tenth Infantry.—Company C, J. C. Titus.

UNITED STATES.

Fifth Infantry.—Second Battery, C. L. Haines, A. J. Mutchler.
Fifteenth Infantry.—Company F, J. M. Fletcher, Sergeant.
Eighteenth Infantry.—Company D, Second Battery, Adam Brush; Company H, Second Battery, William H. Van Horn.
Second Battery.—R. H. Thomasson.
Second Artillery. —Company D, Amzi Totten.
Fourth Artillery.—Company A, Thomas Moon.
Fifth Artillery.—Battery H, James F. Mohr and M. M. Mohr.
Sixth Colored Infantry.—Company C, Andrew Batty.
Twenty-seventh Colored Troops.—Company H, A. Highwarden.
First Veteran Volunteer Engineers.—M. V. B. Deter.
Hospital Steward —Ernst Canzler.
J. A. Mouser, M. D., Acting Assistant Surgeon of United States of America.
Navy.—Byron Wilson, Commander, promoted Captain in 1883; John W. Elseroad.

The following soldiers are also to be credited to Marion County:

George W. Ault, S. E. Allen, John Burkhart, William W. Boxwell, Hiram Cratty, Joseph Cratty (see biography), James R. Cratty, Madison P. Cratty, Henry Cratty, William Crissinger, William A. Cummins (cavalry), Richard E. Folk, James M. Francis, Edmund R. Harris, J. Henderson, Isaac Hetrick. Ezra Hetrick, Corporal, Company S; Isaac Hoffman, Company F, George Hoffstetter, Elias Klinefelter, Alonzo Krause, Corporal, Company G; John B. Leathem, William Lee, P. W. Lee, Second Lieutenant, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Josiah Long, Corporal; George Lemon, James B. Miller, W. H. Robinson, Michael Shewey, Charles Smith, Isaac Snyder, Luke A. Terry, W. D. Whipps, David Wolf, Miles Warrington.

WAR REMINISCENCES OF JAMES F. MOHR.

James F. Mohr enlisted October 24, 1861, in Battery H, Fifth United States Artillery, at Marion, Ohio, and from that time on till April 7, 1862, nothing of any special notice occurred, except such as all soldiers have to endure upon the march or in camp life. "Being with Buell's advance, we came to the battle-field of Shiloh on the morning of the second day. While we were debarking our battery from the steamboat, the fight commenced, and as we forward trot marched, we realized that we were in for it. No one but a soldier can realize the thoughts that crowd themselves through the mind. 'Comrades,' asked poor Jack Monhall, 'how do you like it?' 'Oh, I do not care as long as it does not strike;' but later in the day poor Jack had to pay the penalty of being a soldier. Being asked if he was badly hurt, he replied, 'Oh, I am killed entirely.' One comrade being wounded in the arm, commenced rubbing it, saying it was as hot as fire. A shell coming over, bursting over our heads, an Irish boy picked up a stick, throwing it after it, saying, 'Hi, now! where are you going to now?' I was twice hit by spent balls, and at the last charge had my horse shot from under me. Casualties of our battery: One man killed, fifteen wounded, fifteen dead horses, one gun disabled. Our losses were, for the whole army, upward of thirteen thousand killed, wounded and prisoners.

"Now commenced the march to Corinth, Miss. Was there till after the evacuation, realizing the first stampede upon the right of the line after night; and while the soldier was taking his rest, what an awful commotion it was!

"After the evacuation, then commenced the march from Corinth to Iuka, Huntsville, Ala., Florence, Tuscumbia, Battle Creek, Tenn.; thence back to Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky; from Louisville to Frankfort, Perryville, Mumfordville, back to Nashville, Tenn. Through this we had numberless set-tos. No soldier who participated in this march will ever forget it while life lasts.

"On Friday after Christmas, we left Nashville for Murfreesboro, Tenn., fighting more or less every day, till Wednesday before New Year; then the regular fight commenced. Our brigade of 1,240 men were in the reserve. This morning, about 10 o'clock, we were called on for help, and marched to the conflict, and soon came under a most murderous fire; in one-half hour's time, lost 620 men out of 1,400 in our brigade. I was wounded a short time after this, but remained on the battle-field till next morning. Was in battery hospital till able for duty.

"We camped around Murfreesboro till June 20, 1863, when we took up a line of march. On the 21st, we had a fight at Hoover's Gap, with some cavalry company, and marching till September 12, we left Tennessee River at Bridgeport, crossed the mountains toward Rome, Ga. Being ordered to close up the gap in the army, we moved toward the left till Saturday morning, September 19, when we arrived upon the field of Chickamauga, having marched all day Friday and Friday night. Saturday, at sunrise, we marched into the battle line, and from this on till about 10 o'clock, when we had a spare moment we would lie down and get a few moments of sleep and rest. Being now ordered to move to the left, we were taken away from our infantry support. We were in the woods. The gunners commenced on our battery. Finally we were ordered into position, and immediately ordered to change position, but being then already too late, a whole brigade of rebels charged on our battery and took it. Four men at the next gun at my right were bayoneted. When the 'rebs' got hold of the muzzle of our

gun, I thought it was time to leave; and if ever I ran it was then, for about two hundred yards. I thought my tongue was as big as my fist, and dry. In a few moments, our battery was re-taken, and I was the first to return into the line of battle. Oh, the poor, wounded comrades! how they begged for help!

"Our loss in those few minutes was forty-eight men out of our battery, in dead, wounded and prisoners. In our crippled condition, we were ordered back to Chattanooga, getting there Sunday night. Monday afternoon we were ordered out to Missionary Ridge, and finally the whole army fell back to Chattanooga. Union loss, over 16,000 men, dead, wounded and prisoners.

"And now commenced hard times with the army; being thirty-eight miles from Bridgeport, the nearest railroad point, short of rations, hemmed in by the Johnnies, it commenced tugging at our bread-baskets. Here I saw comrades fighting each other for the possession of food; saw soldiers pick up grains of corn where horses and mules had been standing for days, and eat it; saw horses and mules die by the dozen. After the battle of Chickamauga, I had nine horses left in my detachment; they all starved but one. Getting eleven more, all starved but three.

"Now came Hooker, from the East, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, giving us an outlet.

"On the 23d of November, I saw Hooker fighting above the clouds at Lookout Mountain. On the 24th was the fight of Missionary Ridge, and this was my last fight, and I saw that noble regular brigade, who had fought so heroically at Stone River, crawling up the Ridge, halting often, and as often advancing. How our hearts throbbed with anxiety, fearing they would be driven back; but the line of blue still advancing, There! the right has gained the crest! Now see the Johnnies run! Oh, what a glorious sight for us! Every soldier cheering, encouraging that faithful line of blue, and striking dismay into the hearts of the Johnnies.

"Going now into winter quarters, as the spring campaign commenced in 1864, we were ordered to Nashville, and remained there till October 24, 1864, the expiration of term of service. Having during the three years, in our battery, 233 men, when I left, there remained 36 men. From this county we had enlisted eleven men; out of the eleven, two were discharged for disability, one died from wounds, two returned wounded and six were not scratched by a bullet."

☞For the personal sketches of many of the foregoing soldiers, see Index.

PART V.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER I.

THE VILLAGE OF MARION—MARION TOWNSHIP.

THE village of Marion is situated near the center of one of the greatest States in the Union, in latitude 40° 35′ north, and longitude 83° 08′ west of Greenwich. Its elevation above Lake Erie is 410 feet, and above the ocean 977 feet. A point two and a half miles southwest of Marion is the highest on the railroad grade between Columbus and Toledo. The site of Marion, except the swale along Canal street, was covered with timber up to the time the county seat was fixed here; and up to this time the place was known only as

"JACOB'S WELL."

Upon the return of certain Commissioners, an incident somewhat memorable occurred. The Commissioners encamped in what is now the south part of the town of Marion, and dined on salt bacon and other food, but had no water to quench their thirst or moisten their food. About 11 o'clock at night, Jacob Foos declared he was thirsty and could stand it no longer. Thereupon he arose, took an ax, and made a wooden shovel, and, approaching a moist place, began to dig a well, declaring that he would "dig down to a very hot country or find water." He dug down about four feet, when abundance of water oozed out of the earth. This well was found by the thirsty army of General Harrison, and was used for many years by emigrants as a watering-place, and in honor of Mr. Foos it was ever afterward called "Jacob's Well." The locality was south of the original plat of Marion, but is now some distance within the village limits, on the east side of Main street, between Canal street and the foot of the hill.

"WAR ROAD."

The old "war road" entered what is now the south line of Marion, about the west line of Col. Gorton's place; thence followed very nearly what is now Main street, crossed the ditch about where the culvert now is, thence running a little west, crossed Center street, very near where McNeal & Wolford's office now stands; thence through the front gate of the Bartram residence, near the Presbyterian Church; thence to a point between the old Simon Pierce property and the old brick schoolhouse, where the road forked. One fork passed on north toward the lakes, while the other turned west to a point near where the old log house on Nathan Peters' old place is standing north of the old fair ground; thence it ran near the sand pit on the old Reuben Smith farm, since better known as the "Widow Pettit farm;" thence to the E. Conley and the William McWhorter farms; thence to Hillman's ford, where it branched, one fork going up by old Mr. Page's, and on to the old Col. Concklin place, and the other turning south by Elisha Griswold's farm, Southwick's, Dudley's, Squire Messenger's, Big Island, and meandering according to the necessities of the settlers.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It is difficult to ascertain who was the very first man to settle in or near the present site of Marion. The known facts are these: John and Ebenezer Ballantine, —— Chandler, Edmund Hanford, Alexander Berry and Calvin Barnett were all in the neighborhood when Eber Baker arrived in the spring of 1821. The Ballantines arrived in the fall of 1820, soon after the land sale of August at Delaware. The double cabin, found unoccupied by Mr. Baker on the ground afterward made the original village plat, had been occupied by Chandler and Hanford. The precise locality of this cabin was on the east side of what is now Main street, a few doors south of South street. Nearest them was Alexander Berry, who owned 160 acres of land, embracing what used to be called "Berry's Hill," but afterward "Gospel Hill." He was then living with his second wife. He followed farming, and occupied this place till his death. It is now within the corporation limits. Barnett died but a short time ago, a poor man.

Alexander Holmes, one of the original proprietors of Marion, never lived here; but his sons William, Alexander, Jr., and James, who came in 1821, lived here for some time and went further West. Samuel Holmes, another son, first settled two or three miles north, and afterward moved into town, where he finally died.

Eber Baker arrived March 4, 1821, bringing with him a family, also a brother-in-law, Reuben Smith. See political chapter for further notice of Mr. Baker.

Benjamin Davis came about 1822. He died about 1833, his widow surviving him many years. His only son died young. Several of his daughters were married to men well and favorably known in Marion—Louisa, to Rev. George W. Baker; Ann, to Hon. James H. Godman; Minerva Marion, the first white female born in Marion, married J. J. Williams, Esq.

James Bowen settled here about 1823, and still resides in the log cabin he first entered, at the present toll-gate near the cemetery. The house is now covered with siding. In front is a locust tree, from the seed planted by Mr. B. when he first came, sixty years ago. Mr. Bowen is now about ninety-three years of age, still an early riser, and is able to walk to town two or three times a week.

Among the earliest deaths were those of Dr. George Miller, a physician here during the earliest years of Marion, who died November 15, 1825, aged thirty-seven years; Dr. E. Ballantine (not practicing) died October 7, 1825, aged sixty-eight years; Dr. Simon A. Couch, November 17, 1826, aged thirty-two years; Ebenezer Ballantine died in July, 1825; Benjamin Hillman, October 19, 1826; Thomas Backus, October 24, 1825, in his forty-first year; Elisha Crosby, a merchant, February 9, 1827, aged twenty-five years.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

April 3, 1823, is the date of the acknowledgment of the town plat by Eber Baker, who named the place after Gen. Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame, and he lived to see the village he laid out become a place of some 2,500 inhabitants, with a large trade, and with two important railroads running through it. During this year, the question of locating the county seat began to be agitated, The Legislature appointed Commissioners to select a suitable site for the county seat of the newly created county, whose boundaries had been defined and the county named as early as 1820. Of course there were many rival claims for the location. Mr. Baker presented his place, pointing out its advantages. The Commissioners visited several localities, and finally concluded to report in favor of Marion. In law, the town had thus been created; in fact, there was one house and a patch of ground—perhaps five or six acres—that had been

occupied by a squatter; the rest was in a state of nature. Probably the accessibility of water was the turning point in deciding for Marion. At this time, Samuel Holmes seems to have been a practical surveyor, and was employed by Mr. Baker to survey the village plat, when he gave to the county the court house square and a lot for a jail, placing thereon a jail at his own expense. He also gave to the county the ground now occupied by the Kerr House and a lot north of it, and four lots for church purposes, and four for schoolhouses, and also a tract of ground for a cemetery, now known as the "Old Cemetery," and still under the control of the Township Board of Trustees.

When the county seat was to be located, an old citizen, William Caldwell, who was present, thus describes the scene that accompanied:

"When we first came to Marion there was but one family living where the town plat now is; that was Alexander Berry's. He had a large family, principally boys, Abraham and Samuel being the eldest. They lived near Jacob's well. After the land was surveyed, Center Township was organized, and the first election for township officers was held at my father's house, and Elias Murray and David Tipton were elected Justices of the Peace. There were not to exceed twenty voters in the township at that time, and we still remained attached to Delaware County until this county was organized.

"Some two years afterward, when Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, and came on for that purpose, they were invited to visit several locations, prominent among which were Marion, Claridon and my father's place on Rocky Fork. The interested parties of each place vied with each other in doing honors, and in giving receptions to the Honorable Board of Commissioners and other visitors, by sumptuous entertainments, which were accepted by them very gracefully. After viewing the respective localities, they stuck the stake at Marion. Then the enthusiasm of the people of that place recognized no bounds, and they got up an *impromptu* jollification; and not having any artillery at hand, they improvised a substitute by boring holes in several large oak trees with a two-inch auger, and putting in charges of powder, which they fired. Some of the trees were shattered to fragments. The next thing in order was the election of officers."

For this list, see the political chapter, under head of "Election Returns."

At the first settlement of the town, people experienced great difficulty in getting grinding done. There were water mills at Cardington and Delaware; but when water was low, traveling was better and the mills more thronged than ever. To remedy the difficulty at Marion, Mr. Baker built a horse mill, which was run for some time, with great benefit to the people.

The first tavern in Marion was on the lot occupied by a Mr. Chandler. He had built a double-log cabin, and in 1822 Mr. Baker added a one-and-a-half story hewed-log house in front—the first building after the town plat was laid out. It was about twenty feet square. These structures soon proved too small, and the next year he added a frame building. The boards were sawed out with a whip-saw by Mr. Baker's sons, Lincoln and Charles. The clapboards were rived with a frow and shaved. The next hotel here was started by a Mr. Hoddy, in a hewed-log house, about one mile north of the court house. About the same time, Squire Davis kept hotel at the corner of Main and South streets. Mr. Hoddy next built a large brick tavern on the west side of Main street, south of where the C., C., C. & I. Railroad now crosses it. This building was used for a number of years by John Merrill for a tailor shop, and by Curley Drake for a chair shop, till the old house was ready to tumble down. It disappeared long ago. Mr. Tootle built a two-story frame hotel at the northeast corner of Main and South streets. This house was called for many years the "Catch-all." It was torn down in 1852.

William and James Holmes erected a brick building on Main street, next

north of where Campbell's block now stands. The original building was only eighteen feet deep, and forms part of the present structure.

Elisha Crosby started the first dry goods store on the original town plat. It was situated at the corner of Main and South streets, which locality at one time became the business center of the town. William and James Holmes had a small stock of goods in a cabin. John and Ebenezer Ballantine had a small store about two miles north of town. In 1828, and afterward, there were general stores under the firm names of John E. Davidson & Co., and R. Lamb & Co. In the latter company were Caleb Howard and Richard Patten.

The first house of any pretensions in Marion was built by Samuel Holmes. It is now standing next west of R. S. Fisk's. The Indians came in considerable numbers to see it. On the occasion of the death of one of their chiefs, a man of large size, Dr. Holmes, a brother of Samuel, "raised" the remains and hid them in the cellar of the house. The Indians, infuriated at the removal of the body, came to Marion on suspicion, to search the place. By this time the Doctor had carried his Indian into the woods west of town and boiled out the bones in a soap kettle. The Indians searched the Doctor's premises, but in vain, and they retired to their native wilds disappointed. The skeleton of the chief hung up in Dr. Holmes' office for many a year afterward.

Samuel Holmes first settled on the farm now owned by E. Brewer and known as the "Pettit place." He built the large hewed-log house in which Mr. Fitzhugh afterward lived, and preserved the native grove which renders the place so beautiful.

Mr. Holmes' daughter, Mrs. J. S. Reed, remembers, when a child, seeing deer playing in the woods around the house, Indians passing along the trail, and seeing her sister drown in the spring east of the house, on the banks of the Rocky Fork.

Mr. Holmes surveyed the "New Purchase" for the Government, laid out Marion, and afterward surveyed Michigan Territory.

A large frame barn which stood on the rising ground nearly opposite the Holmes house, was one of the original meeting-houses of the place; and many a sermon and exhortation was delivered here by the early preachers upon a congregation half of whom were "lolling" sleepily upon the hay and straw.

MARION IN 1825.

Marion in 1825 comprised seventeen families, to wit: Those of Eber Baker, George Baker, Benjamin Davis, David Tipton, Jr., Dr. George Holloway, Z. Higgins, John Baker, John O'Harra, James Withrow, Samuel Fish, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Col. H. Gorton, A. C. Priest, Eber Smith, Elder Bradford, James Jenkins and Dr. Simon A. Couch.

There were three taverns. Eber Baker kept a kind of aristocratic house, where all the Judges, lawyers, etc., "put up." He, however, had no tavern sign out. Hotel business must have been the chief industry, as about one-fourth of the population were engaged in it. Tavern rates in 1825, in Marion, were $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents for lodging, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents (New York "shilling") for feeding a horse, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents for a meal of victuals; and to movers a large discount was made from these rates.

The three stores were kept by Crosby & Co., W. & J. H. Holmes, and a Mr. Will. There were two blacksmith shops, one kept by Henry Peters in the north part of town, and the other by Benjamin Williams at the south end of Main street. Rev. George W. Baker had a horse-mill that would grind four bushels of corn per hour; toll for corn, one-fourth; for wheat, one-sixth; and Baker was an honest miller, not taking even what was due him. James Lambert afterward purchased this mill, and remodeled and enlarged it to some extent. It went down in comparatively early times, but the frame-work about the wheel

remained until it was torn down in the fall of 1871. The wheel was about forty feet in diameter. A. C. Priest had a tan yard, J. L. Withrow a shoe shop, and John O'Harra a chair and bedstead shop. The foregoing are all the manufacturing establishments that Marion had in 1825. There were also two doctors—George Halloway and Simon A. Couch; one lawyer, Charles L. Boalt; one minister, Elder Bradford; one jail, and at times it was pretty well lled.

MARION IN 1827.

The town in 1827 differed but little from the foregoing picture; but an old resident, who came to the place that year, adds the following particulars:

Large trees still existed upon the court house square and all through what is now the business center. Main street and the swales were the only parts clear of timber. A swale existed back of the site of the Magruder Novelty Saddle Works, crossing Main street near the Sarles stone building, where Samuel Kraner now lives, running around near the west end of Bennett's Block, where the post office now is, crossing Center street, and meeting another swale from the court house square at or near the rear end of Leonard's Block, and then running west through the rear end of J. H. Reed's lot and the front of Judge Bennett's, John J. Hane's, F. P. Seffner's, the schoolhouse and other lots, and where Center street now is, to the line of the present ditch not far from the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad track. Near where Samuel Kraner now lives, there was a tree, turned out of root, that was used by pedestrians to cross the swale at that point; and where the old "war road" crossed this swale, on what is now J. H. Reed's lot, was a puncheon bridge to cross the swale.

Calvin Barnett lived in a double log cabin, on the west side of Main street, between Mr. Mintzenberg's and Mr. Prosser's. In the fall of 1827, his cabin was partially destroyed by fire. He moved to the Schall farm, and afterward built a house not far from where George H. Kling's new residence stands, on the east side of Main street.

Going north on Main street (west side), the next building was Widow Berry's log cabin, nearly where Jacob A. Snyder's residence now stands. Abraham Kline lived in a frame house on or near where Edward Durfee now lives. He had a tannery on his premises. Benjamin Davis kept tavern in a hewed-log one-and-a-half-story house, on the lot where John Hardy now lives. On the David Mouser lot, Elisha Davis had a hewed-log house of one room, adjoining the tavern, and used in connection with it by the latter for an office.

Next north was Dr. Couch's office, but occupied in the fall of this year (1827) by Col. Gorton as a County Auditor's office. This little frame was really on South street. It was afterward removed to the lot on the west side of Main street, where T. C. Hoxter resides. The next building was a little frame built by William Crosby, and used by him for a store; afterward by William Bain for the same purpose. The latter had a hewed-log house of one story on the lot where his widow afterward resided, now occupied by Saiter's stove store. It stood some distance from the street.

No building then existed between the last-named point and the premises now occupied by Moore Brothers and Yake & Uhler's stores. This building was a two-story brick, with two rooms above and two below, with an "L" at the north end. It was then both a store and a dwelling.

Next north, where Bartram's Block now is, there was a one-story frame building, about sixteen feet wide, running north to the alley. It was used by Jared Bartram for a tailor shop, and afterward by Richard Wilson for a chair shop.

The next building was a one-story hewed-log house, on the ground now occupied by Gregory's grocery, twenty-eight feet from the street, owned by Peter

Mark, who sold it to Judge Bartram, and the latter used it for a dwelling. Where Conrad's brick block now stands was a two-story log house, which aft many years was used for a shoe shop by William Cronk. The next was the Hoddy tavern, on the Conrad lot, next to the C., C., C. & I. R. R. This must have been quite a pretentious house in its day, as it was a two-story brick, 20x66, with an "L," etc.

The house now occupied by Widow Clark, immediately north of the C., C., C. & I. R. R., was occupied by John B. Salmon as a residence; it was built by Dr. George Miller. The little brick building next north was used in 1827, by Nathan Peters for a cabinet shop. Nathan Peters resided in a hewed-log house on the lot where Philip Dietrich now lives, but back some distance from the street. Where the two-story brick north of the Kerr House (formerly Martin Miller's) now stands, was an old round-log cabin owned by Hugh O'Harra, "Old Hood," as he was then called.

John B. Salmon's cabinet shop was a frame building on the south lot of the Catholic parsonage property. Noah Kimple lived in a double log house on the Conover property. The Holmes Brothers had their first store in this house. One-half this building was of round poles, and the other scutched. Mrs. Hillman lived in a frame house on the lot where Mrs. Snider now lives, which was formerly known as the "Corn property." Judge William Holmes resided in a one-and-a-half-story frame on the ground where William Koontz's residence now stands. On the east side of Main street, going south, the following was the order of buildings:

A two-story hewed-log building used by Dr. Mills for a dwelling, on the twelve-acre lot now owned by Jacob Blaich. Where Mrs. Kent's house now stands was an old round-pole cabin used "promiscuously." Next was a two-story hewed-log house in which James Jenkins, the first Treasurer of Marion County, died.

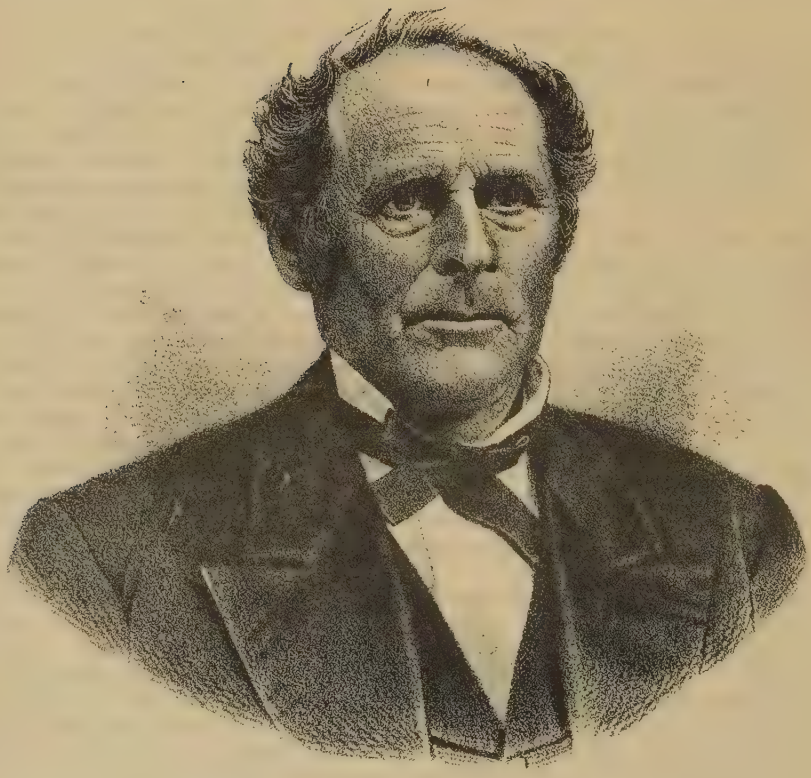
Elder Bradford, a Baptist minister, had a two-story log house north of the present McMurray & Fisher's carriage factory. Alvin C. Priest lived on ground now partly occupied as a lumber yard by Mr. Huber. Priest had a one-and-a-half-story hewed-log house, a bark house and a tannery. The brick house north of the railroads was next south of Priest's. This house was built by Col. Hezekiah Gorton for a residence. South of this, William Norris had a little frame shoe shop. Samuel Calvert lived in a small frame house adjoining. Where the Huber Machine Works now stand, Maj. George H. Busby built a small one-story brick residence, which was also used for the County Clerk's and Recorder's offices, which he then held. Richard Wilson's chair shop in 1828 was a small one-story frame on this lot. The two-story brick residence now known as the Hudson House, was built by Daniel Musser.

Adam Uncapher built a two-story frame dwelling on the lot where the Kerr House stands. This dwelling had one room and a hall on the first floor. It was afterward incorporated into the American House.

Samuel Calvert, saddler, had a little clapboarded frame building on the court house lot, toward the southwest corner. Dr. Couch's residence was on the Thew corner, a one-story brick building with attic. The John Tootle tavern, the old "Catch-all," was the next, standing on the corner of South and Main streets. The old stone house south of Leffler's grocery was the residence of John Ashbaugh, who had a pottery back of it on the same lot. Next was Eber Baker's tavern. Where Kowalke's residence is, Judge Thomas J. Anderson had a one-story brick dwelling. Benjamin Williams had a little one-story stone house where Charles Irmer lives, and near the same place, Mr. W. had a blacksmith shop.

In other parts of town were the following:

Alexander Berry, Justice of the Peace, resided near the southeast corner of



J. R. Garberson

the village. Charles Baker lived in a frame house where J. S. Reed's residence is now. The old horse mill stood nearly opposite the present residence of John J. Williams. The latter place was occupied by a large hewed-log house, built by Rev. Baker, the most of it being erected by himself alone. The Sheriff occupied a building adjoining the jail. John Baker lived in a hewed-log house, where McNeal & Wolford's office now stands. The latter is in fact the same building, turned around and re-modeled by Judge Bowen. John O'Harra lived on the corner of Center and West streets. The Methodist parsonage was on Dr. Sweney's west lot; it was of hewed logs. Near the corner of West and Silver streets, Jacob Rice had a little distillery and horse-mill, and a residence a short distance south. Dr. Holloway's frame dwelling was where Henry True now resides. Mrs. Baughman lived in a log house where Mr. Painter was living a few years ago, and her son Michael in a small cabin near the east line of what was Judge Bennett's pasture, south of Mr. Ryan's.

MARION IN 1828.

In the *Independent* of February 13, 1879, an old resident published some reminiscences concerning the western portion of Marion as it existed in 1828, and for a short time afterward. We cannot do better than to quote the article verbatim:

"While we had no churches [buildings] in Marion in 1828, we had the primary frontier convenience, a schoolhouse, which in the liberality as well as necessities of pioneer inhabitants, were always open to the gathering of the people, be they religious, political, mental, moral, or fun-loving and farcical. Our schoolhouse was of brick, situated on Lot 142 of the original town plat; or, that those who may have not traced the numbers of the lots may know, it was situated upon the lot and present site of the large one-story brick just north of the residence of John O'Regan. It was burned down in the year 1832, if I remember rightly, during a term of court, and with it also a portion of the county records; and the present main building, eight feet longer than the former one, took its place until we adopted the union school system [in 1842.] You will readily discover that the house of 1828 was of quite limited capacity, and yet it was our court house, meeting house for the different religious denominations then among us (not quite as many as we now have), elections of all kinds; and, let me say, the first political caucus ever held in Marion was at that schoolhouse, to nominate a candidate for Representative to the State Legislature.

"Here was convened the meeting for the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Marion, presided over by Revs. Van Deman and Jenks, both from Delaware County. The house being found too small, as well as inconvenient, by reason of the construction of seats and writing desks, and this being an unusually large assemblage for the organization of the church and administration of the sacrament, the people withdrew to the 'Grove,' which was a nice, clean shady part of the same lot and adjoining woods, open, though well shaded with massive oaks, the primitive occupants of the soil.

"My impression is that there are some others in the county who participated in the ceremonies of that day, though perhaps not now members of *this* church. There is the sister of Mrs. Busby (deceased in January, 1879), Mrs. Isabella Clark, *nee* Kennedy, who was present, but whether then a member and partook of the sacrament, I do not remember; my recollection was she did. There were some, indeed a large portion of the members in that day residing in the country. I cannot recall to mind any that are now living, unless Mother McElvy be one. * * *

"There was no improvement on West street south of the schoolhouse, unless a brick yard and shed upon the lot where Mr. Linsley now lives should be

considered such. · On Center street, on the lot lately belonging to Col. Busby, John O'Harra had a long, one-story log building, composed of three cribs or divisions, living in the east and middle ones, and using the west one for a chair shop. Opposite to that, and upon the north side of Center street, where the pine tree stands in the front yard of Mr. Howard Copeland's residence, stood a low, one-story log cabin, composed of logs of a larger size than the usual little buildings first erected along the line of the old war road, but with clapboard roof, and in true pioneer style. It was occupied in 1828 by John B. Salmon as a cabinet-maker's shop. Northwest of it and near the place where the east end of Mr. Copeland's little wood-house stands, was still remaining the little bridge or culvert used by the soldiers of the war of 1812, with its puncheon covering, over which was drawn the cannon that went to the North, and maybe those that told so well upon the enemy at Fort Stephenson. Upon the west lot, now owned by Dr. Sweney, was situated the Methodist Episcopal parsonage; but the lot where the Doctor's house stands, and all west of the parsonage to Mr. Holmes' orchard, was unimproved.

"I caught a fine swarm of bees upon a hickory bush near where the east wing of the Doctor's house now stands, in 1828. This was a prize to me then. At that time, we had no bee-moth in this country, and my bees in a few years counted more than forty swarms; but the terrible destroyer came and soon diminished the number.

"Dr. Holloway bought three acres, situated between Center and South streets and west of the town plat, and extending to where the street east of the residence of J. E. Davids now is; and W. Bain bought seven acres next to that, and extending to a line west from the south line of the town; and Judge Bennett bought where the school lot now is, or all lying between his lots where he lived and the east line of the Henderson lot, now Campbell's, and I think all commenced clearing up in 1828. The lots where Judge Bennett lives, and those north of them, and the lot where the Presbyterian Church now is were in the brush. The two north of where the church now is had been cleared, and a garden was cultivated on one, and a small nursery of fruit trees was on the other. Judge Bennett, I think, purchased and improved the lots where he resides, in 1829. That beautiful but mammoth oak, now spreading its lofty branches with so much grandeur, was deprived of its top in the spring of 1829, when the tree was perhaps six to eight inches in diameter at or near the ground. Little did I then expect ever to see such a tree as the present one in its place.

"And now let me describe, for the present residents, the location of the now so-called chair factory lots at the time we speak of.

CHAIR FACTORY LOTS.

"All that location north of the schoolhouse above mentioned, or north of the alley on the north side of that lot, was composed of Outlots 6, 5 and 4 of Holmes' Addition, extending to the north line of the Scott orchard. But there was a comfortable log house standing a little west and north of the present residence of Mr. Diegle.

"North of that, and on the line of the ditch, still flowing, there was a building, of huge hewed logs, ycleped a

DISTILLERY.

"This distillery was of the old copper-worm order, and west of and attached to it was a horse mill, to aid in the preparation of the mash, and on the north that other necessary appendage, a hog pen. Within and in close proximity to the ditch, but separated from it by an open stone wall, was the well from which was obtained the water for the mash. This well was about five feet

wide and four feet deep, and afforded the necessary amount of water for all practical purposes, as it was regularly replenished from the ditch. This establishment was under the supervision of the same John O'Harra that carried on the chair shop above mentioned, on Center street, but by another man as *de facto* operator, by the name of Randall Tyler, the memory of whom, doubtless, still lingers in the minds of some citizens.

"In the spring of 1829, our old pioneer friend, Jacob Rice, from Shepherdstown, Va., succeeded to the possession and control of those premises, and continued for several years, when he left and went West, to 'grow up with the country,' and that was an end to the distillery businesss in that location. But the dwelling house remained and formed a residence for W. G. Johnson for several years, and the main building of the distillery remained standing until 1847, when the writer of this paid $3 for it, took it down and converted a part of it into lintels in the erection of a brick house, and disposed of the rest for divers purposes. * * *

OTHER OLD LANDMARKS.

"There was a road, or what the Yankees call a 'path,' leading from the Kennedy tavern, where the Conrad Block now is, past the schoolhouse; and a small cabin built by Jacob Nichols, an Englishman, in the hollow east of where John Diebold's garden now is; thence across that knoll, then thickly covered with small brush, and thence to Abel Tompkin's, now Gorenflo's; thence to Reuben Smith's, now Kling & Wallace's; near Smith's stone quarry, then Bowdish & Ballantine's, now Mr. Conley's; thence to Hillman's Ford. It was mostly used for horsemen and foot passengers, but wagons also passed over it.

"Time has obliterated the last traces of most of those things, but a few pioneers will recall them to mind, and with them those singular men, Jacob Nichols and Johnnie Appleseed, the leather stockings of Marion, who, many long years ago, went West to plant their nurseries and 'grow up with the country.'"

George M. Koons, one of the earliest blacksmiths of Marion, used to make business for himself, when Indians brought their guns to him for repairs, by stealing an opportunity, when the Indian's back was turned, to fracture the spring a little, and then calling the red man's attention to the fact that his gun needed a new spring or a new lock, as the case may be. Many an extra coonskin he is said to have "earned" off the "poor Indian" in that way.

SUNDRY BEGINNINGS.

The first physician who located in Marion was Dr. Simon A. Couch. To build an office for him Eber Baker set his sons Lincoln and Charles to work, cutting down a tree and sawing out some lumber with a whip-saw, and they soon had the little structure completed.

The first dentist was Dr. Barnhart, although a Mr. Garwood had practiced in this line a little before his day; then Theodore H. Dickerson, E. C. Throckmorton and William S. Drake.

The first daguerrean artist was Maj. Magee, from Georgia, a jolly man; then Mr. Frary, W. H. Moore, Moore & Green, Moore & Reynolds and Prentice & Vail.

The first marble works were run by Milo Lumbard. The first livery stable was probably kept by Wallace Hoxter and W. J. Clugston.

Jacob Rice ran the first horse-mill.

The first warehouse was established by Ault & Gorton; it is now owned by S. E. DeWolfe.

Peter Mark mamufactured the first brick in Marion.

John Hudson started the first butcher shop.

The first menagerie and circus show in Marion was in 1831, which was exhibited on the lot now occupied by the Conrad store, corner of Main and Railroad streets.

The first piano was brought to town by Mrs. Catharine Wagen, and many of the citizens eagerly rushed to see the musical wonder.

John Wildbahn was the first to introduce instrumental music in the church, which he did by means of a bass-viol, that "great, ungodly fiddle," as many considered it.

The first carding-mill in Marion was started into operation about 1835, first by Michael Coon, then Stokes, William H. Wallace and finally Toven. The latter brought to Marion the first steam engine ever set up in the place, and in the above establishment carried on also a linseed-oil factory, a screw press being used. This was on the corner of Railroad and East streets. A prosperous business was done here for many years, both in wool carding and oil pressing, until about 1855, when it was discontinued.

In 1835–37, a steam grist and saw mill at the south end of the village was run by Olney R. Stone, whose engineer was one Winterhalter, and afterward "Steam Mill" Wheeler. Thomas M. Sloan had a carding-machine at the north end of the village, run by horse-power and engineered by the Merrits.

James Gillespie erected a saw-mill on West street, which afterward passed into the hands of John Kanable, then W. E. Clark, O. Kanable, etc.

The first foundry and machine shop in Marion was started in the southern part of town by Samuel Tillotson. He afterward sold out to Levi Bair, and he to Messrs. Rice. About thirty years ago, John Gurley ran a foundry and manufactured steam engines, machinery, fixtures of all kinds in the line of iron and steel, stoves, etc.

The first chair shop was run by John C. Harrow, on the Baker lot. Richard Wilson was assistant workman.

REMINISCENCES OF MARION.*

The first stores opened in Marion were branches from other towns, unless the Holmes firm formed an exception. The village was laid out in 1822. In 1824, when the county was organized, there were three stores, three taverns and several workshops and cabins. The stocks of goods were small and consisted of whisky, tobacco, powder and lead, cotton cloth and calico. These were the staples, and there was no money in the country. Every one wanted to buy, but no one had anything to pay with. Coon, mink and deer skins were legal tender, and great quantities of them were gathered in by traders. Credit was freely given to the people, and as a large part of them were transient and single, there were many flittings, and loans were about equal to gains. Occasionally an exceptionally mean transaction was advertised, and the office of Judge Lynch was threatened in plain terms by the people, to deter a repetition of similar outrages.

Business of all kind was conducted on a small scale. In 1829, the entire receipts of the County Treasurer amounted to but $696.30, and the county was in debt $842.95. In 1834, the receipts were $3,583.82. Wolf scalps were paid for to the extent of $7.75. In this, or the previous year, the Commissioners sold off the office lots, on Main street, at public sale, and announced to the public that the new court house was done, and would be occupied August 31, 1833. The first barber who regularly opened out to stay was Simon Pierce, who announced himself in a fearful deliverance of poetry, ending with, "Hon esty carries a smooth skin." Simon was a tough shaver; was religious by spells, and was a very Samson in strength, both physical and noseographical. He settled in 1834, and for many years was a landmark on our streets. In

* Contributed by J. S. Reed, Esq.

1828, the late Judge O. Bowen made his appearance in Marion. He taught school, practiced law, sold goods, got married, became rich, died and left a large estate. June, 1835, Dr. T. B. Fisher made his professional bow to the Marion public. He has outlived a generation of patients, and enjoyed an extensive and, it must be said, successful practice. He is a generous, liberal, public-spirited man, full of good works, and known as the poor man's friend. September 5 of that year, a meeting was called at Calvert's tavern to take under consideration the mode of a "regular forced graveyard." This year Summundewat, and two other chiefs of the Wyandots, advertised for proposals for a grist mill near Upper Sandusky, for the use of the Indians. January 2, 1836, an effort was made to have the streets graded and paved. A meeting was held in the court house and $700 subscribed to be expended on Main street.

With slow growth the village made its way up to 1839. Goods were sold at enormous prices, and credits were the rule. But little money entered into trade. The merchants bought cattle, horses, hogs, grain, furs, etc., and turned them into money. Very few made both ends meet; no one made anything beyond a living. As an illustration of the independence of the old *regime* merchants, we mention an instance that occurred on the lot now occupied by Moore's grocery, where Joel D. Butler kept a store. Butler came from Delaware and established a branch store for a firm in that place. Everything was kept neatly in place, and no crowd could induce him to wrinkle and tumble his goods. A lady came in one day and was a little hard to please, as ladies are, once in awhile, nowadays. After what would be called a brief showing by modern clerks, Butler left the lady, came round the counter and filled and lit his pipe, and sat down, saying, "You don't want a d——d thing, and you had better clear out—the sooner the better." With all his brusqueness the man managed to own his store and the room next north, which he afterward sold to J. S. Reed & Co., who occupied it for a long term of years. He did, however, fail, having adhered to old methods of business until he used himself up in the unequal contest. He took money of the farmers, paid them interest by the year, kept no regular account of his indebtedness, made no provision for payment, and by and by, when his creditors called for money, failed.

In this year, the need of a bell for funerals, meetings and court purposes was felt, and as the Commissioners declined to go to this expense, the people raised money and bought one. By agreement, it was placed on the court house, and was to be used by the several churches, the public and the county. All expense was met by subscriptions, not a dollar by taxation or the county treasury, and the bell belongs to the donors, the county having no right to sell or dispose of it.

As this bell was the first one ever brought to the county, the citizens naturally desire it to be kept as a relic of olden times. In an eastern town its sale or removal would cause a riot. But in newer sections reverence and history are comparatively unknown factors. We introduce the old bell because its purchase was made by the old merchants and citizens, now nearly all dead. When the money was raised, a dollar was equal to twenty now, and many a contributor felt the loss of his donation. Should it be disposed of, when too late it would be regretted. Marion would then regret that coming generations could have no relic of the old time. By all means save the old bell for the future library and memorial hall.

In 1839, T. M. Sloan kept a store where Patten's grocery now is; Richard Patten, where Fahey's store is kept; G. H. Busby, where J. Strelitz & Son have their store; J. S. Reed & Co. had store and bank where Yake & Uhler now is; J. D. Butler, where Moore's grocery now is; Hardy & Spalding, where Haberman's hardware store is; E. Hardy, where Eckhart's clothing store is; Kimble & Kendrick, where Oppenheimers and Barretts do business; Bain and Will-

iams, where J. Fribley & Co. hold forth; Godman & Williams, where Wyatt is; Search & Miller, where Harshberger and Terpany & Rhoads do business; H. & E. Peters, where Mrs. Walter's harness shop is; Davidson, where Kleinem's clothing store is, and Ault & Gordon, where Matthews' grocery was, east of court house. Of all this long list there survives but the following, viz.: H. and E. Peters, William Hardy, B. H. Williams and J. S. Reed.

About this time, a Yankee merchant opened out, and cut down the old system, by selling for cash at small profits. The old traders, who had taken up the business without training, were shocked. Every effort was made to drive off the Yankee, but in vain; he had come to stay. Gradually, the business of the county changed into better shape. Farmers prospered, for they saved half their expenses; merchants prospered, for they ceased to lose their profits in bad debts. In place of stocks of goods amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, stocks of $20,000 or more began to be common.

Wheat was hauled by wagon to the lake, and the teams loaded back with goods. We give a sample of the receipts given by the teamsters on these occasions:

Received Marion, Ohio, October 2, 1842, forty-two bushels wheat in good order, to deliver in like order to Townsend & Henderson, Sandusky City, Ohio, at 20 cents a bushel, payable in goods. I agree to haul back load at 31¼ cents per hundred, also payable in goods. Received on account $2 in cash.

JOHN GRIFFITH,
D. R. GRIFFITH.

The old book from which the above is taken contains hundreds of receipts, signed by the farmers of the day. Among them we notice John Thompson, Adam Sherman, M. Brown, N. Stoneberger, Jacob Baker, John Downs, Thomas Bloxam, Nathan Rayl, William Griswold, Jacob Retterer, John Downs, Adam Fink, James Lambert and Thomas Slick.

It was a great undertaking to get off the wheat taken in for goods during the winter, and to sell and re-invest in goods, and get them back into store again. There were so many changes in value, so many expenses and risks, that but few merchants succeeded. The statistics of Marion County mercantile business establish failure as the rule, and success as the exception.

Railroads gave Marion the go-by for many years after they were introduced into Ohio. Bucyrus, Kenton, Delaware and Mansfield had received an impetus from rail long before Marion had any hope of hearing the steam whistle. But when once the county was crossed by the old B. & I., others soon followed, and now Marion can count more routes than any of them. Railroads banished the old style of business.

The long string of covered wagons, frequently fifty in one line, loaded with grain for the lakes, each with bed and lunch box, which slowly and patiently toiled over the long distance, with its night encampment, its camp fires and pleasant groups of story tellers, have disappeared, and is now known only by tradition. The old-fashioned store with its scant stock of staples; its handy whisky bottle and tin cup; its ample day book and its ledger; its quaint salesman with few words and plain dress, and meager pay; its fearful prices with Noah's ark fashions—all these have gone to the death to be seen no more! Young America with its "make or bust," its plate glass windows, its expensive, fashionable goods, dandy-dressed clerks, diamonds, and lavish salary, and the woman of the period equal in fashionable extravagance—all these have come in, and the cost and expense of the modern machine would have shocked the old-timer, and driven him into suicide.

The first attempt at banking came in as an incident of mercantile business as early as 1839. J. S. Reed & Co. lent their receipts to cattle dealers, who paid interest on the money, and repaid in exchange on New York. The lat-

ter was worth two to ten per cent premium. From small beginnings they grew, until the concern opened an office for banking alone. The nearest bank was in Columbus, and people found it convenient to be able to do this business at home. The present Marion County Bank is the succession to this first banking venture, and it is under the same ownership and management. Later, the Deposit Bank and the Farmers' Bank came in and succeeded. Since banking has been introduced with regular capital and organization there have been no failures or suspensions. The men engaged in the business have actual capital and are not adventurers, and there is no county in the State where money can be procured more conveniently than in Marion. It is the money center for the counties adjoining. Other county seats show more handsome buildings, more display and more style, but they also show meager bank balances and plenty of mortgages on their big blocks and fine houses. The absence of these latter ornamental plasters upon Marion real estate, forms one of the most pleasing features in an examination of the county records.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The oldest business house that is still operating, without change of firm, is that of T. J. Magruder's Novelty Saddle Works, which were established January 2, 1854. William Rutan was with him the first year. Mr. M. has added some improvements to the business, among them a style of pad trimmings and a military saddle-tree, for which latter he received a diploma from the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in 1866.

MANUFACTORIES.

Chair Factory.—The principal chair factory that has been in existence in Marion was located on the corner of West and Silver streets. A small building was first erected here many years ago for a button factory, by H. Scott & Son, but before it was started into operation as such, additions were made to it and the whole establishment converted into a carding mill by Nyrum Rundle and woolen factory by the Longe brothers, and as such was run by them during the war and afterward.

The building was next converted into a chair manufactory, about 1872, and a flourishing business in this line was carried on by a company consisting of Capt. Elisha Hardy, H. Copeland, J. R. Paddack and M. J. O'Brien, until July 25, 1876, when an incendiary fire swept it all away, Capt. Hardy losing the building. Total loss, about $16,000. The same fire burned down George Diegle's house; loss, $2,500. The main building in this establishment was 50x100 feet in dimensions. Since then no factory has been rebuilt upon the premises.

The Huber Manufacturing Company.—In the spring of 1866, nine years prior to the organization of the present company, Mr. Edward Huber became a member of the firm of Kowalke, Hammer & Co., in the proprietorship of a planing mill. In 1870, that firm was changed to Huber, Gunn & Co., who manufactured the Huber Revolving Hay Rake. The present company, as named at the heading of this paragraph, was incorporated in January, 1875, to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling agricultural implements and machinery, and virtually succeeded to the business and good will of Huber, Gunn & Co. and Holmes & Seffner, consolidating the property of the two firms. The incorporators were Edward Huber, E. Durfee, J. J. Hane, Lewis Gunn and M. W. Haines.

The capital stock of the present company was originally $75,000; but this was soon found inadequate to the business, and in 1881 it was increased to $150,000, with a surplus of $20,000, making $170.000 capital actively employed. The only specialty manufactured by this company at the start was the Huber Revolving Rake, the invention of Mr. E. Huber, to which was soon

added the Huber Revolving Steel Road Scraper and Steel Dump Scraper, followed by the Huber Farm Engine, all the product of Mr. Huber's inventive genius. Later on, the Huber Grain Thresher, the joint product of Mr. Huber and Mr. F. Stroble, was brought out, and proved as successful as those that superseded it in the market.

The product of the company is being sold in nearly every State in the Union, and some little is being done in the way of export to other countries. The company employ in the aggregate about 150 men in all the different departments, and manufacture per annum 150 engines—plain, locomotive and straw-burning ; 150 grain threshers of all sizes, from the smallest commonly used to the mammoth machine used in the Northwest ; 2,000 revolving steel scrapers, 3,000 steel dump scrapers, and 6,000 revolving hay rakes, besides other work incident to the trade, and each succeeding year increases these figures.

The working force is divided into departments, as wood workers, painters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, sheet iron workers, molders and machinists ; and each department is presided over by a foreman, who is in turn responsible to the Superintendent for the management of his particular department. The whole is so thoroughly systemized that all parts move along with perfect har mony.

The present officers of the company are as follows : E. Huber, President and Superintendent ; A. J. Brockett, M. D. (Cleveland), Vice President ; S. E. Barlow, Treasurer, and J. Swinnerton, Secretary ; who have the management of the whole business in connection with the present Board of Directors as advisory. The board comprises E. Huber, M. W. Haines, E. Durfee, J. J. Hane, G. H. Kling, T. P. Wallace, J. C. Titus and A. J. Brockett.

Mr. Huber has perfected and brought out "The Huber" straw-burning engine, which has taken its place at the front in the Northwest, and held it to the exclusion of all others, while "The Huber" locomotive has kept it company, and invaded the other territory, being used largely by contractors in building pikes and roads in nearly every section of the country, as well as by farmers to thresh their crops and move them to market.

The company occupy about five acres of ground, with their shops, offices, lumber yards and shipping arrangements, and pay out annually in wages to employes about $60,000.

The building used as a wood working shop was originally a church, and used as such for a long time, and afterward as a school, and then converted into a sash and door factory, and finally remodeled and added to and converted to its present use. The building used as a machine shop was originally built for a grain elevator, and by Messrs. Holmes & Seffner converted into a machine shop, and as such it has since been used. The company have added some fine buildings since, and will continue as the business increases from year to year.

PETER LA TOURRETTE'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.

This extensive foundry and machine shop is located near the C. & T. depot, and is one of the busy establishments of Marion. The main shop is 35x56 feet, and two stories. The foundry is 30x50 feet, with melting house attached, and an engine house 15x30 feet. A specialty here is the manufacture of a drain-tile machine, of which Abram La Tourrette is the inventor. It weighs 4,500 pounds, is made wholly of iron and steel, of the best material. It will make tile from two to nine inches caliber. It is probably the best tile machine in use. Mr. La Tourrette has the honor of having made the first tile machine ever made in the United States. He was then doing business in Waterloo, N. Y., and constructed the machine after models from England, adding many improvements of his own.

M'MURRAY & FISHER'S CARRIAGE WORKS.

This institution was established in the year 1866, by the firm of Moore & McMurray. The building was consumed by fire in March, 1868, when Mr. Moore retired from the firm, and J. W. McMurray succeeded him in the company, which now became T. J. & J. W. McMurray. These gentlemen immediately rebuilt the works. In 1870, W. B. Fisher became a partner, and the firm name was accordingly changed to McMurray, Fisher & Co. In 1874, J. W. McMurray retired, and the firm name has since been McMurray & Fisher.

Their building is a brick structure, 66 feet in frontage and 166 feet deep, is two-stories high, and cost $11,000. In this establishment the firm employs from eighteen to twenty-eight men, turning out annually about 300 carriages, buggies and spring wagons, and the business amounting from $30,000 to $40,000. Their buggies find a sale in the States and Territories all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the largest cities, as New York, Baltimore, San Francisco, etc. This business was begun on a very small scale by Messrs. Moore & McMurray in 1866, but they have built up an extensive trade and earned an enviable reputation in their line of business.

BIEBER'S FLOURING MILL.

This is the old academy, raised from a two to a three-story building, of brick, and furnished and run as a first-class flouring-mill. It is 45x65 feet in dimensions, contains four runs of buhrs, employs three hands, and has a capacity of sixty barrels per day, doing both merchant and custom work. In 1867, Mr. Bieber, in company with Mr. Keiler, purchased this mill, and conducted the business under the name of Keiler & Bieber about eighteen months, when L. C. Haines purchased Keiler's interest, and the firm of Haines & Bieber continued one year; then Mr. Haines sold to his son, Monroe W., and one year afterward Mr. Bieber bought his partner's interest, since which he has been sole proprietor and manager.

JACOB KEILER'S PLANING-MILL.

This mill was built in 1875 or 1876, by the present proprietor, at an expense of $4,000. It is 24 by 100 feet in size, and is devoted to the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds and all kinds of building material, employing on an average eight men.

CLARK DIX'S TILE FACTORY.

This factory was started in 1869, on East Center street, near the eastern limit of the corporation. At this place is manufactured first-class drain tile of all diameters, from two to eight inches inclusive, averaging about 14,000 rods of tile annually.

HENRY SHAFFNER'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

This factory is situated between South Main and East streets, was built in 1877. Mr. S. employs four men, and manufactures all kinds of furniture.

STONE QUARRIES.

Marion is a city situated "upon a rock," and has thus not only a solid foundation as enduring as the "everlasting hills," but is as convenient as possible to the best material for the construction of walls, foundations of buildings, abutments, etc., both as to stone and lime. Below are noticed three of the principal quarries now being worked at Marion:

Haberman's Stone Quarry.—This is located three or four squares northeast of the court house, and was discovered in 1857, in the following manner: Mr. Christian Haberman tracked a rabbit that had been gnawing his young apple trees, to where it entered the ground between two rocks. In attempting to dig

it out, he found he had struck a fine quarry of stone. He immediately purchased half an acre, paying $150, which has returned him thousands of dollars. It is blue limestone, and excellent for building purposes. He still works this quarry, contracting and building, having in his employ twenty men.

The Marion Stone Company comprises C. E. & G. E. Smith, whose quarry is situated about a mile northwest of Marion, on the C., H. V. & T. Railroad, and office in the Campbell Block. They commenced May 1, 1878, and now employ ten to thirty men, shipping blue and gray limestone, crushed stone and stone for walling, bridges, ranges and furnaces.

Norris & Christian commenced partnership in 1882, and work the largest limestone quarry in Central Ohio, having steam hoisting machines, etc. They also quarry and ship good building stone from the same place. They contemplate the production of 1,000 bushels of lime per day.

ELEVATORS.

The "Marion Elevator," on the C., C., C. & I. Railroad, toward the eastern part of the city, was built in 1852 by Ault & Gorton. It is 40x80 feet on the ground, and two stories high. Ever since the fall of 1854, it has been owned by Simon E. De Wolfe, who is now carrying on an extensive trade.

Gregory's Elevator was built by John Gregory in 1874, on the northwest corner of West and Railroad streets. It is 26x76 feet on the ground, and 74 feet high, and has a capacity of 70,000 bushels. It cost $20,000.

HOTELS.

The earliest hotels or "taverns" have already been referred to. John Tootle's, about 1830 and afterward, became Isaac Kellar's, with the sign of the rising sun.

In 1837, four hotels were kept in Marion: Father Edward Kennedy's, in a brick building at the corner of Main and North streets, kept for a time by a German named Groll; Fred Byerly's, half a square south; the Marion Hotel, kept by Cyrus B. Mann, a good landlord, and the Mansion House, on the corner of Center and East streets, built by Eber Baker and kept by Father Parish. The Byerly Hotel was subsequently kept by Michael Coon, Joseph Stokes, the Messrs. Shaubs and J. E. Sands. It was rebuilt by Benjamin Kerns, and kept by Gen. Clark, who died of cholera in 1854; then by C. B. Mann, Mr. Davis and Philip Loebrich. While the latter was in possession in 1859, the property was burned down.

In the Marion Hotel, Mr. Mann was succeeded by Mr. Young, John Search (who died of cholera in 1854), Fred Freese (who added another story, and changed its name to American; A. H. Brown, architect and builder), Freese, Smith & Davis, Sheriff Mann, Mr. Conrad, etc. The Kerr House now occupies the site.

The Exchange was kept by Sergeant, Priest, Seitz, Clugston, Ferris, Mann, Runyan, Moore, etc.

The Marion House was once kept by George Smith, who, in 1859, ran away in debt to many. This was afterward changed to American House, and conducted by A. Paxson, A. Germain, C. B. Mann & Son, etc. P. Loebrich kept the United States House before the war. R. Gray had Gray's Hotel.

Kerr House.—This imposing four-story brick structure was built in 1873, on the site of the old American House, by Robert Kerr, who still owns it, and was opened as a hotel April 14, 1874, by J. Cochran, who kept it until 1877, when the present landlord, Mr. Johnston, took possession. It is 60x120 feet, and cost about $60,000.

Hotel Marion.—This modern hotel building was erected in 1882–83 by A. H. Kling, George H. Kling and J. J. Hane, at a cost of $40,000 to $50,000. Its

walls are made of pressed brick, with Amherst stone trimmings, while internally the wood work is of Georgia and white pine, not painted, but tastefully finished in the natural wood.

The main structure is four stories high, not including the basement, which is fitted up for a barber shop, laundry, etc. On the first floor is located the hotel office, 18x45 feet. Off from it is the ladies' reception room, reading room, sample rooms and a conveniently fitted wash room. In the rear of the office is a large and well-lighted dining-room, complete in all its appointments. On the second floor are large, double parlors. The rest of this floor and the two upper floors are divided into sleeping apartments, and all of them are well lighted, pleasant rooms. The house is fitted with an elevator, fire escape and bath rooms, while in the third story is a tank of 100 barrels' capacity to supply soft water for the use of guests. The whole number of rooms is sixty-one.

The building on the ground covers an area of 70x100 feet. It was completed in the summer of 1883, and rented to Mr. E. D. Ely, of Akron, Ohio, who, after newly furnishing it throughout, opened it for the accommodation of the public August 15, 1883. Mr. Ely is a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the country as a thorough hotel man, and also as a courteous landlord, and since the evening it opened the Hotel Marion has been overflowing with guests.

C. & A. Railway Hotel.—This neat and commodious two-story frame building, just completed, fronts the Chicago & Atlantic and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio tracks, just west of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo track. Lunch and dining rooms are the specialty.

X. Herrman has also a small hotel near the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo depot.

BANKS.

Prior to 1840, the entire money business of the county was done at Columbus, Delaware and other adjoining places. Now Marion has a larger actual capital in its banks than any of its neighbor county towns, and is entirely independent in money matters. Large amounts are constantly on loan in Union, Hardin, Wyandot, Crawford and Marion Counties. Almost any reasonable amount of money can be raised in Marion, at short call, on good security. Except one suspension some twenty years ago, which entailed no real loss to any one, the banks in Marion have stood sound and firm, enjoying the entire confidence of the people. They are owned and managed by actual money lenders, who, lending their own means, are not liable to be shut up by every panic. No interest is paid by any Marion bank upon deposits. Any good man, with good paper, can at all times get the money for his paper at a uniform rate, without being shaved. The banks are all unincorporated, private organizations, there being no national bank or other incorporated institutions in the county. The county and village municipal treasuries are also always in sound condition, carrying in the opinion of many entirely too large balances of money on hand. The same sound, conservative condition characterizes the merchants, traders and farmers of the county. Failures are rare, and success and thrift the rule among them.

Marion County Bank.—This bank was organized in 1839 by J. S. Reed, Dr. H. A. True and R. H. Johnson, under the firm name of J. S. Reed & Co., with a capital of $30,000. J. S. Reed was made President, and H. A. True Cashier. The bank was re-organized in 1843–44, under the name of "Marion County Bank." In 1856, R. H. Johnson succeeded Dr. True as Cashier, and has since held that relation with the bank. This bank issued the first certificate of deposit that was given in Marion County, and at the present time has it in its possession. The present owners of the bank are: J. S. Reed, President; R. H. Johnson, Cashier; Henry True, Assistant Cashier; and J. H. Reed.

The bank now has a capital of $100,000, and, although not incorporated, each member is individually responsible for the liabilities of the bank. This institution has been conducted by the original owners, and is kept in the family, according to the old English system. It is the oldest banking house in Marion, and for forty years had a standing bank account with a bank in New York City. The Marion County bank has passed through all the financial panics without suspending business an hour, and has always been prompt in meeting its obligations.

Marion Deposit Bank.—This monetary institution was formed June 10, 1854, by Orren Patten and T. P. Wallace, under the firm name of Patten & Wallace, with Mr. Wallace as Cashier. The firm started with a small capital, and by careful, judicious management, in time became strongly established. The real stability of the bank was shown in 1857, when, in common with nearly all of such establishments, a run was made upon it, but only to establish it more firmly in the confidence of the depositors, as every engagement was promptly met. It was successfully conducted through every subsequent revulsion of business, without ever dishonoring a check. The deposit bank has pursued a very conservative course, never dealing in options or business that was attended with any risks; and as a result it has enjoyed a larger deposit business, for the last twenty years, than any bank in Marion County. The firm continued without change till the death of Mr. Patten, October 31, 1872. Since 1875, Mr. Wallace has been the sole owner and manager of the bank.

The Farmers' Bank.—The Bank of Marion was chartered and organized in 1851, with a capital of $50,000, the principal stockholders being O. Bowen, W. W. Concklin, E. Hardy, William Bain, C. Brady, John Ballantine, etc. The first Directors were O. Bowen, W. W. Concklin, E. Hardy, C. Brady and William Bain. The Bank of Marion continued in business until March, 1864, as a State bank. The various Presidents were Ozias Bowen, John Ault, W. W. Concklin, T. B. Fisher and A. Monnett. The Cashiers were W. W. Concklin, S. Moore, John Ault and John J. Hane. The Bank of Marion discontinued business in March, 1864, and in its place was organized the First National Bank of Marion, with a capital of $125,000, with Robert Kerr, A. Monnett, C. Brady, N. Peters, J. J. Hane, L. C. Haines, F. Gooding, etc., as the principal stockholders. The first Directors were R. Kerr, A. Monnett, N. Peters, C. Brady and John Merrill. The officers elected: A. Monnett, President; John Merrill, Vice President and John J. Hane, Cashier. A. Monnett, President, and John J. Hane, Cashier, served during the entire existence of the bank. In 1869, the First National Bank of Marion gave up its charter, and R. Kerr, A. Monnett, John J. Hane, L. C. Haines, George Snyder, Nathan Peters and F. Gooding organized the present Farmers' Bank of Marion, with a capital of over $100,000, A. Monnett being the President, and John J. Hane the Cashier. The Farmers' Bank has continued in business from 1869 to this date, with a capital stock of $100,000. John J. Hane has served continuously as Cashier from 1860 to this date (1883) in the Bank of Marion, First National Bank and Farmers' Bank.

Fahey's Bank was established by T. Fahey in 1872, and since that time he has conducted a regular banking business. A. C. Edmondson is Cashier.

MARION GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was formed during the autumn of 1861, with the following stockholders: Thomas Harvey & Co., $4,000; T. B. Fisher, $2,000; J. W. Bain, $1,300; Timothy Fahey, $400; A. H. Kling & Bro., $300; Patten & Wallace, $250; Lucas & Seffner, $200; J. Hood. William H. Searles, H. Peters, John E. Davids, C. M. Seibert, John K. Hammerly and J. Merrill, $200 each; J. E. Leonard, H. Thomas, P. O. Sharpless, Samuel Saiter, T. J. Ma-

gruder, C. M. Seibert (again), E. B. Olmsted, D. Jameson, A. Kraner, Johnson, Uhler & Co., James H. Godman, James French, Ault & Gorton, William Culbertson and J. W. Bain, $100 each; and some others, with smaller sums, making a total of $11,450. The rest of the stock, $550, was soon taken by the citizens, the amount required being $12,000.

These men, during the fall, formed an incorparated company, and, November 29, 1861, elected A. H. Knowles, John E. Davids, J. W. Bain, H. Peters and A. H. Kling as a full Board of Directors. Mr. Bain was then elected President, A. H. Knowles, Secretary, and A. H. Kling, Treasurer.

May 23, 1862, the capital stock was increased to $16,000. Since then, it has been increased to $25,000, and there is a surplus of $5,000.

The present Directors are T. B. Fisher, T. P. Wallace, R. H. Johnson, George H. Kling and J. J. Hane. Officers: R. H. Johnson, President; T. P. Wallace, Treasurer; and D. J. Humphrey, Secretary and Superintendent of the Gas Works. Factory at the southwest corner of West and Canal streets.

The gas factory has nine retorts, or three benches of three each. The proximate annual amount of gas manufactured is 2,500,000 feet. In the city are sixty-five street lamps lighted with gas, besides forty or more furnished with coal oil. The streets were never lighted with any species of lamps prior to the establishment of the gas works in 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS ENTERPRISES.

The Building and Savings Association was organized in 1871, as a stock company, with shares at $100. Thomas W. Prosser, President; E. Durfee, Secretary; J. J. Hane, Treasurer; John J. Williams, Solicitor. The company dissolved in 1881, by limitation of term.

The Merchants and Mechanics' Building and Savings Association was started about 1873, and continued business for six or seven years.

Another effort was made last winter (1882–83) to organize a similar company, but failed.

Masonic Block.—After the disastrous fire, described on a subsequent page, had destroyed the old Masonic building, the present magnificent block was erected on the same site, by True, Johnson & Co., at a cost, when labor and material were very cheap, of nearly $25,000. The upper, or third, story is owned by the Freemasons, and was dedicated by them June 24, 1878, with imposing ceremonies.

Wigwam.—This is a large, new and neatly built frame building, 54x96 feet in dimensions, erected in 1883, on the northwest corner of West and South streets, by a company of which George B. Christian is President, C. C. Pettit, Secretary and G. R. James, Treasurer. It is the theater for Marion, having stage and scenery equal to that of a first-class theater in the cities. Entertainments and public meetings of all kinds are held here.

Telephone.—This was established here about the 1st of July, 1882, by H. G. Reiser, who is Superintendent. Forty-five instruments are used in the city. No connection is yet made with other towns.

MUNICIPAL.

The original plat of Marion, made in 1821, extended from a line sixteen rods north of the present New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad to thirty rods south of South street, and from the alley west of West street to that east of East street. Since then, nearly half a hundred additions have been made, until now the territory of the corporation is ten or twelve times as large. In the original plat, all the lots fronting east or west are 4x10 rods, while those fronting north or south are 5x8 rods, each containing one-fourth of an acre. Main and Center streets are five rods wide, and the others four. Alleys one

rod wide. The alleys in Marion are straighter, neater and more symmetrica than those of towns and cities generally.

Additions to the Town of Marion.—Below is a list of the additions which have been made to the town plat of Marion from time to time, in chronological order, comprising the grantors' names, the date of filing for record, the number of lots or acres and the locality:

Alexander Holmes, November 26, 1824, thirty-one lots just north of the railroad, on each side of Main street.

Eber Baker (First Addition), December 3, 1830, fifty-four lots, north of the railroads, on each side of East street.

Bain, Butler & Powell, October 11, 1845, fourteen lots, south side of Center street, opposite the Union School building.

Henry Peters (First), July 31, 1846, thirty lots, north side of Canal street, from East to Pearl.

Henry Peters (Second), October 22, 1846, eleven lots in the southern portion of the town.

T. M. Sloan (First), November 11, 1846, south of South street, on each side of Pearl.

Eber Baker (Second), called "Third," November 8, 1848, twelve lots adjoining the original plat on the east, and both sides of Center street.

Eber Baker (Fourth), July 26, 1851, twenty-six lots on the south side of Center street, and from Vine street to Ballentine avenue.

John Dumble, November 6, 1851, fourteen lots east of Main and south of Canal.

Thomas Henderson, March 24, 1852, twenty-four lots joining south of the Rily road.

J. W. Bain, June 16, 1852, forty-eight lots, southern extremity of the village.

Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company, December 31, 1852, seventy lots east of the old cemetery ground.

John R. Aronhalt, May 14, 1853, twenty-eight lots, four to five squares north of the railroads.

Rodney Spaulding, October 10, 1853, three lots, northern portion of town, on the west side of West street.

R. Patten, January 26, 1854, twelve lots, three to four squares north of the railroads, on each side of West street.

Simeon S. Starr, February 20, 1854, twenty-two lots northeast of the old cemetery.

Patten & Wallace, February 20, 1854, thirty-six lots, at the northern extremity of the village.

John Aronhalt (Second), March 1, 1854, seven lots, four to five squares north of the railroads, west of Main street.

C. & C. Martin, September 25, 1854, eight lots, southwest corner of West and Canal streets.

Bradford R. Durfee, October 6, 1854, forty-seven lots, south side of South street, near the Mount Vernon road.

Rodney Spaulding (Second), May 30, 1855, ten lots.

Bunker & Runyan, subdivision of Sloan's Second, August 1, 1853, three lots.

Sloan's Second, April, 1861, thirteen and seven-eighths acres, southwestern portion of the village.

George W. Charles and Lincoln Baker, April 18, 1865, twenty-six large lots, East Marion.

Jonh Cunningham, August 29, 1868, sixteen lots, southwestern extremity of the city.

John E. Davids (First), December 17, 1868, four lots (eleven acres).

W. E. Clark (First), April 7, 1871, four lots, south of Canal and west of Pearl streets.

John Ballantine (First), March 22, 1872, twenty-one acres in the northern portion of the village.

John W. Bain (Second), June 14, 1872, twenty-two lots.

John Uncapher, June 24, 1872, six 8x12-rod lots.

John Ballantine (Second), April 24, 1873, twenty-two and one-fourth acres.

T. Fahey, August 2, 1873, three and a half acres, northwestern portion of the village.

Wallace & True, August 9, 1873, twenty-two lots, from Center to South streets and from Orchard to Garden streets, being southwest of the Center Street School building.

George H. King (First), December 6, 1873, six lots.

John Ballantine (Third), January 7, 1874, northeastern part of the city, 31.18 acres.

Jacob Blaich, May 8, 1874, eight acres, or twenty-two lots.

Wallace & True (Second), May 16, 1874, four and five-eighths acres, southeast of the western depot.

Wallace & True (Third), July 18, 1874, twelve and three-fourths acres adjoining the last.

Harriet E. Barnhart, July 27, 1874, sixteen lots, between South and Mount Vernon streets.

John Ballantine (Fourth) February 10, 1875, two and a half acres.

D. Jameson, April 22, 1875, fourteen acres on Mount Vernon street, in the extreme southeastern part of town.

Henry M. and John E. Barnhart (Barnhart Bros.), May 6, 1875, three and half acres near the western depot.

Robert Beatty, August 14, 1875, four acres in the northern part of the village.

A. P. King, September 4, 1875, seven and one-fourth acres, northern extremity of town.

R. H. Hopkins and Dallas Day, March 8, 1877, five lots, southern extremity of town.

William P. Hazen and Amos H. King, March 8, 1877, forty-nine lots.

Edward Huber and H. H. Sherbondy, June 9, 1877, sixteen lots, north of the North schoolhouse.

Wallace & True's Fourth, October 6, 1877, twenty-two lots.

Martin Miller (First), October 13, 1877, seven acres (twenty lots).

Christian Haberman, February 16, 1878, five and three-fourths acres, north of the old cemetery.

Mary Holm, May 14, 1878, two and a half acres.

Wallace & True (Fifth), January 3, 1882, eighteen lots.

J. E. Davids, January 19, 1882, eleven and one-fourth acres, West Marion.

G. A. Keener and B. Tristram, subdivision of Ballantine's Third, April 14, 1882, twenty-four lots.

Godfrey and Charles W. Leffler, May 4, 1882, forty-four lots.

G. T. Harding, May 5, 1882, seventeen lots.

H. N. Love, June 1, 1882, nine and one-fourth acres.

Samuel H. Bartram, February 15, 1883, fifteen lots, or ten lots with half of them double size.

Diebold & Pendergast, twenty-two lots, northwestern part of town.

Bennett & Fisher's, adjoining east of the Center Street School grounds.

MARION AS AN INCORPORATED TOWN.

During the winter of 1829–30, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act incorporating the village of Marion as a town. The first entry in the record of the town reads as follows:

> Be it remembered that on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1830, an election was held at the court house in the town of Marion, County of Marion, and State of Ohio, for the purpose of electing a Town Mayor, one Recorder and five Town Councils [councilmen] (trustees); and according to the returns of said election it appears that the following persons were duly elected to office, to wit: Nathan Peters, Mayor; Benjamin Davis, Recorder. Trustees—Benjamin Williams, Eber Baker, Samuel Calvert, David Jenkins and Edward Smith; as certified by George Holloway and Benjamin Williams, Judges of said election, and attested by G. H. Busby, Clerk, who, according to the poll-book, were duly sworn according to law previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

The first business transacted by the Council is entered as follows:

> Henry Peters, present, pleaded to be excused from serving as Marshal, on account of his brother Nathan's being Mayor. J. A. Pomeroy was appointed to the office of Marshal, in place of Henry Peters.

Then follow affidavits and bonds of officers, by-laws, etc. The amount of corporation tax, at 3 mills on the dollar, for 1830, is given in the record, from which it appears that the heaviest tax-payers were in order as follows: O. & S. Crosby & Co., Bennett & Hardy, John E. Davidson, William Bain, Eber Baker, Joel D. Butler, Alvin C. Priest, Abraham Kline, S. S. Bennett, George H. Busby, R. Lamb & Co., James Swan, Alexander Holmes, William M. Holmes, Edward Kennedy, etc.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF MARION FROM 1830 TO 1843.

1830—Mayor, Nathan Peters; Recorder, Benjamin Davis; Trustees, Benjamin Williams, Eber Baker, Samuel Calvert, David Jenkins and Edward Smith.

1831—Mayor, George H. Busby; Recorder, John Bartrum; Trustees, Edward Smith, Nathan Peters, Adam Uncapher, Sanford S. Bennett and Ozias Bowen.

1832—Mayor, Hezekiah Gorton; Recorder, John Bartrum; Trustees, James Clark, Adam Uncapher, Richard Wilson, Sanford S. Bennett and James H. Godman.

1833—Mayor, John Wick; Recorder, James H. Godman; Trustees, J. Clark, John Bartrum, Nathan Peters, Joseph Durfee and Thomas J. Anderson.

1834—Mayor, David T. Fuller; Recorder, James H. Godman; Trustees, same as for preceding year.

1835—Mayor, Frederick Byerly; Recorder, G. A. Moore; Trustees, John E. Davidson, Eber Baker, Zephaniah Fullon, Richard Wilson and David Epler.

1836—Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder, G. A. Moore; Trustees, J. D. Butler, S. S. Bennett, E. Hardy, G. H. Busby and H. Peters.

1837—(No election.) Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder, Peter Beerbower; Trustees, same as for 1836.

1838—Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder, E. G. Spilman; Trustees, Richard Patten, S. S. Bennett, William C. Johnson, Nathan Peters and Thomas J. Anderson.

Henry Thurs

1839—Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder. E. G. Spilman; Trustees, Richard Patten, Richard Wilson, C. K Watson, William C. Johnson and Nathan Peters.

1840—Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder, John Merrill; Trustees, S. S. Bennett, Elisha Hardy, William Bain, Richard Wilson and Joseph Bond.

1841—Mayor, Curtis Allen; Recorder, John Merrill; Trustees, Joseph Bond, John G. Clark, Gardner Durfee, Robert King and Nathan Peters.

1842—Mayor, John Merrill; Recorder, Gideon P. Bardwell; Trustees, John G. Clark, N. Peters, R. King. G. Durfee and R. Patten.

The session of 1843 of the Legislature of Ohio repealed the charter of the town of Marion, and the only entry which appears on record concerning or in connection with the resolution is the following:

MARCH 6, 1843.

Settled with Mayor, Treasurer and Recorder of the corporation of Marion as follows:

Balance in Treasury	$ 4 62
Due corporation in notes of hand	9 72
Due corporation on duplicate	51 79
Due in notes of hand for graveyard	24 00
Due in accounts for grave lots	105 00

Settled March 6, 1843, before the subscribing trustees:

G. SNYDER,
MARCUS WILLIAMS, } *Trustees.*
JACOB ULSH,

It seems that there was not corporate business sufficient to justify the people for the trouble and expense of keeping up a distinct organization from that of the township. During the year ending March 17, 1841, there is not a single entry in the journal of proceedings. But by the year 1847, the growth of the village was such as to justify a renewal of the charter. Accordingly, Marion was again incorporated as a town, February 8, 1847, by a special act of the Legislature, describing the boundaries as follows: "So much of the territory of the township of Marion in the county of Marion as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Holmes' Addition to the town of Marion, thence south three degrees east to the half section line dividing Section 22; thence north eighty-seven degrees east, to the center of said Section 22; thence continuing on said half section line, crossing the line dividing said Section 22 from Section 27, to a point in the half section line dividing said Section 27, so that a line running south eighty-seven degrees west will strike the most southern line of Sloan's Addition to the town of Marion; thence south eighty-seven degrees west to the southwest corner of said Sloan's Addition; thence north three degrees west on the west line of said addition, to the section line between Sections 21 and 28; thence to the southwest corner of a lot owned by James H. Godman, Esq.; thence north three degrees west to the northwest corner of said Godman's lot, in the center of the road leading from Marion to Big Island; thence west with the center of said road to the southwest corner of a lot owned by Thomas Henderson, on which he now resides; thence along said Henderson's west line north three degrees west to the northwest corner of said lot; thence north eighty-seven degrees east, on said Henderson's north line, to a lot belonging to G. H. Busby; thence north three degrees west, on a line dividing lands belonging to heirs of Samuel Holmes from lands belonging to said Busby, J. Bartrum, J. G. Clark's heirs, Joseph Bond and F. Raichley, to a point on the south line of lands belonging to the heirs of Peter Mark, at the northwest corner of said Raichley's lot; thence north, eighty-seven degrees east, on the south line of said Mark's land, to the place of beginning."

The act provided that all additions thereafter made should be included in the corporation.

The substance of Section 2 of the act is as follows: "It shall be lawful for all white male inhabitants of said town, having the qualification of electors of members of the General Assembly of this State, who have resided within the limits of said corporation for the term of twelve months next preceding any election, to be held under this act, to meet at the court house in said town of Marion, on the third Tuesday of April next, and at such time and place annually thereafter as may be designated by the Town Council, and there proceed by plurality of votes to elect one Mayor, one Recorder and five Trustees, who shall be residents of said town, and otherwise possess the requisite qualifications of electors at such election; and said Mayor, Recorder and Trustees shall constitute the Town Council, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; provided no tax shall be levied at any time except by a vote of the majority of the whole Council."

Sections 3 and 4 provide for sidewalks. Sections 5 to 7 provide for the levy and collection of taxes; Section 8 makes it the duty of the County Auditor to report finances to the County Treasurer. Section 9 declares that the schools shall remain under the control of the Township Trustees as before. Section 10 provides for fire companies. Section 11 for taxing shows. Section 12 transfers the property of the old town to the Council of the new corporation. As this section contains some important dates, it is given below entire:

"The Mayor, Recorder and Trustees of said town of Marion, in their corporate capacity as aforesaid, are hereby invested as the lawful owner or proprietor, with all the real and personal estate heretofore held and owned by the Town Council of the town of Marion in their corporate capacity, under an act of incorporation passed February 22, 1830, repealed by an act entitled 'An act to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Marion, in the county of Marion, and for other purposes," passed February 29, 1843;' provided all acts done or contracts made by the Trustees of Marion Township under the last-named act shall continue in force the same as if this act had not been passed."

Sections 13 and 14 conclude the act by reference to the general law for further powers and privileges; and the act is signed by William P. Cutler, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Edson B. Olds, Speaker of the Senate.

According to the provisions of the act of incorporation, an election was held April 20, 1847, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, William Brown; Recorder, Robert King; Trustees, William Bain, John Ault, John Merrill, James H. Godman and David Epler. The last named, however, declined to serve as Trustee. At the meeting on May 7, Messrs. Brown, Merrill and Godman were appointed a committee to draft a set of ordinances for the government of the town. Their report, made May 14, was adopted.

July 22, Mr. Brown resigned the office of Mayor and John Bartram was appointed in his stead; but the latter declined to accept the office, and Peleg Bunker was appointed July 30.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF MARION FROM 1847 TO 1883.

1847—Mayor, William Brown; Recorder, Robert King; Trustees, William Bain, John Ault, John Merrill, James H. Godman and David Epler.

1848—Mayor, William L. Kendrick; Recorder, William H. Wallace; Trustees, James H. Godman, William Bain, Levi H. Randall, John Ault and John Merrill.

1849—Mayor, William L. Kendrick; Recorder, William H. Wallace; Trustees, James H. Godman, William Bain, Levi H. Randall, John Ault and John Merrill.

1850—Mayor, William Hull; Recorder, Robert King; Trustees, William Bain, John Ault, Peter Beerbower, Nelson Jones and John Warner.

1851—Mayor, G. R. Knapp; Recorder, T. P. Wallace; Trustees, William Bain, H. A. True, J. C. Norton, R. Patten and E. Steckel.

1852—No record of an election. April 23, William Bain resigned as Trustee and Bradford R. Durfee was appointed in his place; T. P. Wallace resigned as Recorder, and James H. Barker was appointed in his stead; Edmund Steckel resigned as a Trustee, and John Gurley was appointed in his place. R. Patten resigned as Councilman (Trustee), and Benjamin H. Williams was appointed in his place.

1853—Mayor, John R. Knapp; Recorder, J. H. Barker; Trustees, B. H. Williams, H. A. True, John Gurley, J. D. Gailey, and J. R. Knapp, Jr.

1854—Mayor, J. R. Knapp; Recorder, S. A. Griswold; Trustees, E. D. Lindsey, Nelson Jones, John Merrill, D. Jameson and C. Mintsenberg.

1855—Mayor, James H. Anderson; Recorder, S. A. Griswold: Trustees, T. B. Fisher, J. E. James, D. B. Krause, Harvey Peters and Charles Smith.

1856—Mayor, T. B. Fisher; Recorder, Peleg Bunker; Trustees, B. R. Durfee, C. Smith, T. J. Magruder, John I. Williams, John E. Davids.

1857—Mayor, T. B. Fisher; Recorder, Peleg Bunker; Trustees, J. E. Davids, C. Smith, E. D. Lindsey, H. Peters and John Gurley.

1858—Mayor, J. E. Davids; Recorder, T. B. Fisher; Trustees, Harvey Peters, E. D. Lindsey, C. Smith, John Merrill and Hiram Ault.

1859—Mayor, T. B. Fisher; Recorder, Isaac Young, Trustees, C. Smith, E. D. Lindsey, J. Havens, M. H. Sarles and John Hood.

1860—Mayor, John E. Davids; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, F. P. Seffner, Milton Pixley, John Bowen, David Jameson and William Hesse.

1861—Mayor, John R. Garberson; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, Harvey Peters, John Bowen, D. Jameson and C. Smith.

1862—Mayor, T. B. Fisher; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, S. E. DeWolfe, J. Merrill, D. Jameson, David Mouser, Ira Uhler; by appointment during the year, to fill vacancies, William Hesse and —— Turney.

1863—Mayor, John C. Johnston; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, M. P. Shields, Ira Uhler, J. E. Coffy, and John Bowen —— Hock.

1864—Mayor, John C. Johnston; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, A. H. Kling, L. Fite, John Bowen, J. J. Hane and H. Thomas.

1865—Mayor, John C. Johnston; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, P. O. Sharpless, J. J. Hane, C. B. Smith, Ira Uhler and W. B. Lewis.

1866—Mayor, George Gray; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, J. J. Hane, A. H. Kling, F. Campbell, J. Merrill, and —— Ferris.

1867—Mayor, H. C. Godman; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, T. W. Prosser, S. E. DeWolfe, B. W. Davis, John Merrill and L. C. Haines.

1868—Mayor, T. B. Fisher; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, John Merrill, T. W. Prosser, Edward Jeffry, Isaac Young and John Cull.

1869—Mayor, John F. McNeal; Recorder, H. M. Ault; Trustees, John Bartram, John Cunningham, T. W. Prosser, John Cull and F. P. Seffner.

From this date to the present, the Mayor, Clerk and six or eight Councilmen have been elected for two years, half of the Councilmen in 1870 being elected for one year only, so that half the Council would be renewed every year.

1870—Mayor, John McNeal: Clerk, H. M. Ault; Trustees, J. J. Hane, B. Tristram, George A. Keener, James Gregory, H. S. Lucas and John Kehler.

1871—Mayor, John C. McNeal; Clerk, H. M. Ault; Councilmen, J. J. Hane, B. Tristram, George A. Keener, T. W. Prosser, Julius Strelitz and William Fies, Jr.

1872—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Edward Durfee; Councilmen, Thomas McMurray, George Diegle, Lewis Gunn, Michael Stoll (to fill vacancy), T. W. Prosser, Julius Strelitz and William Fies, Jr.

1873—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Edward Durfee; Councilmen, Thomas McMurray, George Diegle, Lewis Gunn, John J. Hane, James C. Walters and Timothy Kelly.

1874—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Arthur L. Clark; Councilmen, J. J. Hane, James C. Walters, Timothy Kelly, John Hood, C. W. Dennig and F. R. Saiter.

1875—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Arthur L. Clark; Councilmen, John Hood, C. W. Dennig, F. R. Saiter, John W. Alsop, James P. McMurray and James C. Walters.

1876—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Arthur L. Clark; Councilmen, John W. Alsop, James P. McMurray, J. C. Walters, C. W. Dennig, John Hood and William Fies, Jr.

1877—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, Arthur L. Clark: Councilmen, C. W. Dennig, John Hood, William Fies, Jr., John Merrill, Sr., Amos F. Lapham and George H. May.

1878—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, William Fies; Councilmen, M. Stoll, Dallas Day, F. M. Scribner, John Merrill, Sr., Amos F. Lapman and George H. May.

1879—Mayor, W. H. Mohr; Clerk, William Fies, Jr.; Councilmen, M. Stoll, Dallas Day, F. M. Scribner, Peter S. Bieber, James L. Bell, and James D. Gregory.

1880—Mayor, E. M. Ritz; Clerk, William Fies; Trustees, S. Wilson, L. Gunn, J. L. Bell, James D. Gregory, J. C. Markert, O. W. Weeks, P. G. Harvey and John Diebold.

1881—Mayor, E. M. Ritz; Clerk, William Fies; Trustees, Lewis Gunn, J. S. Riley, O. W. Weeks and John Diebold.

1882—Mayor, C. P. Gailey; Clerk, A. L. Clark; Councilmen, Sanford Wilson, Timothy Kelly, Clark Turney and S. H. Rupp.

1883—Mayor, C. P. Gailey; Clerk, A. L. Clark; Councilmen, Lewis Gunn, A. B. McMurray, O. W. Weeks and Harry Weaver.

The town of Marion is divided into four wards by Main and Center streets, each ward electing a Councilman annually to serve two years.

The following is a list of Postmasters, with dates of appointment, from 1821 to 1881:

John Ballantine, January 30, 1821; William M. Holmes, July 29, 1822; Eber Baker, March 12, 1825; Elisha H. Crosby, January 9, 1827; Hezekiah Gorton, February 28, 1827; Samuel Calvert, March 10, 1830; John S. McDonald, December 22, 1830; John Bartram, July 20, 1832; Robert Kennedy, December 18, 1834; Richard Wilson, March 10, 1836; John Bartram, May 8, 1837; Curtis Allen, July 24, 1841; John R. Knapp, June

7, 1845; Samuel A. Griswold, June 23, 1849; John R. Knapp, June 23, 1853; Albert H. Brown, January 16, 1854; Philip Dombaugh, January 10, 1856; John B. Dumble, January 26, 1857; Peter Beerbower, September 21, 1858; Charles B. Smith, June 18, 1861; Samuel T. Beerbower, April 21, 1869; Valentine Lapham, December 20, 1881.

The office became "Presidential" March 12, 1865.

MARKET HOUSE, CITY HALL, ETC.

In July, 1852, the Town Council established a meat and vegetable market on Lot 37, being the northeast corner of Center and East streets. This served until the summer of 1857, when the present city hall building was erected, 35x80 feet and two stories high, on the northeast corner of South and West streets; contractors, William Garberson and John Venning. It was used as a market house only three or four years. The lower story is now the engine house and city prison, and the upper is still the place of public meetings.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire engine was purchased April 10, 1848, of McMillan, Irish & Co., of Middlebury, Summit Co., Ohio, for $950, including all appurtenances. It was a good hand or brake fire engine, with two brass pumps of nine-inch diameter each, which, with sixteen men, would discharge a stream of water through a two-and-three-quarter-inch hose horizontally to a distance of 160 feet, and perpendicularly 100 feet.

Since that time, various changes have marked the department. To day it is in good condition, consisting of three companies and nearly seventy members, with a fine steam fire engine, engine house, hook and ladder department, etc.

The department is officered as follows: William Fies, Chief. Excelsior Fire Company: James A. Knapp, Foreman; John Glick, Assistant. Seventeen members, not counting the engineer, chief, etc. The engine is a Silsby rotary, costing $6,500, Sidney Moore, engineer. Huber Fire Company: E. D. Barlow, Foreman; James Fairbanks, Assistant; twenty-five members. Hand engine, purchased many years ago. Hook and ladder Company organized in 1876; twelve members; H. F. Snyder, Foreman.

WATER WORKS.

A movement was made in the fall and winter of 1881–82 for the establishment of Holly water works in the town of Marion. On January 2, 1882, a popular vote was taken to authorize the Council either to levy a tax of 2.5 mills yearly or issue bonds not to exceed $75,000, for a fund to build the works, and the result was 442 yeas and 391 nays. But, on account of certain defects in the proceedings, the enterprise failed. It is the intention, however, soon to go forward again with the work.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist class in Marion was formed by Rev. Erastus Felton in the winter of 1824–25, consisting of John Ashbaugh and wife, Benjamin Williams, wife and two daughters (Sarah and Elizabeth), Sarah Hillman, Henry Peters, and one or two others. Soon others were added, as Thomas J. Anderson and wife and Andrew Kinnear, Harvey Clark and Horace Strong and their families. All the above are now deceased except Henry Peters, now living in Upper Sandus-

ky. The circuit then extended from Bucyrus to Worthington. For the characteristics of pioneer preaching and religious life, see the chapter entitled "Pioneer Life." There was preaching in Marion once in four weeks, the services being held in the old brick schoolhouse on West street, and in the evening. "Quarterly meetings" were held about once a year in Marion. It was not uncommon for people to go twenty or thirty miles to attend these meetings.

The oldest date in the "Trustees' book" is September 25, 1830, and it contains a rude pen sketch or picture of the old stone church, the first building owned by the Methodists as a house of worship in Marion. The account represented it as a one-story house, with three windows on each side; nothing is said about the front and rear appearance. The seats had no backs. The Trustees in 1830 were Andrew Kinnear, Chairman; William Godman, Secretary; Henry Peters and Thomas J. Anderson. They resolved to purchase In-lot No. 2 on East street, which was north of the present railroads, near where the Lutheran Church now stands. Messrs. Peters & Anderson superintended the quarrying and hauling of the stone for the building, which edifice was not completed until 1842, although used since 1833; and in 1845, the building was sold to Josiah S. Copeland for $175, to pay a claim of Thomas M. Sloan against the society for $20.

Prior to this, however, in 1842, a "Centenary Committee" had been appointed, who made arrangements to build a "chapel," 45x68 feet, on the northwest corner of East street and Railroad street (old North street). It was built and used until the railroad, constructed by it in 1852, became so noisy as to be intolerable, and at the same time the society outgrew the size of the building, and determined to build another and a larger structure. The old stone church is now a part of the Huber Machine Works.

Their first pastor after organization was Rev. James Gilruth, a large, powerfully built man, weighing about 240 pounds, who once threw a threatening bully over a fence in the presence of a crowd assembled to witness a fight. The bully had boasted that he was going to whip that Methodist preacher. Mr. Gilruth was a man of sterling good sense, a deep thinker, a fine speaker, social, and beloved by saint and sinner. He went to Iowa about 1833, where he prospered and enjoyed good health to an extreme old age. After Mr. Gilruth, Rev. Mr. Stoddard was pastor; but it is not known precisely what year. Then follow A. M. Lorain, 1831–32; John O. Havens, 1832–33; E. Felton, 1833–34; Harvey Camp, 1834 to 1836; Uriah Heath, 1836 in 1838; John Blaupead, 1838–39; John G. Bruce, 1839 to 1841; Peter Sharp, 1841–42; H. E. Pilcher, 1842 to 1844; George W. Howe, 1844 to 1846; Henry Whiteman, 1846 to 1848; L. B. Gurley, 1848 to 1850; H. S. Bradley, 1850 to 1852; John Graham, 1852–53; Joseph F. Kennedy, 1852 to 1855; J. A. Kellam, 1855 to 1857; T. H. Wilson, 1857 to 1859; J. F. Burkholder, 1859–60; Isaac Newton, 1860 to 1862; Thomas Parker, 1862–63; L. J. Dales, 1863–64; George Mather, 1864–65; J. M. Holmes, 1865 to 1867; William Deal, 1867 to 1869; L. A. Belt, 1869 to 1871; William Jones, 1871 to 1873; I. R. Henderson, 1873 to 1875; L. C. Webster, 1875 to 1878; T. L. Wiltse, 1878 to 1881; Leroy A. Belt, 1881 to 1883.

The oldest living resident member of this church is Peter Beerbower.

At present there are 317 members with the following class-leaders: J. M. Heller, R. Branson, W. H. Moore, G. E. Lawrence, James Fribley, A. D. Busard, Jacob Fribley, J. A. B. Wyatt and J. D. Bishop. The local preachers are A. D. Matthews, J. M. Heller and James Fribley.

The present church edifice on the southeast corner of Center and East streets, was erected in 1854, at a cost of about $9,000, with a seating capactiy of about 600. Toward the construction of this building, Gen. James H. Godman gave $3,500.

A flourishing Sunday school is kept up in connection with this church, of which Daniel Uncapher is now Superintendent; average attendance, 146, with six officers and fourteen teachers besides the pastor.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—On the southwest corner of South and West streets, where once stood Duncan's brewery, afterward J. B. Salmon's residence, there now stands the most beautiful church edifice in Marion; it belongs to the above-named society, who held their first meetings in the court house, Dr. J. Kindler being the first preacher, in 1845. At that time, J. H. Sauer and wife, who had belonged to the church in Cincinnati, moved to Marion and took hold with the minister. Rev. John Bier succeeded Dr. Kindler and did good work. The first converts were Peter Schweinfurth and his brother John, the latter now being a prominent minister in the denomination. Rev. Bier's successors preached in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church till 1868, when the society resolved to build a church of their own. They were but few in number, and it looked like a large undertaking. However, they bought a desirable, well-located lot, and commenced to build under the supervision of Rev. J. Fleiner. The edifice was completed in 1869, under Rev. Charles Nachtrieb. It cost over $9,000, and was paid for and dedicated free from all debt. It is 38x58 feet in size, with a tower about 120 feet high.

There is now a membership of about eighty, with two class-leaders, namely, William Graceley and Adam Schweinfurth. There are also two local preachers, William Graceley and Charles Myers. J. C. Markert is the Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about eighty. Commencing with about 1855, the pastors have been: Conrad Bier, two years; John Hurst, two years; Frederick Diether, two years; V. Jahraus, one year; A. Warns, two years; John Schweinfurth, two years; John Kopp, two years; J. Fleiner, two years; C. Nachtrieb, three years; John C. Egley, three years; J. S. Schneider, three years; Dr. J. Braun, three years; and J. G. Herzer, since the fall of 1882.

Gwinn Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meeting was held December 20, 1872, and the church organized about a week afterward, at the city hall, by the Rev. Emanuel Cumberland, with the following membership: A. P. Henderson, Henrietta Henderson, Harriet Highwarden, Matilda Day, Mrs. Jones, David Fields and George Davener. The first officials were A. P. Henderson, David Fields, George Davener and Matilda Day. Meetings were held at Mr. Henderson's residence and in the basement of the Methodist Church until their own church was erected in 1873–74, 35x48 feet in size, on Park street, and costing about $3,000, Mr. Henderson footing a large portion of the bill.

The pastors have been Revs. E. Cumberland, M. M. Smith, H. A. Grant, —— Rich, N. M. Mitchell, ——— Montgomery and C. R. Green, the present incumbent. The principal revival was under the Rev. Grant's administration. Present membership, ten; officers, I. Mendenhall, Steward; James Allen, Bruce Peyton and John Shepherd, Trustees.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored, was organized in 1879, with fifteen or twenty members, under Andrew J. Scott, pastor. Rev. Payne succeeded him, and Rev. Brown is the present pastor. The society meets in a small log cabin in the northeastern portion of the city.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Marion was organized in 1824 by Revs. David Dudley and Samuel Bradford. It was the first church organized in the town. Its first members were Hezekiah Gorton, a Mrs. Higgins, a Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Alvin and Betsey Priest, John and Betsey Tompkins, and a few others. The organization took place in a schoolhouse on West street, where the stated meetings were afterward held. During the first twelve years, the church had the labors of Revs. D. Dudley, S. Bradford, A. Hatch and J. Wallace. In 1827, Rev. George M. Baker professed religion, was baptized and admitted to the church. He soon after commenced to exhort, then to preach, and on May 28, 1837, was ordained by Revs. D. Dudley, Wyatt and others. He preached more or less for this church. In 1838, Mr. Baker moved to Licking County, other ministers were called elsewhere, and the church, left destitute of pastoral care, became much reduced. In 1841, Rev. Isaac Datson came, collected the scattered fragments, held a series of meetings just out of the town, in the barn and house of Jacob Ulsh, resulting in a revival and the growth of the church from about a dozen members to ninety. In 1842, the church built a meeting house, but, unfortunately, out of the town three-quarters of a mile. In 1850, Rev. G. W. Baker returned, took charge of the church, encouraged the removal of the church house into the town, which was done, and located upon Lot 367 of Baker's Fourth Addition, was repaired and a small bell placed upon it by the efforts of the ladies of the congregation. The removal was not agreeable to all the members, more or less of whom withdrew, which, with the death and removal of others, and irregularity in pastoral care, again much reduced the number and strength of the church, only twenty members remaining. In the spring of 1857, Rev. Samuel D. Bates became pastor. The house was again repaired, a Sunday school organized and the congregation and church steadily built up. In 1865, the pastor and people decided to build a new and better house, upon a better site—the east half of lot 11. The new house was dedicated in the fall of 1867, having cost, with site, $16,000. Continued prosperity attended the labors of pastor and people. In April, 1876, Mr. Bates resigned, having served the church as pastor nineteen consecutive years, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Parsons, who remained three years and resigned to be succeeded by Rev. Addison Jones, who, on account of ill health, remained only one year; was succeeded by Rev. O. D. Patch, who also left at the close of one year, on account of ill health of the family. During the pastorate of Mr. Parsons, the church built a good parsonage on South street. Rev. Oscar E. Baker became pastor, April, 1881, and is pastor at this date, August 3, 1883. During 1882, the church house was again thoroughly repaired, at considerable cost. The pastors have all been reputed as worthy men, and each has done good. The largest accessions to membership have been revivals, first under Rev. I. Datson, next during the pastorate of Rev. S. D. Bates, and during the past two years, within which one hundred have been added. The church now numbers 232. The distinguishing feature of the church and denomination may be indicated in a few words: Free will, free salvation, free communion, free church government, or government by the people, free speech and free men.

First Presbyterian Church of Marion, Ohio.—The first meeting of this people was held at the brick schoolhouse on West street, September 1, 1828, and on the 9th of that month, at the same place, the church was organized by Rev. Henry Vandeman, with the following forty-five members: Simeon Wyatt, Adam Uncapher, John Uncapher, William Bain, James Carr, John

McElvy, Humphrey Mounts, Joseph Boyd, John Myers, Shubael W. Knapp, John Waddell, Daniel Oborn, Mary Wyatt, Susannah Uncapher, Jane Harper, Elizabeth Groover, Mary Uncapher, Hannah Uncapher, Lydia Couch, Maria S. Williamson, Eliza G. Busby, Mary Tootle, Margaret Tipton, Mary Hume, Mary Ballantine, Anna Ballantine, Jane Carr, Mary McElvy, Nancy Kelly, Hannah McCompsey (?), Elizabeth Smith, Mary Miller, Susan Mounts, James Boyd, Martha Mogren, Anna Myers, Mary H. Knapp, Margaret Waddel, Jane Oborn, Johnny (?) McWilliams, Susannah Jones, Mary Uncapher, Margaret King, Elizabeh Findlay and Susan Kennedy.

Mrs. Isabella Clark, who joined this church in 1831, is the oldest living member.

The first Elders were Joseph Boyd, Shubael W. Knapp and Adam Uncapher: and the Elders since then have been: Daniel Oborn, 1831; Thomas Henderson and John Ballantine, 1833; Joseph Strawbridge, 1840; Benjamin H. Williams and Henry A. True, 1843; James Reed, William Bain and Thomas Johnson, 1848; Ira Uhler, 1863; S. E. DeWolfe, F. P. Seffner and T. P. Prentice, 1871. The ministers have been the Revs. H. Vandeman, 1828–29; E. Barber, 1829 to 1832; Thomas Cratty, 1832 to 1836; John A. Dunlap, 1837 to 1841; Joseph A. Murray, 1841–42; Enoch S. Shepherd, 1842 to 1845; Peter R. Vanatta, 1845 to 1847; Bloomfield Wall, 1847 to 1849; M. Shepherd, 1851 to 1858; H. B. Fry, 1858 to 1868; J. H. Pratt, 1868 to 1872; D. D. Waugh, 1872 to 1878; Alexander Sinclair, 1878 to 1881; E. B. Raffensperger, 1881 to the present.

The present membership numbers 250, with a prosperous Sunday school. Elders, Ira Uhler, S. E. DeWolfe and F. P. Seffner.

The first church edifice was erected in 1834 of brick, but in 1849 it was partially demolished by a storm, and the present structure, also of brick, was erected on the same site, 1849–51. It is 45x80 feet in size, with basement and auditorium, and cost about $8,000. It is in a good state of preservation. Upon the same lot is a fine brick parsonage, recently built, at a cost of $5,000.

Lutheran and Reformed.—In 1841, Rev. J. Van Linger came to Marion and preached for the Lutheran and the German Reformed societies, holding services in the court house and other places, for two or three years. Stephen Neidhart and Henry Koon were Elders; Karl Mintsenberg and Philip Dietrich, Deacons, and John Uncapher, Treasurer. In 1843, the two societies united in building a brick church, the corner-stone being laid August 8 of that year. Rev. Joachim Schladermund was at that time their preacher. The next preacher was Rev. J. E. Schneider, Lutheran, who was opposed to the two denominations worshiping in common, so they began to hold services alternately, each having their own preacher.

Salem Church, German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed, was organized May 13, 1850, at their meeting house, Charles Munzenberg, Chairman; and C. A. Bodeman, Clerk. The first members numbered thirty-seven. The church now comprises eighty-five families, or about 200 communicants, worshiping in the building above referred to, on the east side of East street, just north of the railroads. Godfrey Leffler is President of this congregation and Frederick Staub Secretary. Rev. John Heiniger is pastor, and also Superintendent of the Sunday school.

St. Matthew's English Mission Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This was commenced under Rev. Humberger, in 1870, who then lived at Prospect, for the purpose of retaining the young members in the church. The next minister was Rev. P. H. Mueller, and in 1877 Rev. J. J. Sutter, the present

pastor, took charge of the mission. Public services are now held both in German and English. The following are substantial members of this church: P. Retterer, D. Yake, John Lust, A. Leffler, J. Gugel, J. Schmelzer, Jacob Schoenlaub, George Schoenlaub, and J. Piper. The total membership is twenty-six.

First Reformed Church of Marion (German).—This society dates its origin in July, 1850, but was in some sense united with the two preceding churches until February 18, 1854. At first, it numbered fifty members, who were organized under the superintendency of Rev. J. G. Ruhl, their pastor for about eleven years. Their first Elders were Dr. E. F. Gross and Stephen Neidhart; Deacons, Peter Fogler and Peter Dorn. The pastors have been Revs. J. G. Ruhl, 1850 to 1860; J. Winter, 1861–62; H. Eschmeier, 1863; J. Kester, 1864 to 1870; D. F. Scrhroth, 1871 to 1882; Frederick Schaad, November, 1882, to the present time. Present Elders, J. W. Fischer and Michael Brigel; Deacons, Philip Ebert and Ernest Zeller. This church has a Sunday school and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Standard of doctrine, the Heidelberg catechism.

Meetings have always been held in the old brick church on North East street; but this year (1883) they sold their interest in that church to the Lutheran congregation, and are now erecting a house of worship on South West street, to cost, with lot, about $2,500.

Parish of St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal.—This was organized April 25, 1849, with the following Board of Wardens and Vestrymen: Eber Baker, J. C. Norton, S. S. Bennett, J. J. Williams, P. Bunker, W. A. Turney and J. Barnhart. These men were also constituted a Board of Trustees, and J. J. Williams was elected Clerk, both of the Vestry and of the Board of Trustees. This parish has been kept alive ever since its organization, and is now in good financial condition. Present number of communicants, sixty-four; Vestrymen, J. S. Reed and W. A. Turney; Wardens, C. C. Fisher, John Cunningham, J. R. Harshberger, D. Dorward and George Smith. At the Sunday school there is an average attendance of about thirty-six; number of scholars enrolled, forty-eight; teachers, six. The rector is the Superintendent. All the ladies of this parish are also organized into a mite society, which is now active. There is also a ladies' missionary society of about twenty members. For the last eleven years, Rev. J. E. Julian has been the rector. The present church edifice, a neat brick structure, 40x60 feet, was built in 1852–53.

The Church of Christ at Marion, Ohio.—This church was organized in 1876, at the city hall, where they held their first meetings. T. D. Garvin was the minister, and the first members were A. and Louisa B. Boynton, B. J., Phebe and George Camp, L. Fite, Olive Brocklesby, John and Mary Weish, John, Sarah and Charles Uncapher, Stephen Norris, Dr. T. Martin, F. J. Sutton, John N. Matthews, Mary Simpson, Amanda and Susan Coffy, Esther Zimmerman, Lavina Keys, Margaret Allen, Harriet Turney, Mrs. Blackburn, A. M. and Helen Barney. The official members were L. Fite, B. J. Camp, George Camp, A. Boynton and A. M. Barney. Elders, C. Ghent, nine months; —— Davies, one year; W. H. Scott, one year; W. Dowling, since 1880; present membership, eighty-six, the increase being mainly since they occupied their house of worship, May 23, 1880. They have now a flourishing Sunday school.

Their fine church edifice is on North Main street, is 38x65 feet in dimensions, built of brick and cost $7,000. It has a magnificent spire.

The United Brethren Church was organized in 1837, by a small society

in a private house—the home of Mr. Gruber, two miles east of Marion. This society gradually increased in membership until 1848, when a large proportion of the members, who resided in and near Marion, organized a class within the incorporated limits of the town, and worshiped in a private dwelling. In 1850, this people accepted a proposition that had been made by the original proprietor of the village plat, namely, that any denomination first oocupying Lot No. 120 with a church building should have and hold the same as the property of said denomination. A frame structure, 53x38, was commenced in the spring of that year, and in August it was completed and dedicated to the worship of God. Revs. P. Flack, J. Davis, S. Lindsay, C. Briggs, B. W. Day and A. Berry were the preachers in charge of these societies up to 1859. Since 1860, Revs. W. Martin, Samuel Coulter, T. D. Ingle, F. Clymer, C. L. Barlow, I. Crouse, D. R. Miller, A. Orr and J. M. Crim have had the pastoral charge. Present pastor, Rev. A. E. Davis. From the organization to the present, the average number of members has been eighty-two; the greatest number at any time was 150, and the lowest number fifty-five; it is now 107. In 1866-67, under the supervision of Rev. I. Crouse, the congregation built a very neat parsonage, at a cost of $900, upon Lot No. 119, purchased for $300, which amount was left by will of Abram Young for that purpose.

In 1870, under the superintendency of Rev. D. R. Miller, pastor, the church house was refitted and improvements made upon the parsonage at a cost of $920. Present Class-Leader, Abraham Myers; average attendance at Sunday school, about sixty-five, with seven or eight teachers; J. B. Bolander, Superintendent.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—The name "Roman" is probably a mistake. The house of worship, a substantial brick structure, on North West street, about 45x60 feet in dimensions, was erected in 1862. Father Burns is the present priest. A flourishing school is kept in a building belonging to the church on North Main street, directly across the square from the church.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The first Sunday school in Marion was a "union" school under the *regime* of the American Sunday School Union, and was organized in 1828. The first Superintendent was probably J. Wildbahn. Richard Wilson was an active teacher. In course of time, the Methodist and other denominations established Sunday schools of their own, and for many years past each church has a Sunday school for itself.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground in Marion was "down on the hill," on a lot belonging to the Berry family, on East street, near Canal, now occupied by John Gurley. Very few, however, were buried there before a regular public cemetery was started, just north of the present New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot, on land donated for the purpose by Eber Baker. This ground has been enlarged by additions, and is still kept sacred as a burying ground, although a few remains have been removed to the new cemetery. The original plat and accompanying papers were lost, but a re-survey is on record.

THE MARION CEMETERY.

The old burial grounds in Marion were not large enough; they were not properly located; they were not under the care or control of any one who

would or who could see that they were properly cared for, nor had any one the means to improve or even keep in repair the burial grounds of the village. Besides all these difficulties, the grounds chosen were not fit for the purpose of burial, and feeling the force of these combined difficulties in the way of the old burial grounds, a number of public-spirited citizens inaugurated a movement for the purchase of suitable new grounds for burial purposes.

Following is a short sketch of this movement which resulted by the purchase of the grounds now owned by "The Marion Cemetery Association," now one of the best improved and most beautiful cemeteries to be found in this or any other section of the country, owned by the citizens of a town or city no larger than Marion. The names of the parties engaged in this commendable work are also given that they may receive the honor they so well deserve from their fellow-citizens of Marion County.

Public attention was first called to the condition of the old graveyard, its crowded lots, its flat surface, the water-holding qualities of its soil, and the many adjacent railroads and saloons, by an anonymous correspondent of the *Independent*, whose communications, signed "Israel Fishbones" pictured in graphic style, funerals interrupted by passing trains, or by almost tragedies in the saloons adjoining the outgrown graveyard.

As a result of these communications, a meeting was called July 3, 1857, at the banking house of J. S. Reed & Co., to take into consideration the acknowledged necessity existing for a suitable cemetery. Pursuant to notice, the meeting was held and the "Marion Cemetery Association" made its preliminary organization. The following persons signed the original articles:

John Ault, J. S. Reed, S. S. Bennett, H. A. True, J. J. Williams, B. H. Williams, Patten & Wallace, John Ballantine, J. B. Dumble, E. Peters, J. W. Bain, Bowen & Beerbower, J. H. Godman, W. H. Sarles.

The association encountered great opposition, and for years struggled hard to maintian itself. The members loaned it money and gave, gratuitously, their time and labor toward its development. Many respectable persons believed that it was only a speculation entered into for gain, and, though invited to join and become conversant with its workings, held aloof for want of proper information. The struggle with adversity continued till the spring of 1873, when the association was free from debt, had a balance in its treasury, and the way for much needed improvements was open and unobstructed.

The grounds occupied by the cemetery were selected by a committee appointed at the second meeting of the association, namely, J. S. Reed, John Ault and E. Peters.

They spent considerable time examining lands adjacent to town, testing the character of the soil, accessibility, natural adaptation to the purpose of burial, ease of improvement and price of lands. But little of the ground is strictly level; beautiful slopes and finely shaped ridges add to the beauty of the place and enhance its value for the purpose designed. On much of the grounds were then (and are yet) standing forest trees of many kinds common to the country, many of them noble specimens of their various kinds. Under the system of improvement adopted and carried out, all the land owned by the association can be used for burial purposes, though many years will elapse before the level portions will be needed, and these portions, by contemplated improvements, will not remain level, but will be broken into such shapes as will add vastly to their beauty, value and usefulness.

MARION CEMETERY VAULT, OHIO.

The association and its cemetery are no longer experimental, but both are acknowledged successes, and but few ever think of burying their dead in the "Old Graveyard," while from the country, for miles around, the association gathers in lot-owners. The cemetery is the most beautiful and inviting grounds open to the public in the vicinity, and in pleasant weather are visited by multitudes of people, who wander under the trees and along the beautiful, well-kept avenues.

The lands purchased were from the following-named persons, with the number of acres purchased from each: James Bowen, 12.3 acres; Nathan Peters, 13.0 acres; H. Gorton, 21.2 acres; and S. S. Bennett, .5 acres; total, 47.0 acres. The original cost of these forty-seven acres was $4,347.50. Marion Township Trustees purchased from the association five acres of land, for the sum of $500, and on May 3, 1858, nearly three acres were sold to the Roman Catholic Church of Marion, for burial purposes, at $125 per acre, all sold subject to the rules and regulations of the Cemetery Association. In 1873, the association re-purchased from the Marion Township Trustees three acres of the grounds held by them, so that the association now holds forty-two acres of land.

The cemetery grounds were dedicated Thursday, November 4, 1858, by religious services.

The association, in 1857, elected Dr. H. A. True to superintend the laying-out of lots, avenues, lawns, paths, etc., and platting the same, and to make all maps, plats, etc., needed. The work was done to the entire satisfaction of the association, and with but a few alterations his plans are in use to this time.

For many years there were but few improvements made. The association was so burdened with debt, and their enterprise met with such opposition, that it was difficult to sell burial lots to raise money to either pay off debts or to make needed improvements. But at last, by adopting the policy of making constant efforts to sell burial lots to persons who expected to remain citizens of Marion and the vicinity, and thus to enlist them with their influence, in working for the association, money enough was raised to cancel the entire debt, and in 1873 the association became free to use its money obtained from selling burial lots to improve and beautify the grounds.

The services of Mr. I. Kessler, were secured to act as Superintendent, and he was employed constantly upon the grounds, which rapidly assumed a new appearance. Brush and weeds took their departure. Cleanliness and order assumed sway, and from that time on improvements have been made of a lasting and beautifying nature. A comfortable frame dwelling was erected upon the grounds in 1875, for the use of the Superintendent. The avenues were, to a large extent, graded and graveled, such portions of the avenues being in constant use, and are now in very fine condition, being smooth, clean and solid. A double artificial lake, which was begun as an experiment, has been dug, which contains water the year round, pure and sweet, so that fish live in it and increase rapidly. Tile drains have been put down in many portions of the grounds. All open ditches, except one, have been supplied with large tiles and covered, adding much to the sightliness of the grounds.

A number of assistants are employed during the spring, summer and fall of each year, working upon the grounds, under the direction of the Superintendent, putting in order the cemetery and aiding in making improvements. The association has all needed implements of its own, to do its work, includ-

ing derrick for putting up large monuments, and has its own horse, wagon, mowers, etc. A neat, substantial barn has been put up the past fall. A good tool house is also on the grounds. In fact, all the buildings now needed upon the cemetery are now upon it and paid for.

The Receiving Vault.—As early as 1878, a resolution was passed by the association that a receiving vault should be built at as early a date as possible, but as the matter was left discretionary with the Trustees, nothing was done until the money was on hand to pay for the building of it. In 1879, a feeling that the time had come for action, the Trustees, A. H. Kling, P. O. Sharpless and George Crawford, after receiving all the information they could in reference to such structures, and after examining plans offered for their inspection, decided in favor of a plan, with specifications furnished by D. W. Gibbs, architect, Toledo, Ohio. The materials used in its construction are brick for the double arch of the vault proper, limestone with Berea stone trimmings for the front walls; the vestibule is floored with black and white tile and is ceiled with ash; the vault is floored with cement, and has, for use on funeral occasions, a fine carpet, curtains, etc., taking from it the gloomy appearance often seen in receptacles for the dead. A glance at the building will show that it is a beautiful yet massive structure, and upon examination it will be found to be as nearly perfect as a building of the kind can be, being almost perfect in ventilation, free from dampness, darkness and gloom. The vault proper is provided with solid iron doors, with a fine combination lock, the combination of which is only known to the proper officers of the association. The vestibule is provided with a heavy grated iron door, with strong Scandinavian lock.

The bodies of the dead placed in this vault are free from danger of the desecrating hands of the resurrectionist, and are safe till they are of no further use for dissection, when they are buried. The construction of this vault has rendered the employment of watchers at graves unnecessary.

The cost of this beautiful and *safe* receiving vault, including the grading of grounds in its immediate vicinity, and the construction of a graveled avenue thirty-two feet wide in its front, was $2,500. This vault has proved to be not only an object pleasing to look at by the association, but it has proved to be what the people at large wanted, and they now commit the bodies of their friends to its keeping, feeling sure they are safe from the hands of the spoilers. It has also stimulated the sale of burial lots, especially to parties from the country and from the villages in the county, so that we feel that our cemetery is not for Marion alone, but for the county at large.

Burial Lots.—The burial lots are laid out in various sizes, so that all persons can be suited in the quantity of ground, as well as in location. The price is uniform for all grounds in proper shape, fifteen cents per square foot being the price charged at this time—1880. Grading and putting lots in shape, will, as far as possible, be done by the association, so that the grade may harmonize with the general features of the particular locality. Those who desire to secure but a single grave can do so, without purchasing more ground, as the association has set aside good, eligible ground for that purpose, situated on the south hill. The association assumes the care of lots, so far as keeping them free from weeds, briers and brush or long grass are concerned. If the lawn mower is used upon a lot, a small charge is made.

In 1873, soon after the association was free from debt, a resolution was

passed that 10 per cent of all the moneys realized from the sale of lots should be set apart and put on interest, the proceeds of such loans to be applied to keep the grounds in order for all future time, when necessary to use such proceeds. That fund is already respectable in size, and in a few years will be abundantly ample of itself to keep in fine order the entire cemetery grounds. Aside from this permanent fund the ability of the association to improve and keep its grounds in order will not be questioned by any one at all acquainted with its plans and working.

The association will put in foundations for all monuments, having the work done by an experienced workman, with the best materials to be obtained, at a very moderate cost, the object being to secure permanent and firm foundations so that monuments erected thereon will stand erect.

While the Marion Cemetery contains no very costly monuments at present, yet there are quite a large number of very fine ones, many of granite, many of marble of various kinds, and a few of zinc bronze, a new material for monumental purposes, beautiful in appearance and claimed to be very durable. In the styles of monuments, there is great variety, thus affording a pleasing effect to the eye, not at all monotonous and uninteresting as too much sameness in style would produce Granite is rapidly taking the place of less costly material for monumental purposes, lot-owners taking a commendable pride in erecting good, substantial and stylish monuments, partaking of the spirit of improvement manifested by the Cemetery Association and seconding the efforts to render the cemetery a beautiful and attractive spot.

Those who became members of the association at the first meeting were John Ault, J. S. Reed, S. S. Bennett, H. A. True, J. J. Williams, B. H. Willams, Patten & Wallace, John Ballantine, J. B. Dumble, E. Peters, J. W. Bain, Bowen & Beerbower, J. H. Godman and W. H. Sarles. Since then the following have become members: D. Jameson, T. B. Fisher, J. Hood, John Gurley, E. D. Lindsey, A. H. Kling, P. O. Sharpless, H. S. Lucas, J. J. Hane, John Merrill, O. Bowen, George Crawford, E. Hoch, C. Smith, S. E. DeWolfe, W. Z. Davis, Henry True and W. P. Hazen.

The officers have been S. S. Bennett, President from July 25, 1857, to April 14, 1879; J. J. Williams, President from April 14, 1879, to the present; Dr. H. A True, Secretary and Treasurer from July 25, 1857, to April, 1859; J. W. Bain, from April 4, 1859, to April 7, 1862; Dr. H. A. True, from April 7, 1862, until his death in 1876; J. J. Hane, from January, 15, 1877, to the present. H. I. Kessler was Superintendent from1873 until his death in 1880; then A. B. Allen until April, 1882, when the present Superintendent, John Dairy, was appointed. The present Trustees are P. O. Sharpless, George Crawford and A. H. Kling.

The total number of interments from the organization of the present association to January 1, 1881, was 736.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Marion Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M.—Under dispensation issued by M. W. Grand Master William James Reese, of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, dated Lancaster, Ohio, July 18, 1840, the following Master Masons met in Marion on September 19, 1840 (tradition says in one of the offices of the court house), and organized by opening a lodge of Master Masons, with the following brothers in the chairs and stations: John G. Bruce, W. M.; John Bartram, S. W.; Elisha Hardy, J. W.; Greenville P. Cherry, S. D.; Sanford S. Bennett, J. D.; Joseph W. Larrabee, Secretary; Richard Wilson,

Treasurer; Olney R. Stone, Tiler; and George H. Busby, member, and William Trago, of Amity Lodge, No. 5, visitor. After adopting by-laws, certain officers were elected, so that the board stood as follows, the three first being named in the dispensation: J. G. Bruce, W. M.; Moses H. Kirby, S. W.; Elisha Hardy, J. W.; Richard Wilson, Treasurer; Joseph W. Larrabee, Secretary; Greenville P. Cherry, S. D.; Sanford S. Bennett, J. D.; Olney R. Stone, Tiler and Steward. A charter was granted October 21, 1841, and the following were the first officers thereafter: John Bartram, W. M.; Richard Wilson, S. W.; B. Warner, J. W.; George Gray, Treasurer; Joseph W. Larrabee, Secretary; J. J. Garwood, S. D.; Henry Bretz, J. D.; John Wildbahn, Tiler and Steward.

The lodge held its meetings in the Bartram building on Main street from the time of its organization to 1855, when, the lodge growing too large for the room, they rented and used the Odd Fellows Hall, on Main street, to June 27, 1856, when they rented Apollo Hall, on Center street, in Bennett's block, of Messrs. Fisher & Reed. Here they remained until 1871, when they contracted for the right to build a third story on a building on Center street, erected by Messrs. Johnson, True, and others, and which was afterward known as the Masonic Block, and on June 30, 1871, occupied said Masonic Hall for the first time. On May 4, 1877, the Masonic Hall, used by Lodge, Chapter and Council, was destroyed by fire. The Council and Chapter lost everything, and all the articles belonging to the lodge which were saved were the charter and record books and papers, the seal, the jewels, the three great lights (the Bible was found June 4, 1877, in a bookstore), the low twelve bell, sixteen volumes of the library and three gavels. By an arrangement with Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., and under a dispensation issued by C. A. Woodward, M. W. Grand Master of Ohio, Marion Lodge met at Odd Fellows Hall from May 25, 1877, until March 15, 1878, when they met for the first time in their new hall, rebuilt and furnished.

On June 24, 1878, "St. John's Day," the lodge room was publicly dedicated by Past Grand Master A. H. Newcomb, Deputy of Most Worthy Grand Master, with the solemn and impressive ceremonies of the ritual.

The first Masonic funeral in Marion was that of James Clark.

Marion Council, No. 22, R. & S. M.—This lodge was organized under a dispensation dated February 26, 1856, with twenty-three members and the following officers: T. B. Fisher, Thrice Illustrious Master; J. A. Kellam, Deputy Illustrious Master; J. S. Reed, Principal Director of the Work. There are now about thirty members, who meet in Masonic Hall, the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September and November. The Council is in a sound financial condition.

Present officers: Philip Dombaugh, T. I. M.; Jacob R. Harschberger, D. I. M.; F. C. Ruehrmund, P. D. of W.; Henry True, Treasurer; W. H. Eckhart, Recorder; J. Strelitz, Captain of the Guard, Charles E. Smith, Conductor of the Council; Charles Smith, Steward; P. Dietrich, Sentinel.

Marion Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M.—The records of this lodge were destroyed by fire in 1877. Dispensation was received from the Grand Lodge, December 5, 1854. The first members were T. B. Fisher, George H. Busby, James S. Reed, John Bartram, Charles Smith, James H. Godman, Richard Wilson and J. Rice. The following were officers under the dispensation: T. B. Fisher, High Priest; George H. Busby, King; J. S. Reed, Scribe; Philip Dombaugh, Captain of the Host; John Bartram, Principal Sojourner; Charles Smith, Royal Arch Captain; James H. God-

John Bain

man, Grand Master of the Third Veil; Samuel H. Bartram, G. M. of Second Veil; T. H. Dickerson, G. M. of First Veil; John T. Merchant, Treasurer; J. S. Reed, Secretary; Philip Dietrich, Guard. The lodge was organized in 1855, and has been active ever since. The first meetings were held in Bartram's building; next in Bennett's block; then in the Masonic Hall, which was burned in 1877; then temporarily in Odd Fellows Hall, until the new Masonic Block was finished, since which time it has met there. There are now over a hundred members, who meet the second Tuesday in each month. The lodge owes no debts, and has money in the treasury.

Present officers—John A. Wolford, H. P.; E. E. Henry, K.; James A. Knapp, S.; J. Strelitz, C. of H.; C. Smith, R. A. C.; Elmoe Smith, G. M. of the Third Veil; William Bland, G. M. of the Second Veil; J. W. Hinds, G. M. of the First Veil; S. E. DeWolfe, Treasurer; W. E. Moore, Secretary; P. Dietrich, G.

Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar.—The dispensation for this lodge was granted May 25, 1880, and the charter September 16, 1880. The first officers were: T. B. Fisher, Eminent Commander; Sidney Moore, Generalissimo; F. R. Saiter, Captain General; J. E. Julian, Prelate; George Williams, S. W.; J. F. McNeal, J. W.; James H. Reed, Treasurer; W. H. Eckhart, Recorder; J. W. Alsop, Standard Bearer; S. R. Dumble, Sword Bearer; Charles E. Smith, Warder; Isaac Uncapher, Sentinel. The original number of members was thirty-three; there are now about 105, and the Commandery is in an excellent financial condition. Meetings, the second Thursday of each month, in Masonic Hall.

Present officers—J. F. McNeal, E. C.; W. H. Eckhart, Gen.; F. R. Saiter, Capt. Gen.; Sidney Moore, Prelate; Charles E. Smith, S. W.; George McGuire, J. W.; Henry True, Treasurer; James Jacoby, Recorder; A. W. Diller, Standard Bearer; D. S. Miller, Sword Bearer; O. W. Weeks, Warder; George W. Crouse, Sentinel.

Kosciusko Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F.—This society commenced under a dispensation granted in 1846, with T. P. Wallace, J. P. Gray, William Robbins, J. Seitz, G. W. Howe and R. F. Gray. J. P. Gray is still a member. The lodge was organized also in 1846, by Albert S. Day, G. M., with Rev. G. W. Howe, N. G.; Mr. Knapp, Secretary; and J. P. Gray, V. G. Meetings were at first held in Bartram's block and Bain's building until about 1852; when the third story was added, they began to meet there. Present membership, about ninety-five. Present officers—S. T. Beerbower, N. G.; John F. Young, V. G.; William Fies, Per. Secretary; John Dairy, Recording Secretary; Charles Stose, Treasurer. In treasury, $3,592. Lodge meets every Monday evening.

The first funeral in this order in Marion was that of James J. Williams, when the service at the grave was read by Judge John Merrill.

Mizpah Encampment, No. 50.—Dispensation was received May 14, 1851. First members, J. M. Horton, H. S. Camp, R. C. Kirk, J. Ullman, M. T. Mills, J. R. Gooding, J. E. Davids and J. Naylor. On the first night, Messrs. Peters, Reed and Knapp were initiated. The Encampment was organized at the above date, by P. Pat. W. T. Slater. The society has always been in active operation, holding their meetings now in their own lodge room, the first and third Tuesdays of the month, and having about $1,800 in the treasury. Present number of members, seventy-three; officers, William Burns, C. P.; J. N. Matthews, H. P.; J. Kedd, S. W.; M. Keil, J. W.; J. Dairy, Scribe; C. Stose, Treasurer.

Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias.—This was organized April 24, 1874, with the following as charter members: John E. Davids, J. C. Johnston, A. C. Bowen, P. O. Sharpless, H. Ackerman, O. Frazer, M. L. Cunningham, James E. Bryan, Clark Turney, Nathaniel Green, H. F. Snyder, W. S. Drake and S. J. Snyder. The organizing officer was Adam Emerson, P. G. C., of Wooster, Ohio. First officers—A. C. Bowen, C. C.; N. Green, V. C.; C. Lederman, P. C.; J. E. Davids, K. of R's.; H. Ackerman, M. of F.; S. J. Snyder, M. of Exchequer; O. Frazer, I. G.; H. F. Snyder; O. G. The lodge has ever since constantly increased in strength, having now 105 members. Present officers—George Keg, P. C.; George Webber, C. C.; T. J. Moore, V. C.; H. F. Snyder, K. of R's.; Clark Turney, M. of F.; W. C. Rapp, M. of Exchequer; W. S. Drake, Prelate; W. W. Koons, M. at Arms; H. W. Culbertson, I. G.; J. Keller, O. G.; S. A. Court, D. D. G. C. About $800 in treasury and no debts. Meets Friday evenings in the Bartram Block, on the third floor.

Marion Lodge, No. 1,767, Knights of Honor, was organized by J. B. King, August 28, 1879, with the following charter members and officers: W. S. Drake, Dictator; H. W. Riley, V. Dictator; John Diebold, Sr., A. Dictator; H. Morrill, Guide; S. D. Myers, Chaplain; J. A. Knapp, Reporter; B. S. Runyan, F. Reporter; T. J. McMurray, Treasurer; N. Stoll, Guardian; H. J. Kessler, Sentinel; A. B. McMurray, M. Examiner and Past Dictator; F. R. Saiter, B. Tristram, J. Kishler, J. B. Dutton, J. Sauer, C. C. Pettit, Charles Terpany, James Jacoby, James Swinnerton, Frederick Diebold, A. B. Allen, S. Fogleson, D. L. Stouffer, C. Turney, J. B. Wyatt, J. W. Shumaker, J. B. Lutz. Present number of members, thirty-six. Financial condition, good. Meet first and third Thursdays of each month in the Williams Block. Since organization, H. T. Kessler and John Diebold, Sr., have died, and their families received the full benefit, $2,000, within sixty days.

Present officers—O. A. Busard, D.; W. D. Whipps, V. D.; M. A. Bever, A. D.; J. W. Shumaker, R.; S. Fogleson, F. R.; T. J. McMurray, Treasurer; M. Stoll, C.; A. B. Allen, G.; H. D. Morrill, Gen.; William Leeper, S.; A. B. McMurray, Med. Examiner; J. B. Lutz, H. D. Morrill, M. Stoll, Trustees; H. W. Riley, J. W. Shumaker and H. D. Morrill, Auditing Committee.

Olentangy Council, No. 355, Royal Arcanum, was organized July 17, 1879, by H. E. W. Campbell, Deputy Grand Regent of Ohio, with the following charter members and officers: J. E. Julian, Regent; A. H. Hord, Vice Regent; H. G. Welty, Orator; Henry True, Past Regent; T. C. Bowen, Secretary; O. W. Weeks, Collector; Julius Strelitz, Treasurer; E. B. Crouse, Chaplain; M. Barnhart, Guide; Samuel R. Dumble, C. H. Martin, J. L. Bell, D. G. Felty, U. F. Seffner, T. H. Linsley, J. E. Crow, Ira Uhler, L. Denison, W. H. Moses, William Muntsinger, Robert W. Burns, J. B. Gottshall, H. M. Barnhart, P. E. Dombaugh and James D. Gregory. Since organization there has been but one death among its members—that of Dr. J. M. Christian. The Council meets in the third story of Fahey's block, the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Financial standing, excellent. There are now seventy-two members.

Present officers—O. W. Weeks, Regent; C. A. Moore, Vice Regent; Ira Uhler, Orator; Henry True, Past Regent; B. F. Waples, Secretary; W. H. Schaffner, Collector; J. E. Crow, Treasurer; T. H. Linsley, Captain; N. A. Showen, Guide; William Smith, Warden; H. H. Cunningham, Sentry.

Washington Camp, No. 42, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was or-

ganized September 10, 1878, by George M. Bricher and W. P. Clark. First officers and members: W. B. Dorward, P. P.; W. P. Clark, P.; H. R. Young, V. P.; George M. Bricher, M. of F. and C.; W. E. Scofield, Recording Secretary; H. R. Bunker, Financial Secretary; Frederick Haberman, Treasurer; W. R. Garberson, Conductor; James Williams, I. G.; Frank Linn, O. G.; H. C. Haberman, W. F. Hammer, B. F. Bryant, George Meily, J. N. Jones, Cass Wilson, T. J. Moore, W. Silverthorn, John Leffler, G. W. Turney, Camden Stone, Sidney Young, A. H. Kling, Jr., F. H. Tristram, C. F. Crouse, C. H. Martin and F. B. Barrett. Present membership, sixty-one. The Camp meets Thursday evenings, the Council (Excelsior), the second Thursday, and the Commandery, the first Thursday of each month, in the P. O. S. of A. Hall, in the Cummin Block. Financial condition, good.

Present officers— James H. Richards, P. P.; John Cocherl, P.; William Dairy, V. P.; George L. Phelps, M. of F. and C.; H. M. Mumford, Recording Secretary; Hiram Uncapher, Financial Secretary; Frederick Haberman, Treasurer; Herman Uncapher, Conductor; M. J. Mackey, I. G.; J. W. Crawley, O. G.

Marion Lodge, No. 2, Prudential Order of America.—Organized February 24, 1882, by John Blanchard, Supreme Ruler, with the following membership: A. B. McMurray, M. Stoll, R. T. Smith, M. V. Payne, G. L. Phelps, J. Thompson, J. B. Lutz, E. R. Shook, J. T. Shadaker, J. W. Shumaker, T. H. Dickerson, G. T. Harding, A Longenbaugher, C. Hoberman and P. E. McClann. Present number of members, fifty-one, who meet in Williams Hall. This is a mutual insurance association for both sickness and death, and is in good financial condition. Present officers— M. Stoll, Past R.; George L. Phelps, E. R.; C. Hoberman, V. R.; J. B. Lutz, Recorder and Treasurer; R. T. Smith, F. R.

Cooper Post, No. 117, G. A. R.—This was organized August 12, 1881, by Col. A. H. Brown, of Toledo, with about forty ex-soldiers as charter members, in the hall of the Royal Arcanum in the Fahey Block. The following were the officers elected: Valentine Lapham, Commander; George B. Christian, S. V. C.; T. H. Dickerson, J. V. C.; William Rapp, Adjutant; Dr. O. W. Weeks, Surgeon; F. R. Saiter, Q. M.; John J. Williams, Officer of the Day; Charles Showers, Officer of the Guard; S. Fogleson, Sergeant Major; T. J. McMurray, Commissary; S. R. Dumble, Assistant Inspector of the Post. The Post was named after Burt and Edward Cooper, brothers, both of whom lost their lives in the war. Burt was the first from Marion County to receive the blood baptism, and Edward was shot and killed after the war had virtually closed. Two other brothers also served in the war, one of whom lost his arm and the other's days were shortened by disease.

Cooper Post meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

The number of members in August, 1883, was fully eighty, and it is rapidly increasing. The present officers are: W. C. Rapp, Post Commander; O. A. Busard, Senior Vice Commander: A. B. Allen, Junior Vice Commander; Charles Showers, Quartermaster; John Cocherl, Chaplain; Dr. R. L. Sweney, Surgeon; M. V. Payne, Officer of the Day; John Shumaker, Adjutant; F. M. Whipps, Officer of the Guard; George Crabb, Quartermaster Sergeant; Samuel Harberson, Sergeant Major

Marion Grove, No. 27, U. A. O. D. (Druids).—The dispensation was received April 6, 1870, at which date the lodge was also organized, with the following members: J. Diebold, G. Leffler, Jacob Blaich. Frederick Die-

bold, John Stengel, Jacob Weber, J. Keller, L. Drollinger, John Schneider, H. Akerman, F. Bausinger, Frank Eberle, Christian Kuertzler, M. Brigel, M. Albrecht, William Kraner and others. The organizing officers were: E. G., E. Heinz; U. E., H. Hanz; Secretary, H. Weizel; I. W., J. Grau, and F. G. Brand, all of Columbus, Ohio. The first officers were: John Diebold, E. E.; G. Leffler, U. E.; Jacob Weber, Secretary; John Stengel, Treasurer; Ferdinand Bausinger, I. W.; J. Blaich, R. H. D. E. E.; H. Schaffner, L. H. D. E. E.; F. Diebold, R. H. U. E.; P. Fetter, L. H. U. E.; L. Drollinger, F.; Frederick Kowalke, Ae. W. Meetings were held at Behner's Hall until May 1, 1872, then at Bennett's Hall until May 1, 1878, and since that time in the Masonic Block. Present number of members, thirty-five; present officers, G. Leffler, E. E., who is also Representative and District Deputy; F. Eberle, U. E.; J. Blaich, Secretary; J. Stengel, Treasurer; A. Kraner, I. W.; J. Glick, Ae. W.; M. Albrecht, F. The lodge has $1,500 in the treasury; meets Wednesday evenings.

The Good Templars first organized in Marion July 29, 1858, at the office of Dr. Maxwell, with the following officers: W. B. Merriman, W. C. T.; Miss Sallie Randall, V. W. C. T.; W. H. King, W. Secretary; J. S. Dudley, W. Marshal; Miss Lou Hoxter, W. I. Guard; W. Lindsey, W. O. Guard; S. R. Green, W. Treasurer; W. B. Williams, W. Chaplain; C. C. Godman, W. Financial Secretary. This organization was effected under the presidency of the Deputy, George Towne, of Crestline. The order flourished well for a time, but went entirely down. It was revived again after the war, but died the second time, and there is now no lodge of that order in Marion. For a sketch of the cause of temperance in Marion and the county, see Chapter IX.

Sons of Temperance, Marion Division, No. 78.—Older organizations of this order are noticed elsewhere. This division was established about 1878, under the supervision of Rev. Collins, State Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, and State Lecturer and Organizer, the first officers being J. W. Clark, W. P.; S. D. Myers, John Cocherl, J. P. McClinton, John Dairy, Dr. J. M. Christian and others. For three years they met in McWilliams' Block, and lately in the P. O. S. of A. Hall in Cummin Block. There are now thirty-six members and the present officers are John Cocherl, D. G. W. P.; L. B. Gurley, P. G. W. P.; B. J. Camp, W. P.; Mrs. M. R. Payne, W. A.; William Eastgate, R. S.; Rosa Ketzel, A. R. S.; M. R. Payne, F. S.; Belle Sosey, Treasurer; W. G. Harding, C.; Anna Hoberman, A. C.; W. H. Gilbaugh, I. S.; J. L. Wilson, O. S.; George L. Phelps, Chaplain.

Financial condition, fair. Regular meetings Wednesday evening of each week.

A LODGE MEMBER IN ARREARS.

"There is in Marion an excellent old gentleman who is a little delinquent in attending his favorite lodge. Indeed, he is in arrears for dues about $20. The lodge, unwilling to expel him, appointed a committee to advise with him. They visited him, talked nicely to him about the beauties of the order, and explained how necessary it was for him to be in good standing in case he should be suddenly called away. Said one of them: 'If you were to pass in your checks now, the lodge wouldn't be permitted to attend your funeral in a body, and oh! what a mortification it would be if such a calamity should overtake us! And, do you know, brother, we have the nicest new funeral regalia you ever saw, and during our long existence as a lodge we never were so well prepared for a corpse. Now, pay up your arrears, be in shape for a close call, and don't deprive your brothers of the pleasure of attending your funeral."

"The old fellow began to wilt. He seemed to see the tinsel and gold prancing around his hearse, and how proud his friends were of the funeral, and with a half sob he uttered, 'Pard, how much do I owe the lodge?' 'Why, its only $20.' '$20! Well pards, just as soon as I can raise the money I'll pay it; but in the meantime, if I should be taken away kind o' sudden before them dues are paid, come anyhow and view the remains, and if you can't wear your regalia, bring along your umbrellers.'"—*Mirror.*

EDUCATIONAL.

As soon as there was a sufficient number of children in Marion to justify the hiring of a school teacher, a school was started; and before the village was seven years old, a brick schoolhouse was erected on West street, which, as before mentioned, was used for many years as a schoolhouse, church, court house, etc.; indeed, school was kept there until about 1850 or a little afterward. The building is now occupied as a dwelling. In addition to the regular public school, sometimes a small select school would be kept for a time, altogether supported, of course, by subscription.

Marion Academy.—This, the first institution of the kind in Marion County, was opened January 5, 1841, by John J. Williams, Esq., with thirty-five pupils, in Masonic Hall, over what is now Krause's store. All the higher branches preparatory to the college course were taught, and in connection with the school was a faculty, consisting of Ozias Bowen, President; Drs. H. A. True and T. B. Fisher, Rev. Bruce, etc., who delivered lectures in their respective departments. The first term comprised five months. The ensuing fall the institution was opened with 115 pupils, and Mrs. Williams was employed as assistant teacher. This year the academy was kept in a stone building on Main street, now owned by Mrs. Walters and occupied as a saddle and harness shop. Some of the pupils were from a distance, having heard of the excellence of the school. Among the eminent men educated here were Dr. John Davis, Rev. W. D. Godman, a distinguished clergyman, now residing in Mississippi; Dr. Thomas Boyd, now of Beaver, Penn., and several others. Witnessing the prosperity of the institution, the citizens purchased a lot and erected upon it an academy building, and Mr. Williams going into the law practice, Solomon Shepherd, a graduate of the Ohio University, was employed as Principal. He was succeeded by W. L. Terrill a short time, but the school began to decline on account of free schools coming up, and in 1853 the building was sold. It is now Bieber's flouring mill.

Mr. Terrill was afterward Principal of the public schools, and then went West, and has since died.

William L. Uleyate started a private school at the same time on a back street, but at the end of about two months he died.

Public Schools.—These coming into existence, of course absorbed the support of private schools. In Marion, as well as in the State generally, the free school system was of early but slow growth; and not until about the time the present State Constitution was adopted did it come to full maturity. In the original plat of Marion by Mr. Baker, Lots Nos. 119 and 142 were given for school purposes. The former of these was sold, and is now occupied by the United Brethren church and parsonage; on the latter was erected the famous brick schoolhouse, elsewhere described. About 1843–44, the forementioned academy was built, which was the principal school building for several years; then the old stone church (Methodist), now occupied by the Huber works, and finally the "Center" building.

The first entry on the journal of the Marion Board of Education is the following:

Pursuant to public [notice] given according to an act of the Legislature passed February 21, 1849, entitled, "An act for the better regulation of schools in towns, cities," etc., the legal voters of the town of Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, met in the court house in said town on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1851, and organized by appointing J. R. Knapp, Chairman, Jacob Burger, Assistant Chairman, and E. Peters, Clerk.

Whereupon, the meeting proceeded to vote by ballot for and against the adoption of said above mentioned act, the result of which ballot was sixty votes for and nine votes against the adoption. Whereupon said act was declared duly adopted.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN R. KNAPP, *Chairman.*

E. PETERS, *Secretary.*
APRIL 19, 1851.

A regular election notice was then issued by J. R. Knapp, Chairman, and E. Peters, "Clerk," dated April 23, 1851, calling the voters together on the 3d day of May ensuing, "for the purpose of electing six Directors in conformity to" the act of the Legislature. The election was duly held, with the following result:

Directors.—John Bartram, one year, 11 votes; J. R. Knapp, one year, 11 votes; John J. Williams, two years, 11 votes; R. Patten, two years, 11 votes; B. H. Williams, three years, 13 votes; W. W. Concklin, three years, 13 votes.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Bartram was elected President of the Board, Mr. Concklin, Clerk, and B. H. Williams, Treasurer. Rev. G. Sturgis was appointed School Examiner for one year; Peter ——— for two years, and H. A. True for three years. On May 10, Mr. Concklin resigned, and John J. Williams was appointed Secretary in his stead, and L. H. Randall, a member of the board to fill the vacancy. A resolution was adopted at the first meeting to notify the Directors of the several districts theretofore composing this district of the organization of the new Board.

For comparison with what is required of teachers at the present day, the reader may notice that by resolution this board determined not to employ any teacher unless qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. James McCoy was employed to teach in the schoolhouse in the northwest portion of the district, at the rate of $22 per month, "for such a length of time only as this board may think fit and proper."

Mr. Bartram resigned, and two days afterward, E. Peters was appointed to fill the vacancy, both as member and as President. The term "quarter" was decided to be sixty-six days. May 13, Timothy Chase was employed as teacher for three months, at $22 a month, and Miss L. A. Baker at $12 a month. May 16, resolved to open school in the schoolhouse in the northeast part of the district.

July 31, John Gurley was appointed to fill he vacancy occasioned by the death of L. H. Randall. W. L. Terrill was employed as Principal of the Union Schools for one year, from October 1 ensuing, at the rate of $500 a year, "if he and the board can so long agree." Some time afterward—no date assigned—the board employed Miss Hoft, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Clark, Miss L. Busby, Miss Geiger and Miss E. Wildbahn as teachers—all at the rate of $12 a month, except Miss Hoft, who should receive $350 a year.

Since then the teachers, according to the pay roll, have been as follows:

1853—W. L. Terrill, T. Chase, Mrs. R. Johnson, Miss M. Gooding,

Miss L. A. Baker, Miss Hoft, Miss Geiger, Mrs. Durfee and Mrs. Randall.

1854—W. L. Terrill, Harriet Randall, Ann Geiger, Louisa Epler, R. A. Johnston, Miss Conover, Miss Pratt, J. M. Heller and Miss Bell.

1855—W. L. Terrill, J. M. Heller, Ann Geiger, R. A. Johnson, L. Epler, S. B. Bell and Miss McIntyre.

1856—G. H. Hampson, Superintendent; J. M. Heller. The others not named.

1857—Dr. Catlin, Superintendent, and Mrs. Catlin, Principal of High School.

1858—E. B. Olmsted, Superintendent; Mrs. A. J. Olmsted, Principal; J. M. Heller, Rev. S. D. Bates, Miss C. Beardsley, Anna Geiger, Miss A. Powers, Miss A. Cooper, Miss M. P. Hoxter, Mrs. R. A. Johnson and Miss L. Adams.

1859—E. B. Olmsted, Superintendent; Mrs. A. J. Olmsted, Principal; Mrs. C. Fisher, Mrs. A. Powers, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Mrs. M. P. Hume, Miss H. N. Angel, Miss I. Peterson, Mrs. L. Mann, Miss L. Adams, J. M. Heller, J. L. Marquis, Miss R. E. Brockett, Miss E. Shepherd, L. Hoxter, Miss A. E. Smith and W. B. Raymond.

1860—E. B. Olmsted, Superintendent; Miss C. J. Case, Prof. U. Glasser, Dr. H. A. True, D. S. Jones, Mrs. M. P. Elliott, Mrs. M. P. Hume, Miss A. Conley, Miss M. B. Williams, Miss A. Geiger, Mrs. R. A. Johnson.

1861—S. A. Cravath, Superintendent; Mrs. M. R. Cravath, D. S. Jones, Mrs. L. Bates, Miss Belle DeWolfe, Miss Ann Conley, Miss Maria Smith, Miss A. E. Cameron, Miss Ann Geiger, Mrs. R. A. Johnson.

1862—S. A. Cravath, Miss Cornelia Branch, Miss Annie Conley, Miss E. A. Cameron, Miss Mary B. Williams, Miss Annie Geiger, D. S. Jones, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Mrs. A. J. Olmstead, Mrs. M. P. Hume.

1863—A. H Lowrie, Superintendent; G. H. Bombaugh, J. J. Robinson, Miss Virginia Sharp, Mrs. A. H. Lowrie, Miss Eliza A. Cameron, Miss Mary B. Williams, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Miss Annie Geiger, Miss C. Branch.

1864—A. H. Lowrie, Superintendent; Mrs. A. H. Lowry, Miss Mary McFadden, Miss Anna Geiger, D. S. Jones, Miss E. A. Cameron, Miss C. Branch, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Miss S. D. Adams, Miss M. B. Williams.

1865—J. Hanson, Superintendent; Miss H. N. Angel, Miss P. Zuck, Miss A. L. Gilmer, Miss S. A. Hoover, Miss E. A. Cameron, Miss S. Pressley, Miss Laura Hardy, Miss Mary McFadden.

1866—W. Watkins, Superintendent; Mrs. T. W. Cuscaden, L. W. Day, Miss Emma F. Potter, Miss Mary McFadden, Miss E. A. Cameron, Miss Mary E. Searles, Miss Augusta L. Gilmer, Miss Anna Geiger, Miss Laura Hardy, Miss R. A. Thompson.

1867—W. Watkins, Mrs. T. W. Cuscaden, Miss E. A. Cameron, Miss A. M. Morris, W. A. Phillips, Miss Norton, Ella Burrill, Louisa Cope, Mrs. R. A. Johnson and Miss Laura Hardy.

1868—Louisa Cope, E. Burrell. Mrs. T. W. Cuscaden, Miss Laura Hardy, Alice Hill, Retta McLain, J. M. Johnson (penmanship), Alice M. Turney, M. E. Uncapher and S. Burrell.

1869—Mattie McLain, Retta McLain, Alice Hill, Alice Turney, Ella Irmer, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Cuscaden, Louisa Cope and Ella Burrill.

1870-71—Dr. Henry A. True, Superintendent; Miss Annie E. Mower, Miss Retta McLain, Miss Alice Hill, Miss Ella Irmer, Miss Mattie McLain,

Miss Lizzy Blanpied, Miss Alice M. Adams, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Rosalie Strelitz, Mrs. Elis. Bean, Miss Cora Reynolds.

1871–72—W. S. Eversole, Superintendent; Mrs. Clara Dewey, Albert Setzepfend, Miss Mattie McNeal, Kate Phelps, Ella Irmer, Iva Brocket, Louise M. Heil, B. E. Rubins, Laura A. Swinnerton, Rosalie Strelitz, Mrs. H. I. Emery, Mrs. E. Bean.

1872–73—W. S. Eversole, Mrs. Clara A. J. Dewey, Albert Setzepfand, Miss Lou M. Hyle, Miss Kate Phelps, Miss E. B. Rubins, Miss Ella Irmer, Miss Lizzie S. Ruehrmund, Miss Rosalie Strelitz, Miss Princess Scott, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Hattie Hudson and Miss Elis. Bean.

1873–74—W. S. Eversole, Superintendent; Mrs. Clara A. J. Dewey, Mr. A. Setzepfand, Miss Emma Sayre, Miss Lou M. Hyle, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Miss Ella Irmer, Miss Eva Gailey, Miss Rosalie Strelitz, Miss Augusta Strelitz, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss E. L. Geiger, Miss Princess Scott, Miss Hattie Hudson, Mrs. E. Bean.

1874–75—W. S. Eversole, Superintendent; Mrs. C. A. J. Eversole, Albert Setzepfand, Emma Sayre, Louise M. Hyle, Lizzie Ruehrmund, Ella Irmer, Evelyn Gailey, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Clara Sauer, Miss Josephine Dietrich, Mrs. Mattie Elliott, Annie M. Granger and Mrs. E. Bean.

1875–76—W. S. Eversole, Superintendent; Mrs. W. S. Eversole, A. Setzepfand, Emma Sayre, Miss J. E. McLain, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Ella Irmer (Caddy), Evelyn Gailey, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Emma McCann, Miss Josephine Dietrich, Mrs. Mattie Elliott, Mrs. Annie M. Granger, and Mrs. Elis. Bean.

1876–77—G. F. Mead, Superintendent; Mrs. M. A. Mead, Alwin Mulack, Miss Emma Sayre, Miss Lizzie Hanby, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Miss Carrie L. Couch, Miss Evelyn Gailey, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Emma McCann, Miss Josephine Dietrich, Mrs. Mattie Elliott, Mrs. A. M. Granger, Mrs. E. C. Bean.

1877–78—H G. Welty, Superintendent; Mrs. M. A. Mead, A. Mulach, Miss S. D. Kyle, Miss Lizzie Hanby, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Mrs. A. M. Granger, Miss Rebecca Wise, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Miss Nellie M. Miller, Miss Carrie Scofield, Mrs. Mattie Elliott, Miss Flora L. Ruhrmund, Mrs. E. C. Bean and Mrs. Pauline Gregg.

1878–79—H. G. Welty, Superintendent; Miss Julia Wheatley, A. E. Gladding, A. Mulach, Miss S. D. Kyle, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Miss Eva Gailey, Mrs. A. M. Granger, Mrs. H. J. Emery; Miss Bessie Wise, Mrs. Mattie Elliott, Miss Carrie Scofield, Miss Flora L. Ruehrmund, Mrs. Mary L. Dairy, Mrs. E. C. Bean, Mrs. Paulina Gregg.

1879–80—H. G. Welty, Superintendent; Julia Wheatley, A. Mulach, H. L. Dumble, S. D. Kyle, Lizzie Ruehrmund, Eva Gailey, A. M. Granger, C. Scofield, Helen Vose, M. Elliott, Flora Ruehrmund, Mary Dairy, Helen Jones, E. C. Bean, J. H. Emery, Bessie Wise, Stella Bunker, P. S. Gregg.

1880–81—H. G. Welty, Superintendent; H. P. Ufford, A. Mulach, H. L. Dumble, S. D. Kyle, Lizzie Ruehrmund, Eva Gailey, A. M. Granger, Carrie Scofield, Helen Vose, Mattie Elliott, Flora Ruehrmund, Mary L. Dairy, Ada A. Jones, E. C. Bean, H. J. Emery, Bessie Wise, Stella Bunker, S. P. Gregg.

1881–82—S. E. Shutt, Superintendent; Alvin Mulach, Abby J. Adams, Delia S. Kyle, Lizzie Ruehrmund, Evelyn Gailey, Mrs. A. M. Granger, Carrie A. Scofield, Helen A. Vose, Clara Bunker, Flora Ruehrmund, Mary L. Dairy, Maggie Jones, Mrs. E. C. Bean, Mrs. H. J. Emery, Bessie Wise, Stella Bunker, Mrs. S. P. Gregg.

1882–83—E. E. Henry, Superintendent; Rev. J. E. Julian, Miss Marian A. Perkins, Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, Mrs. Hannah J. Emery, Miss Flora Ruehrmund, Mrs. Anna M. Granger, Miss Carrie A. Scofield, Miss Clara Bunker, Miss Emma Sutter, Miss Susie L. Moore, Miss Jennie Jameson, Miss Princess Lutz, Mrs. E. C. Bean, Miss Helen A. Vose, Miss Stella Bunker, Miss Mary L. Dairy, Mrs. S. P. Gregg.

1883–84—Central Building: Miss M. A. Perkins, Principal of High School; Rev. J. E. Julian, Assistant, High School and Languages; Miss Lizzie Ruehrmund, A Grammar Department; Mrs. H. J. Emery, B Grammar Department; Miss Flora Ruehrmund, first C Grammar Department; Miss Stella N. Bunker, second C Grammar Department; Miss Carrie A. Scofield, D Grammar Department; Miss Clara Bunker, A Primary Department; Miss Emma Sutter, B Primary Department; Miss Jennie M. Hord, first C Primary Department; Miss Letta R. Reichert, second C Primary Department; Miss May Harshberger, first D Primary Department; Mrs. E. C. Bean, second D Primary Department; F. M. Hostetter, Janitor. North Building: Miss Helen A. Vose, D Grammar Department; Miss Flora Williamson, A Primary Department; Miss Mary L. Dairy, B Primary Department; Mrs. S. P. Gregg, C and D Primary Department; James Smith, Janitor.

For the year ending August 31, 1882, the total receipts, including balance from the preceding year, were $22,165.51; total expenditures, $14,706.03; leaving a balance of $7,459.48; $5,616 were paid to Primary teachers and $2,389.44 to High School teachers. The amount paid for supervision, exclusive of teaching, was $482.50. Fuel and contingent expenses, $6,218.09. Value of school property, $55,000, of which $15,000 was in the First Ward and $40,000 in the Second.

The total number of rooms used for school purposes, exclusive of recitation rooms, was 18. Total number of teachers employed, 18—16 ladies and 2 gentlemen. The average number of weeks the schools were in session was 36. Superintendent's salary, $1,350. Enrollment for the year, 366 girls and 380 boys. Average daily attendance, 647. The Catholic school had 163 scholars.

The school census for 1882 gives the following results: Between six and twenty-one years of age, male, 693; female, 644; total, 1,337; colored, male, 7; female, 12; grand total, 1,356. Number between sixteen and twenty-one, 451. Number of seats in the schoolrooms, 854. Total enrollment during the winter, 840—about two-thirds of the census.

The "Center" school building was erected in 1857–58, at a cost of about $25,000. The "North" school building in 1877, costing about $12,000.

Prof. Sanford E. Shutt, Superintendent of Marion Schools, died at his residence, on Mount Vernon road, October 24, 1881, of typhoid fever. He was a fine scholar and an efficient educator. He came here from New London, Ohio, with the highest recommendations and the good wishes and friendship of all who knew him. By his decease he left a widow to mourn his loss. He was buried under Masonic auspices.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Aid Societies.—Marion has always been "up and at it," as quick as the quickest, whenever an appeal comes from those in suffering, as in yellow fever and cholera times, seasons of flood, conflagrations like the Chicago fire, periods of famine like those in the West, or even away over in Ire-

land. Public-spirited men, and women, too, immediately start a contribution paper, call a meeting, appoint canvassing committees, collect and forward without delay the necessaries required by the suffering. Besides, the people of Marion now have a systematically organized body, called

The Marion Relief Association.—This was organized in February, 1882. Mrs. H. C. Fribley was elected President; Mrs. H. S. Lucas, Secretary, and Mrs. C. H. Norris, Treasurer. Two Vice Presidents, ladies, were elected for each ward, whose duty it should be to examine every case of want reported to them, and supply the necessities of life to those found worthy. They have the authority to do this, by having an order signed by the President and Secretary, to draw from the stores of the association whatever might be necessary. Besides the above officers, there was appointed an Executive Committee of gentlemen. The object of the association is to provide relief to the worthy poor and prevent imposition by unworthy beggars denominated "tramps," etc.

Tho association has done a great deal of good work. It publishes a semi-annual report of its proceedings. During the half-year ending March 6, 1883, fourteen families were relieved. The winter season has the greatest number of needy persons, and the colored population furnish the greatest number of cases that need attention. Fuel is the principal article called for.

The association meets the first Tuesday of every month, and some portions of the year, when there is occasion, it meets every two weeks. The present officers are: Mrs. Harvey Peters, President; Mrs. Eliza C. Dickerson, Secretary; Mrs. Yake, Treasurer, besides the Vice Presidents and Executive Committee as before mentioned. The policy and methods of the society continue the same as above described.

Music Bands.—The first instrumental band in Marion to make music on public occasions was organized in 1837, with fifteen members, comprising Philip Dietrich, still a well and favorably known resident; John Wildbahn, violinist; George Sprung, flutist, and Alexander Sprung, George M. Koons and Maj. Spaulding, clarionet players. Between that time and 1844, some of the prominent players were Ed B. Thompson, with his long clarionet, T. P. Wallace and Percy Copeland. The instructors were Augustus Machold, from Columbus, Mr. Tuttle, from Springfield, and others. Mr. Wildbahn, who had come to Marion in 1828, died March 9, 1878, aged over seventy-eight years—an exemplary citizen of this place for just half a century.

In 1844, the band was engaged to play at a Democratic meeting in Mount Gilead, and after the fatiguing labors of the day the members stopped overnight in that place, at a hotel south of what was then the public square, where they were, of course, kept out of their sleep until after midnight. One of the members of the band, Ed B. Thompson, who was the butt of jokes, was placed, with two or three others, in a room on the ground floor facing the public square. During the night some scalawag entered the room and abstracted therefrom the Major's (Thompson's) pantaloons, leaving the contents of the pockets on the stand. The Democracy had a beautiful flag-staff on the square, and before the break of day some mischievous fellows procured two small pigs, and placing one in each leg of the trowsers, attached the latter to the halliards and drew them up the pole some forty feet from the ground.

About the time this was going on, a hard-hearted wretch crept through an open window into the Major's room and threw a pailful of water over

him while asleep. The Major jumped up, as mad as the circumstance compelled him to be, and hopped around, making terrible threats. His appearance was ludicrous enough—a wet shirt clinging "conformably" to an awkwardly-shaped body. After seeking in vain for some time for his buff-colored trousers, he chanced to look out upon the public square, when, behold! they were flitting in the breeze from the Democratic flag-pole, with the pigs in them, squealing most piteously. Whereupon occurred a storm, bordering on a small hurricane, made by the excited Major. The Democrats were also wroth, at seeing some one hung in effigy upon their flag-staff. The old sow was wooh-wooh-ing around in search of her young, and the owner of the swine was swearing a streak of blue blazes, to think the "Locofocos" should run his grunters up their pole.

This farce was soon ended, after which there was considerable more laughing than lawing.

The Marion Cornet Band was organized in 1857; Harry Gribel, leader. Mr. Tuttle, above-mentioned, was employed as instructor, and afterward E. G. Allen, who was the teacher until about 1870.

The Marion Silver Band was organized about 1871, with Arthur L. Clark, leader, and James Porter, of Galion, as teacher. Mr. P. was a thorough and efficient instructor. In 1880, a re-organization was effected, under the name of

The Huber Silver Band, taking their name from the proprietor of the machine works. As leader, Richard Wissler succeeded Mr. Clark, and for the last two years Charles Mader has been leader. In January, 1883, the name was changed to

The Citizens' Band.—At present the members are Charles Mader, E flat cornet; Busby Sweney, B flat cornet; John Hague, B flat cornet; Christ Fies, solo alto; Rollie Shutes, first alto; John St. Germaine, second alto; Edward Clark, tuba; M. H. Pinyard, baritone; Harry Conrad, first tenor; Warren Harding, second tenor; Lon Barlow, drum major; George Meily, bass drum; J. Matthews, snare drum. M. H. Pinyard is President and Lon Barlow, Secretary and Treasurer.

This band received the third prize at a State band tournament at Findlay, Ohio, June 7, 1883.

At the State fair in Columbus, in 1877, a serious accident happened to the Marion Band. While they were playing, a runaway team plunged into their midst, and wounded Harry Conrad and E. K. and Arthur L. Clark severely, several others more slightly and smashed up the instruments to a considerable extent. Mr. Conrad, indeed, had a narrow escape with his life, and it was wonderful how much mischief that runaway accomplished in a minute's time.

Besides the cornet bands, orchestras have been kept up, to attend theatrical and other entertainments. A philharmonic society was organized and drilled in 1874, by Prof. Rhu, and was kept up for several years, either continuously or by re-organization. Rev. Mr. Hummer (in his day) and Ed Durfee have done much to aid the cause of vocal music in Marion. Miss Hummer, an excellent pianist, is now in Columbus. Prof. Rhu is studying medicine.

The Ladies' Library Association was in existence some years ago, managing the nucleus of a public library; but since it was burned, in 1877, the cause has not been successfully revived, though there is a fund of over $100 now on hand for the purpose.

Literary and Debating Clubs.—A debating society was organized in

Marion as early as 1828, which was conducted successfully for several winters, discussing questions of public interest which really seem modern in their nature. Ozias Bowen was the first Secretary. Since then there have been a great number, under various names, as the "Philosophian," organized in June, 1852, with a Board of Trustees, and S. H. Bartram, Secretary; the "Philadelphians," in 1876–77, with L. O. Miller, President, and C. M. Idleman, Secretary, and several others.

Besides, associations here have secured lectures from nearly all the eminent men of the nation; and Marion has been and is still occasionally visited by many of the best dramatic and musical companies in the United States.

Henry Rifles.—This military company was organized by Prof. E. E. Henry in the spring of 1883. Its members were pupils of the Marion High School. The company now numbers eighteen, all neatly uniformed and properly equipped. Officers are George H. Uhler, Captain; Victor Dombaugh, First Lieutenant; V. H. Kling, Second Lieutenant; Philip Ruehrmund, First Sergeant; Robert Allen, Second Sergeant; William Beatty, Third Sergeant; Willis P. Hume, Fourth Sergeant and Color-Bearer. The company meets every Friday evening for drill.

Base Ball.—Associations for playing base ball in Marion have existed for many years, re-organizing from time to time with increasing interest, until it has now become a popular entertainment for the Marion people, both young and old. In 1874, and for several years afterward, the players were known as the "Stars," being members of the "Marion Star Base Ball Association," comprising such men as, in 1874, Mel Dice, President, W. G. Lucas, Secretary; in 1875, T. C. Bowen, President, R. Fahey, Treasurer, A. C. Bowen, Secretary, J. H. Reed, J. J. Hane, G. B. Christian, S. R. Dumble and T. C. Bowen, Directors; M. Dice, Captain.

Mohawk Base Ball Club.—This is the name of the present base ball club of Marion. It was organized in July, 1882, with W. G. Lucas, President; W. E. Scofield, Secretary; John Ryn, catcher; J. Mack, pitcher; P. Short, short stop; Walter Lannon, first base; Samuel Fulton, second base; Jacob Keller, third base; W. Dee, left field; Pat O'Donnell, center field; W. E. Scofield, right field. This club has a good ground in the southeastern portion of town, and is in good financial condition. It has engaged in contests with the "Buckeyes," of Columbus, the "Red Stockings," of Cleveland, and with clubs from Dayton, Galion, etc. During the summer of 1883, just past, it had two to five contests a week, winning in the largest share.

The "Marion Navy."—A company of canoe men was formed in 1880, consisting at first of T. P. Wallace, Harry True and Frank Saiter, to whose number have since been added S. A. Court and Prof. E. E. Henry. These have each a nice canoe, ranging in cost from $50 to $75. Mr. Wallace is "Commodore." Mr. True's canoe is a finely finished one, and is furnished with jointed oars, so that the rower faces the bow—a great advantage. The company have also fishing tackle, tents, etc., and make annual excursions to the Scioto and Ohio Rivers or Lakes Erie, Chautauqua, etc., thus enjoying the highest order of recreation.

Izaak Walton Club.—This was organized in July, 1883, with thirteen members, the limited number, as a corporate body, with a capital stock of $1,000. P. O. Sharpless is President and William Fies Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the association is to improve and stock two certain ponds with fish at Peters' quarry, in the eastern portion of the city—one pond with carp and one with bass.

TWO GREAT FIRES.

September 22, 1865, a fire broke out in the rear of Johnson, Uhler & Co.'s store, on Main street, and did not cease its work until it had caused a damage of about $30,000, the principal losers being T. Fahey, Johnson, Uhler & Co., Lucas & Seffner, Campbell & Co., A. H. Kling & Bro., —— Leonard, R. H. Johnson, Judge Bartram, Capt. Hardy, etc.

The Masonic Block was burned May 3, 1877, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. Total loss, $38,000 to $40,000. Insurance $27,000. The principal losers were the Masonic Lodge, H. True & Co., H. A. Love, Mr. Whitmarsh, Dr. Throckmorton, Mr. Burckel, R. H. Johnson, etc.

ANECDOTAL.

A Ghost Story.—The following story is published as true, by "Index," in the *Independent* of December 17, 1874:

A part of Marion in early day was known as "Sloan's Orchard." At one time it was quite a resort for young ladies and gentlemen, during pleasant evenings, to talk love, etc. A "chap" conceived the idea of having some fun by playing spook, having his eye on a certain couple. Knowing the tree which was their favorite resort, he prepared himself with a false face, a skull cap as white as snow and a sheet equally white, and perched himself one night up in the tree. He looked perfectly like a spook, sure enough. He had not been there long before this loving pair entered the orchard, seated themselves under the tree and began to talk of the future. Meanwhile, Mr. Spook remained patiently quiet. By-and-by, the gentleman undertook to take one sweet kiss, when the lady threw her head back and face upward, and espying that frightful figure overhead, sent forth an unearthly shriek. "Joseph" was astonished, for he had never known his lady to "carry on" so before on similar occasions. She ran a short distance, and pointed back to "that awful specter on that apple tree!"

"Zounds! let's run," whispered Joe; and away the loving couple ran until they reached the house, where they rested and theorized over the matter. They concluded to feel spunky and brave enough to interview Mr. Ghost with a double-barreled shot-gun the next evening, should he appear. The next morning, the chap who had personified the ghost took special pains to throw himself into Joseph's presence, and by conversation he learned, unaware to Joseph, the programme for the next evening.

The evening came, and the couple, with gun in hand, sallied forth to the "sacred" (scared) spot, when lo! there was the ghost, sure enough. "Bang!" went barrel No. 1 of the shot-gun. The ghost kept its position, only its ghastly habiliments trembled a little. This was one corroborative evidence that the thing was a spirit. Says Myrinda to Joseph, "Fire the other barrel; aim at his breast." Bang! went barrel No. 2, with a perfect aim, with the same effect as before. Away ran Joseph and Myrinda, frightened as much as ever. On looking behind them, they beheld the specter on the ground, making toward them! At break-neck speed the frightened pair made their way to the house, where pantingly they began to adopt new theories with reference to the awful subject. There could be no doubt now about its being a true ghost, for the marksman was near enough to "knock the stuffing out of a roasted chicken," and yet nothing moved save that terrible winding-sheet, which seemed to wave at Joe as much as to say, "Peel away, with your old blunderbuss!" The more they talked, the more nervous they became, so that Joe was almost afraid to go home alone.

Of course the man of the winding-sheet had no notion of being shot

at, and he suspended the articles in ghost form up in the tree, while he secreted himself behind a stump not far distant, to enjoy the fun. The paraphernalia he suspended in such a manner that he could slip them down readily upon his person, which he did during the moment of the first run by the young couple, and made toward them with solemn step, as before stated.

The solution of the mystery some time afterward, reached Joe's ears, who has ever since then done a sufficient amount of scientific swearing whenever that experience has been alluded to.

Profane Money.—One day, in the early career of Marion village, a half-drunken, wicked chap happened to drop into the office of good old Squire Davis, and shocked him beyond measure by his profanity. He was told that such language was unlawful, and unless he desisted he would be fined 25 cents for each profane word. This only incensed the reckless fellow the more, when the Justice fined him a "quarter." He handed the Squire a Spanish-milled dollar to pay the fine, but change could not be made. So the heathen let loose again, with more profanity, saying to the Squire as he left, "There's your change."

That was not what might properly be considered a legal tender, yet the dignity of the law was maintained by the assessment of the additional 75 cents fine.

Hydrophobia.—Some time about 1838 or 1839, two colored women—one a "servant" of Judge Bowen—attended a negro dance at the house of "Old Black Henry," as he was familiarly called, and on the following day were taken with symptoms of hydrophobia, which in a few hours assumed the most aggravated form. They were then at the house of Simon Pierce, who procured physicians and rendered every assistance possible. To see them raving, biting and foaming at the mouth, teeth snapping and eyes glistening, and the features in all imaginable contortions, was enough to shock the sensibilities of even the strongest hearted. By careful treatment, they recovered. Imagine two cases of hydrophobia in a town of the size of Marion at that day, and you may readily imagine how eager every one was to see the "horrid sight." Some of the real old Virginia people called it "spells," insisting that one of the colored race had the power to "put a spell on another" whom they disliked. Others insisted that it was caused by something placed in a bowl of water from which they drank the previous night at the dance.

The Long Fiddle.—J. R. Knapp relates the following: "About 1839, there was one of your good old-fashioned singing schools in Marion, under the superintendence of Prof. Micah Spaulding. His entry into the village on the afternoon previous to his night schools caused the most pleasant emotions to fill the bosoms of the beaux and belles. His little old mare, a trifle larger than a mule, with Micah and his big 'hoss fiddle' on its back, was a sight wonderful to behold. I do declare the aforementioned fiddle was at least ten feet longer than the mare or its rider, and when in the schoolroom it (the fiddle) was tuned, oh, Jericho, what music! He was a good man, and for a small sum of money made many a one believe he or she could sing like a nightingale. He told me, however, very feelingly, that one great drawback I experienced in learning to sing was the size of my mouth, saying I had mouth enough to go around a good sized family. This was so kindly spoken that I could not get mad; besides, I attended school more on account of my Susan Mariar, and to hear that delicious old fiddle, than with the expectation of ever becoming a Jenny Lind."

First Dancing School.—When Mr. ——— first came to Marion, and gave out that he was master of the Terpsichorean art, obtained a sufficient number of patrons for a school, and secured the dining-room of the old Kennedy Hotel, on the present Conrad corner, the occasion was considered a gay and high-toned one. The height of fashion and good manners must then be observed, the females dressing as follows: Commencing at the top of the head, it was adorned with a conical (or comical) cap of gauze and ribbons; the hair was tied up on top, and kept from falling back by means of a comb about six inches long and back three inches wide (seen lately at the loan exhibition); five or six beautiful puffs in front (the reader may laugh along here if she wants to), encircling beautiful faces, devoid of paint except what the magic brush of nature touched them with. The low-necked dresses showed the swan-like necks and wavy outlined shoulders to the best advantage. The short-waisted dress was encircled at the waist by bits of fancy colors, and the sleeves were as large as a fair-sized pumpkin, being filled with feathers, or any light substance, so as to produce the proportions required by style. The skirts were as ample as starch and cords could make them. Slippers, of delicate material encased delicate feet, and with narrow, fancy ribbons laced in Grecian style around the ankles, finished the costume.

The gentlemen had their hair as smooth as bear's grease could make it; face clean and collars of the purest white, whose corners reached a line horizontal with the nose, giving it no chance to meddle with the affairs of others. Below this was a dickey of fine linen, beneath which beat hearts with honest emotions of the simple pleasure to be participated in. Next came the cut-away, swallow-tailed coat, with its huge brass buttons and capacious pockets—filled with candy and kisses for the girls. The trowsers liked their owner well, for they clung so tightly as to interfere materially with some of their most graceful movements; and "pumps" (slippers) completed the gentlemen's equipment.

The dance begins. Manners to partners—and such bowing and scraping! Balance all! one, two, three, and every one was on tiptoe. No general was viewed with more respect than the dancing master, as he flourished the rattan and gave the orders. And thus passed the pleasant hours away.

Court of Renegades.—From John R. Knapp, the following humorous account is obtained:

"In olden time, when the good people of Marion wished to rid the town of any objectionable character, a 'court of renegades' was convened, who administered justice in a summary manner. I well remember one good-natured, half-witted sort of hard-working customer, known as 'Long Island Sound,' who supported a wife and mother-in-law by teaming. The wife was as good-looking and attractive as the mother was vicious and ugly. They were of French extraction, and you may well imagine when they 'took a notion' to do anything, it was 'did.' They soon became a nuisance to the better portion of the community, and to transfer them to some other locality it was necessary to convene a 'court of renegades.' This was done in the court room. Gen. Rowe and Dr. Johnson acting as Judges, and sometimes Justice Williams with them. William Robbins, William Fisher and others officiated as attorneys.

"It was a rule, in a court of this kind, first to examine the plaintiff and defendant as to witnesses, to ascertain whether there were reasonable grounds for a suit. After impaneling a jury—the court room thronged with spectators—the wife was put on the witness stand, who proceeded to

relate all her private grievances. Among them she gave, as a reason for kicking 'Long Island' out of bed and driving him out of doors in the night, that he smelt too strong of horse-flesh. What the wife, old lady and the husband did reveal to the court and jury would not be the clean thing in print. The next witness called was 'Black Henry,' Judge Bowen's hired man, who was as black as the ace of spades. He was asked to testify as to his 'color.' With a look at the Judge's bench, and rolling out the whites of his eyes like balls of candle wicking, he exclaimed, 'No, sah; you can't fool me; Judge Bowen ain't up dah,' pointing to the Judge's bench. It was found expedient to hustle this too intelligent witness out of the room.

"After examining many innocent witnesses, going to show the character of the parties at loggerheads, the case was summed up by the attorneys and the charge given to the jury, who retired for a verdict. In less than thirty minutes, the verdict was rendered that the parties should leave town within four hours, under a penalty of being hung, should they be found thereafter within the bounds of the corporation. The scheme worked like a charm. In less than one hour, 'Long Island' might have been seen in a sulky, making his way toward Big Island a little faster than was permitted by the ordinance of the corporation. The women gathered up their 'traps' and followed suit, and the village was once more restored to peace and quiet, being rid of those who were introducing a state of morals not in keeping with propriety and decorum.

"To say that there was a vast amount of real, genuine fun mixed up with the ridiculous, would not convey even a faint idea of what transpired in that court room that afternoon. 'The length and breadth thereof' can only be known by those who heard and saw what was said and done on that occasion.

"At another time, the boys, to have some fun, took possession of a scissors-grinder's machine and placed it on top of the old market house. The man of the machine was fresh from Switzerland, and therefore unaccustomed to the 'boyish pranks of American youth,' and, besides, he was unable to speak a word of English. When he missed his machine, he hunted the town over, never once thinking to look on the top of so large a building. Before he was informed of its whereabouts, he proposed to try the virtue of law. Wherefore, a 'court of renegades' was organized, and after much swearing on the part of 'my Switzer,' and all manner of fun by those in attendance, he was taken to the door, and his coveted prize pointed out to him. In due (?) time, it was restored to him, and he left the place utterly disgusted, as almost any one in his situation would."

This renegade court had several other cases before it, out of which they and the spectators—and the court room was always packed—obtained as much sport as they could hold.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

When Marion County was organized, the territory now comprising Marion Township was named Center Township, and retained that name until 1827, when, by reference to the Commissioners' records, is found the following order:

"Wednesday, December 5, 1827—Ordered, that the name of Center Township be and is hereby altered to the name of Marion Township, and shall hereafter be known and designated as such;" which name this division

of the county has retained to the present. Its territory is best described as Township 5 south, Range 15 east. It contains thirty-six full sections, and is bounded on the north by Grand Prairie Township, on the east by Claridon Township, on the south by Pleasant and Green Camp Townships, and on the west by Green Camp and Big Island Townships.

Marion Township was originally covered with fine timber, except the low grounds, or swales, which were covered with grass, and would be so covered to this day were it not for the art of drainage, which the agricultural community have so assiduously cultivated of late years, with the hope that soon these low grounds will become permanently more fertile and profitable than the uplands. As a single tract of land, this township is the highest between Columbus and Toledo, according to the railroad survey, and is drained by natural water-courses toward all points of the compass except eastward, and in that direction ditching has been done to so great an extent within a few years that the land is, as it were, being raised up many feet above water level.

An inexhaustible supply of good building stone exists in this township, and even within the corporate limits of Marion Village, for an account of which see geology in the first chapter, and a sketch of the quarries in the chapter on Marion.

Agriculturally, this part of the county is finely developed, as the following account will show: Wheat, acres sown, 2,990; bushels produced, 41,601; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 2,333. Rye, acres sown, 4; bushels produced, 100. Oats, acres sown, 478; acres sown for crop of 1883, 339; bushels produced, 12,329. Corn, acres planted, 3,747; acres planted for crop of 1883, 3,769; bushels produced, 143,610. Meadow, acres, 1830; tons of hay, 2,216. Clover, acres, 614; tons of hay, 729; bushels of seed, 352. Potatoes, acres planted, 85¼; bushels produced, 7,687. Butter, 32,550 pounds. Bees, 41 hives; pounds of honey, 350. Eggs, 29,950 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 145; bushels produced, 3,695. Peaches, bushels produced, 214. Pears, bushels produced, 68. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 6,349; number of acres pasture, 4,275; number of acres woodland, 1,458; total number of acres owned, 12,120. Wool, 24,452 pounds. Milch cows, 306. Dogs, 93. Sheep killed by dogs, 43; value, $144; injured by dogs, 45; value, $131. Losses by floods: Grain, etc., value, $150; fences, etc., value, $220.

FISCAL.

The following table exhibits the present financial condition of Marion Township:

FUNDS.	AMOUNT ON HAND MARCH 1, 1882.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.	DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.	BALANCE ON HAND MARCH 5, 1883.
Township	$1,633 16	$1,576 90	$1,508 44	$1,701 62
Road	263 36	419 18	292 63	389 91
Ditch	1 08	158 74	1 08	158 74
Total	$1,897 60	$2,154 82	$1,802 15	$2,250 27

EDUCATIONAL.

The number of subdistricts in this township is eleven, each with a schoolhouse. One schoolhouse was erected within the past year, at an

expense of $1,344.50. The total value of school property at present is $9,805. Enrollment of pupils within the past year, 426, of whom 210 were boys and 216 girls. Average monthly enrollment, 325; 156 boys and 169 girls. Average daily attendance, 274; 132 boys and 142 girls. Percent of last on enrollment, 81. Pupils enrolled between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, 97; 42 boys and 55 girls. Of the foregoing, 15 pupils were in the alphabet classes, 410 in reading and spelling, 376 in writing, 384 in arithmetic, 297 in geography, 167 in English grammar, and 99 in United States history.

The Treasurer's report shows, of receipts: Balance on hand September 1, 1882, $5,658.94; State tax, $645; irreducible school fund, $13.36; township tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $5,073.81; miscellaneous sources: $40.45; total, $11,431.56. Of expenditures: Amount paid teachers, $2,819.70; for schoolhouse and lot, $1,344.50; for fuel and contingent expenses, $720.45; total expenditures, $4,884.65. Balance on hand September 1, 1883, $6,546.91.

During the past year, twenty-two teachers were employed—eleven gentlemen for the winter season and eleven ladies for the spring term; average wages for the former, $40 a month; for the latter, $25. Average number of weeks the schools were in session, thirty-six.

CEMETERY.

The old Marion Cemetery, just north of the present New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot, is still under the control of the Trustees of Marion Township, and is still reserved as a burying-ground, though but little used if at all. Some of the remains have been removed to the new cemetery. This old cemetery is now a neglected place.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Following is a list of the Trustees and Clerks who have served this township since and including the year 1834:

1834—Trustees, Samuel Holmes, Alexander Berry, J. J. Riley; Clerk, John Wick.

1835—Trustees, Nathan Peters, Alexander Berry, George Snyder; Clerk, John B. Salmon.

1836—Trustees, George Snyder, James Clark, N. G. Hord; Clerk, J. A. Moon.

1837—Trustees, George Snyder, John Ballantine, J. T. Hardy; Clerk, Peter Beerbower.

1838—Trustees, George Snyder, Joseph Hardy, John Ballantine; Clerk, E. G. Spelman; Treasurer, Edmund Smith.

1839—Trustees, George Snyder, John Jones, Charles Search; Clerk, George Geiger; Treasurer, Edmund Smith.

1840—Tustees, John Ballantine, Benjamin Myers; Clerk, John Zuck; Treasurer, Samuel Thomas.

1841—Trustees, George Snyder, Jacob Ulsh, Benjamin Myers; Clerk, George Geiger; Treasurer, John G. Clark.

1842—Trustees, George Snyder, Jacob Ulsh, Marcus Williams; Clerk, George Geiger; Treasurer, John G. Clark; Assessor, John Uncapher.

1843—Trustees, Christian Young, Marcus Williams; Clerk, H. B. Durfee; Treasurer, John G. Clark; Assessor, John Uncapher.

1844—Trustees, William Riley, Isaac Mouser, John Zook; Clerk, Orren Patten; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, Samuel Scribner.

1845—Same.

1846-48—Trustees, John Zook, John Ballantine, John Anderson; Clerk, Orren Patten; Treasurer, John Dumble.

1848—Assessor, Samuel Scribner.

1849—Same, except Treasurer, O. R. Stone, and Assessor, William M. Baker.

1850—Same, except Treasurer, John Gurley.

1851—Same.

1852—Trustees, John Zuck, John Anderson, Simon Huggins; Clerk, Orren Patten; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, William M. Baker.

1853—Same, except Assessor, Mial Burrill.

1854—Same, except Clerk, Richard Sergent, and Assessor, Walter Williams.

1855—Trustees, John Zuck, John Anderson, George Miller; Clerk, Richard Sergent; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, James Gillespie.

1856—Trustees, John Anderson, George Miller, Daniel Hane; Clerk, Richard Sergent; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, William B. Lewis.

1857—Trustees, John Anderson, George Miller, Abraham Gruber; Clerk, Richard Sergent; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, Isaac Mouser.

1858—Trustees, John Anderson, Sanford Wilson, Edward Conley; Clerk, Richard Sergent; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, Isaac Uncapher.

1859—Trustees, J. T. Merchant, William F. Harvey, John Hood; Clerk, John Young; Assessor, Isaac Uncapher.

1860—Trustees, J. T. Merchant, William F. Harvey, Harvey Peters; Clerk, R. Sergent; Treasurer, John Gurley; Assessor, William B. Lewis.

1861—Same.

1862—Trustees, John Anderson, Simon E. De Wolfe, Edmund Conley; Clerk, R. Sergent; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1864—Trustees, John Anderson, Isaac Mouser, Henry Thomas; Clerk, S. D. Bates; Assessor, Isaac Uncapher.

1863—Trustees, John Anderson, John Zuck, D. H. Harvey; Clerk, R. Sergent; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder; Assessor, John Uncapher.

1865—Trustees, John Anderson, Harvey Peters, Henry Thomas; Clerk, S. D. Bates; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder; Assessor, Isaac Uncapher.

1866—Trustees, Harvey Peters, Henry Thomas, Jacob L. Smith; Clerk, Samuel D. Bates; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder; Assessor, Norman Spaulding.

1867—Trustees, Harvey Peters, Henry Thomas, Jacob L. Smith; Clerk, S. D. Bates; Treasurer, T. J. Magruder; Assessor, Norman Spaulding.

1868—Trustees, Harvey Peters, Henry Thomas, Abram Gruber; Clerk, Samuel D. Bates; Treasurer, Robert Beatty; Assessor, Norman Spaulding.

1869—Trustees, John Anderson, John Hood, Lemuel C. Haines; Clerk, F. M. Scribner; Treasurer, Robert Beatty; Assessor, Henry Thomas,

1870—Trustees, Lemuel C. Haines, Peter Showen, P. B. Thew; Clerk, John Hood; Treasurer, Isaac Young; Assessor, Norman Spaulding.

1871—Trustees, Peter Showen, John Barnhart, James M. Harvey; Clerk, Dallas Day; Treasurer, Isaac Young; Assessor, Norman Spaulding.

1872—Trustees, James M. Harvey, Frank R. Saiter, John Barnhart; Clerk, James H. Barker; Treasurer, Isaac Young; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1873—Trustees, F. R. Saiter, P. G. Harvey, John Barnhart; Clerk, J. H. Barker; Treasurer, Isaac Young; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1874—Trustees, F. R. Saiter, G. P. Harvey, H. H. Cunningham; Clerk, J. H. Barker; Treasurer, Isaac Young; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1875—Trustees, Frank R. Saiter, P. G. Harvey, Jerry Darmody; Clerk, James H. Barker; Treasurer, J. C. Walters; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1876—Same.

1877—Trustees, John Anderson, Charles Showers, Clark Turney; Clerk, Joseph A. Vail; Treasurer, Harvey Peters; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1878—Trustees, Clark Turney, Joseph Court, H. H. Cunningham; Clerk, J. A. Vail; Treasurer, H. F. Snyder; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1879—Trustees, Joseph Court, H. H. Cunningham, F. R. Saiter; Clerk, George Bull; Treasurer, W. C. Rapp; Assessor, Richard Wilson.

1880—Trustees, F. R. Saiter, Giles Foster, P .G. Harvey; Clerk, Jeremiah Clark; Treasurer, H. F. Snyder; Assessor, Isaac Uncapher.

1881—Trustees, F. R. Saiter, P. G. Harvey, E. B. Gorton; Clerk, Cass Wilson; Treasurer, H. F. Snyder; Assessor, Martin Uncapher.

1882—Trustees, Giles Foster, B. Tristram, F. R. Saiter; Clerk, George S. McGuire; Treasurer, H. R. Young; Assessor, Martin Uncapher.

1883—Trustees, F. R. Saiter, B. Tristram, C. B. Merchant; Clerk, G. S. McGuire; Treasurer, H. R. Young; Assessor, Martin Uncapher; with four other Assessors for the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THIS very important branch of the township and village history must commend itself to every one. That it contains much interesting and valuable information, and an account of a series of events more or less historical, must be acknowledged. Therefore it is considered just that anything which pertains directly to the men who were the founders of the town, and whose lives were instrumental in its growth, should be passed lightly over in the pages of the general history, so that it might be treated more extensively here, repetition avoided, and the more precise facts intermingled with biography:

HENRY ACKERMAN. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, on February 2, 1845. He was the son of George H. and Margareth Ackerman. The father died in 1858. Henry, with his mother and one brother, emigrated to this country in 1867, settling at Crestline, Ohio; they came to Marion County in 1868. His mother still resides at Crestline, in her seventy-second year. He took advantage of the common schools of Germany, and since coming here has acquired a good practical English education. He consummated his marriage December 26, 1867, with Elizabeth Mathes, a lady who came to America in the same vessel with him. Their children numbered six, only one of whom is living, William H., born May 14, 1870. Elizabeth, Henry Albert, Catherine, Caroline and an infant are deceased. His wife was born in Germany May 18, 1847, and her people still live there. Mr. Ackerman learned the barber's trade when fifteen years of age, in the fatherland, and, after settling in Marion, followed this business eleven years. Since 1879, he has been engaged in the sale of pianos, organs and sewing machines, which business he has successfully conducted, and at present his is the only place of the kind in town. He also has a similar establishment at Delaware, Ohio. He is an energetic and industrious business man, meriting the patronage of the public. Politically, he is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church.

CURTIS ALLEN, deceased, one of the pioneers of Marion, was born in Connecticut. He emigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled at Marion, then a small town in the primitive West. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and by consecutive elections he filled the office for twenty-one years. He was ap-

pointed Postmaster in 1841, under William Henry Harrison's administration, and served four years. He established a book and stationery store on Center street, and continued to follow that business until his death, which occurred September 10, 1853. He was several times Mayor of Marion. He married Miss Alma Ashley, a native of Vermont, by whom he had three children; of these, two are living—Corydon, of Hamburg, Iowa, and E. G. Mrs. Allen now resides with her youngest son. E. G. Allen, the youngest son, was born in Marion, Ohio, November 10, 1834. He was reared in his native town, and was educated in the Marion Academy. In 1852, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts, and served two years. He then took the position of Teller in the Marion Deposit Bank, and subsequently that of Assistant Cashier, which relation he still holds with the bank. June 5, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Charles Baker, one of the oldest pioneers of Marion. Four sons are the children by this union, viz.: Charles H., Herbert E., Robert G. and Tracy R.

JOHN ANDERSON is a native of Hampshire County, Va., and born March 4, 1803, the son of James and Priscilla (House) Anderson, of German, English and Scotch lineage, but natives of Virginia. Having married in 1800, they moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1806, April 6, where they resided until 1833. They then removed to Clinton County, Ind., where they remained until death. They had eleven children, five surviving—John, Mahala, Elizabeth, James M. and Hiram. The deceased were Samuel, Rebecca, Ruth, Priscilla, Thomas J. and Levi H. The father was born February 17, 1768, and died October 25, 1844; the mother was born in 1778, and died August 15, 1847. Our subject, having obtained a pioneer education, married, January 20, 1829, Martha Roult, a daughter of James and Abigail (Parks) Roult, of Protestant Irish lineage, and nine children were born in this family, five living—Francis M., born February 12, 1830; Minerva J., November 24, 1831; Susan R., September 29, 1837; Nancy E., October 1, 1844, and Margaret A., October 14, 1846. Charles W. was born August 8, 1833, and died February 25, 1840; John M. was born August 29, 1839, and died April 25, 1859; Levi R. was born February 17, 1842, and died December 28, 1863; Thomas J. was born September 20, 1835, and died January 2, 1865; he was the Captain of Company E, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving in the late war over three years. He was one of 110 men selected to enter and do special duty in Mississippi. John Anderson's grandfather, Thomas Anderson, was a Revolutionary soldier; his son, James Anderson, was a Captain under "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Mrs. Anderson's death occurred August 29, 1847. Mr. A. married again, Mary Kinnear, February 14, 1849, and one heir, Mary M., has been born to them. She was born April 22, 1850, and died July 24, 1854. This wife died April 23, 1850. His third marriage was consummated April 24, 1851, with Fannie N. Hunter, the widow of Zadoc Hunter, and the daughter of Cornelius and Hannah (Holmes) Kortwright, of German and English descent respectively, but natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut severally. She is the mother of five children, two living—Saloma, wife of I. B. Etherton, and Hannah K., wife of Henry Fulwider. The subject of this sketch, having learned the cooper's trade, plied it during the winter months for many years. He owns 131 acres of fine land and two valuable town lots in Marion, where he has been a resident since 1836. For twenty years he was Trustee of his township. He possesses a great deal of vitality and freshness for a man of his years, being probably one of the youngest-looking men for his age in the State. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he for sixty years, and she for forty years. He is also a stanch Republican.

CHARLES BAKER, one of the oldest residents of Marion, and son of Eber Baker, was born in Lincoln County, Me. He came to Marion County with

his parents in March, 1821, and settled where the town now stands. He and his brother, George W. Baker, sawed lumber with a whip-saw, and with it constructed the first house on the original town plat. He resided in this rude pioneer house with his parents for seven years. The land forming the site of the present prosperous town of Marion was then covered with woods, and Mr. Baker aided in clearing a good portion of it. In 1824, he took charge of a tannery, a part of which his father had bought of A. C. Priest, and, in 1826, erected one of his own, near where J. S. Reed's residence now stands, up to 1830. Two years later, he removed to Lima, Allen County, and engaged in the mercantile business for five years. He was appointed Postmaster of Lima, in 1833, by Postmaster General Barry, and served during Andrew Jackson's administration. In 1835, he was elected Treasurer of Allen County, and filled the office one term. By appointment, in 1839, he assumed the duties of Clerk in the office of Register of the United States Land Office, and served in that capacity two years. He laid out an addition, called "Baker's Addition," to the town of Lima, in 1848, and the following year returned to Marion and again engaged in merchandising, but retired after one year. He clerked for Ault & Gorton four years, J. Hood two years, and Reed & Johnson one year, and since that time has devoted his attention to his farm. March 20, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Anderson. She was born January 11, 1809, and died at Lima, Ohio, August 2, 1838, leaving three children, two of whom are now living—Lucetta, wife of Grimes McConahy, of Van Wert, Ohio, and Lydia A., wife of Elijah Copeland, of Lucas County, Iowa. Alonzo W. died September 9, 1878. Mr. Baker's second marriage took place January 10, 1839, with Mrs. Tacey T. Anderson, widow of James A. Anderson, and daughter of Abel Thomas. She was born November 25, 1809, and died November 5, 1882. Of four children born to this marriage, three are living—Mary Anna, born February 29, 1840, and married E. G. Allen June 5, 1860; Sarah E., born August 11, 1842, and died February 13, 1848; Charles E., born March 15, 1845, and married November 10, 1869, Susan H. Stevenson, and now resides in Chicago; Elwood T., born July 13, 1853, and married April 7, 1880, Sallie Wilson, and resides in Evansville, Ind. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Republican, and he is an old and respected citizen of Marion.

GEORGE F. BARKS was born in Marion Township February 25, 1855. His father, Joshua Barks, was born March 26, 1809, in Fairfield County, Ohio and his mother October 13, 1810, in Cumberland, Penn., who were married in this county in 1832. The father died June 4, 1876, and the homestead, consisting of eighty-nine acres, fell to George F., the youngest of the sons, who also received ten acres in Pleasant Township. He obtained a fair common school education, and May 9, 1878, married Emma J. Epley, who was born in Claridon Township June 22, 1860, a daughter of David and Sarah Epley. They have two children—Orlando E. and Zoa M. At present Mr. Barks owns 101 acres, and keeps a large number of farm animals. Politically, he is a Democrat.

S. H. BARTRAM, attorney, was born in Marion, Ohio, December 22, 1828. He is the son of Judge John Bartram, whose history is given elsewhere in this work. He was reared to manhood in Marion, and educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and Washington College, of Washington, Penn. In the fall of 1846, he was compelled to quit college on account of ill health. He read law with his father until the spring of 1849, when he went to Lancaster, Ohio, and continued his legal studies with Hon. John T. Brasee. He took a course in the Cincinnati Law College, and graduated in the spring of 1850, and soon after formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. & S. H. Bartram. He took a reviewing course in the Cincinnati Law College in 1852–53, and in 1859–60 practiced in New York City. At the expi-

ration of this time, he returned to Marion, and continued his profession with his father till the death of the latter, and since then has practiced alone. He served as Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County two terms. September 3, 1857, was married to Miss Harriet R. Kline, daughter of Peter D. and Esther (Randolph) Kline, and has had six children; of these, five are living, viz.: Emily, Katie, Jennie, Reune R. and John H. Mrs. Bartram is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. SAMUEL D. BATES, the subject of this sketch, was born near Utica, N. Y., October 13, 1828. He is a son of Daniel and Harriet N. (Hungerford) Bates, the former a native of Hartland, Conn., and the latter of Madison County, N. Y. They married in Oneida County, and in the fall of 1834 moved to Ohio, and settled in Trumbull County, where Mrs. Bates died in February, 1875, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Bates removed to Wooster, and, in 1881, to Richmond, Ind. They had four children, viz.: Samuel D., Ira H., Edward P. and Lyman M. Mr. S. D. Bates was reared on a farm, and educated in Geauga Seminary, now a part of Hillsdale College, Mich. He engaged in teaching in 1847, and in the winter of 1848–49 he had charge of a school in the "Boynton District," where Gen. Garfield's mother lived. Garfield had just returned from the towpath, and a part of that winter he attended Mr. Bates' school. The following spring Mr. Bates induced young Garfield to return with him to Geauga. This was an important crisis in the career of Garfield, for up to this time he had cherished no ambition save that of following the lakes, and from this decision he rose step by step to the brilliant scholar and statesman. During the Fitz-John Porter court-martial trial, Mr. Bates called upon Gen. Garfield, and after being introduced to his staff, Gen. Garfield said, "To this man I owe more than to any other living man for what I am to-day." Mr. Bates and Gen. Garfield were fellow-students at Geauga for two years, until the former completed his course in 1851, and were warm friends until his tragic death. Mr. Bates continued to teach till the spring of 1851, when he entered the ministry of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He settled in Green Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he was pastor of a church six years, during two of which he taught a select school. In the spring of 1857, he came to Marion, and took charge of the Free-Will Baptist Church, over which he presided as pastor for nineteen years. He organized the Grand Prairie Free-Will Baptist Church, February 22, 1867, and the Claridon Church in 1870; for nine years he was pastor of the Green Camp Baptist Church, and has had charge of the Claridon Free-Will Baptist Church since the formation of that society, and of the Grand Prairie Church for nine years. He has now the following appointments in his pastoral work: Claridon, Grand Prairie and Morral Churches. Mr. Bates has been President of Ridgeville College, of Ridgeville, Ind., since 1872, and was for fifteen years Trustee of Hillsdale College, of Hillsdale, Mich. In October, 1851, Mr. Bates was united in marriage with Miss Lodeemy, daughter of Alanson and Maria Brockett, of Trumbull County, Ohio, where Mrs. Bates was born February 10, 1830. They had three children, two of whom are living—Elbert A. and Harley A. Harriet M. is deceased. In 1864, Mr. Bates was Chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guards. During the years 1865 to 1867, he solicited the funds and superintended the erection of the Free-Will Baptist Church edifice in Marion, costing $16,000, more than half of which was donated outside of the society. He has also been connected with the erection of five other church edifices in the county. He taught one year in the Union Schools of Marion, and has been one of the Board of Examiners of the teachers of these schools for over twenty years, and is such at the present time.

J. BATTENFELD, late of the firm of J. Battenfeld & Co., was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 29, 1846. His parents, Lewis H. and Elizabeth Batten-

feld, were natives of the Province of Hesse and Wurtemberg respectively. They came to the United States with their parents when eighteen years of age. The subject of this paragraph is the third of a family of four children. When he was three years of age, his parents died, and he was taken by his maternal grandfather, Conrad Beber, of Crawford County, by whom he was reared till seventeen, when he went to Columbus and served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, with Scott St. Clair. In 1865, he came to Marion, and after working a year and a half for S. & F. R. Saiter, he entered the employ of Jacob Fribley, and remained with him till August, 1882, when the late firm of J. Battenfeld & Co. was formed; in September, 1883, Mr. B. retired from this firm. December 5, 1861, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Morgenthaler. Mrs. Battenfeld, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., was born July 26, 1848. To them were born two children—William H. and Carrie B. Mr. Battenfeld is identified with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

PHILIP BAUER, grocer, was born in Richland Township December 14, 1847. His father, Croft Bauer, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America with his parents, Philip and Riga Bauer, who settled in Richland Township, where Mr. Bauer entered ninety-six acres of land, on which he died in 1870. His wife died prior to the late war. Croft Bauer went to Crawford County, where he married Ragina Miller, and afterward settled in Richland Township, where he died from the cholera in August, 1854, leaving three children—Angeline, wife of Christopher Gracely, Philip and Croft. Mrs. Bauer now resides in Big Island Township. Philip Bauer was brought up to farming, and followed that vocation in Richland till 1873, when he removed to Big Island, and in 1877 to Marion. He was employed in the Huber works till January 1, 1879, when he embarked in the grocery and provision trade. He makes a specialty of shipping butter and eggs. August 20, 1867, he married Mary, daughter of Cunrad and Catharine Neidhart. Seven children were born to them; of these six are living, viz.: Amelia L., Mary A., Adam, Philip, Frank and Willie. John Wesley is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Bauer's father and grandfather walked all the way from Buffalo, N. Y., to Marion, to purchase land. They were among the early pioneers of Richland. His grandfather was a soldier in the French Revolution two years, 1806–7.

FRANCISCO C. BECKLEY, Deputy Sheriff, is the youngest son of Capt. George and Eliza (Miller) Beckley, born in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, September 13, 1848. Having obtained a practical business education, he married, December 24, 1871, in Springfield, Mo., Miss Ann Hileman, adopted daughter of J. B. and M. L. Sharp, of Marion. He commenced to learn the trade of machinist when aged sixteen years, and followed that successfully until 1873; was elected the first Mayor of Caledonia, Ohio, in 1874; one year later, he resigned this office. January 1, 1880, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of this county, in which capacity he continues to serve acceptably. This season (1883), he is nominated for Sheriff, which position he will probably obtain. He is an energetic young man, a stanch Democrat, and a member of the Knights of Honor.

PETER BEERBOWER is among the living pioneers of Marion County, aged at present (1883) nearly seventy-five years; came from near the village of Hancock, Washington Co., Md. He arrived in Marion July 22, 1834, where he continues to reside. His parents, two brothers and one sister, followed about ten years later. March 12, 1835, he married Miss Eliza P. Geiger, whose widowed mother, brothers and sisters arrived in Marion in the spring of 1834. That same autumn our subject was employed as clerk in the offices of Clerk of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts and County Recorder, with

Col. George H. Busby, who held those offices at the time. He continued in those offices until the fall of 1837, when he was elected County Recorder, holding the same one term, and was succeeded by Robert King. He remained in this office as Deputy until 1842, when he was elected County Auditor, which office he held for three successive terms. Most of the time thereafter he was employed in the Clerk's office under Capt. W. L. Kendrick, the son-in-law of Col. Busby, whom he succeeded. About 1851–52, he became interested in railroad enterprises with Capt. Kendrick, Hon. J. H. Godman and many other citizens. He assisted in the preliminaries, such as aiding and preparing charters, making surveys, etc., and subsequently employed as assistant in the office of the Secretary and Treasurer of the B. & I. Railroad Company, which road extended from Galion, Ohio, to Indianapolis. He continued there some two years or more. Some time in 1858, Mr. Beerbower took charge of the Marion Post Office, John Dumble holding the same at the time. In 1859, he was appointed Postmaster and held that office until 1861. For a year or more after this, he was engaged in the management of the Marion Gas Works, at a moderate salary. He then formed a partnership with his brother Samuel in the marble business; this company was dissolved a few months later, and Mr. Beerbower continued that business until the fall of 1875, when he was elected County Treasurer. He was re-elected in 1877, thus holding the office two terms. Since retiring from office, Mr. B. has been engaged in clerical and collecting business, which has afforded only a moderate remuneration. He holds, among other trusts, the treasurership of the Marion County Bible Society, and has maintained an uninterrupted membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. Though hale and active, he confesses with sadness that so few of his early associates survive—not more than eight or ten are living. He recalls the names of a long list of his early and valued friends, among professional gentlemen and the entire citizenship of the county as well; and though nearly all are now insensible to praise, yet he desires to record, with the warmest gratitude, his appreciation of remembered kindnesses of so many generous-hearted friends.

SAMUEL T. BEERBOWER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 10, 1842. His parents, Eleazer J. and Matilda L. (McKelvey) Beerbower, were natives of Maryland and Missouri respectively. They moved to Delaware, Ohio, in 1849, then to Marion, in 1850, where he worked as a saddle and harness maker, which trade he had learned when a young man. He continued this until 1866, when he went to Indianapolis, Ind., taking his family one year later. His business there was to upholster palace cars in the C., C., C. & I. R. R. shops. He was chief of this department until within a year of his death, which took place October 24, 1882, aged sixty-six years and six months; his widow still resides in Indianapolis. Samuel T. is the eldest of nine children. He spent his youth in Marion, and was educated in the public school. October 23, 1861, he enlisted in the civil war, in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was nineteen years of age at the time, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, fighting at Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; at the storming of the latter, he was struck by a ball in the right shoulder, which came out at the right side of the spine, near the shoulder blade. This confined him in the hospital at Chattanooga and Nashville three months; the wound caused a paralysis of his right hand and arm. He was honorably discharged March 23, 1864; he was promoted as First Sergeant of his company. Having recovered from his wound, he, in 1865, became cashier in the store of Lucas & Seffner, and occupied that position two years; he then clerked for Reed & Yake a year. In 1868, he was appointed Postmaster by Gen. Grant, re-appointed by him in 1872, and also by President Hayes in 1876; having served thirteen years in this office, he retired.

January 13, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Irene L. Peters, daughter of Nathan and Mary Peters; she is a native of Marion, and was born February 19, 1846. They had two children—Wilson (died, aged one year and four days); Cornell R., survives. Mr. Beerbower owns a residence, with two acres, two other town lots, and a business room adjoining the People's Store, which he built in 1881 at a cost of $4,000. He is a respected citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. Lodges. Mrs. Beerbower's grandmother, Lucia Russel, resides with her, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years; she came here in 1838, from the State of Connecticut; she has one great-grandchild, aged sixteen years. Mr. Russel was a Captain in the war of 1812; he died November 4, 1872. Mrs. Russel has a house and lot in the city, 160 acres of land adjoining the town, and 600 acres located in Big Island and Marion Townships.

J. L. BELL, whose parents were among the early pioneers of Claridon Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 12, 1824. His father, Benjamin Bell, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October 22, 1786, and his mother, a native of New Jersey, was born September 14, 1787. They married and moved to Claridon Township in the fall of 1822. Mr. Benjamin Bell entered 160 acres of land, to which he made subsequent additions until he owned a large farm. He reared a family of eight children, viz., Israel C., Sarah J., John H., William J., Alexander L., Martha E., J. L., the subject of this sketch, and Kezia; Martha E. is the wife of William Wyatt, of Williams County, Ohio. Of these all are deceased but the last three. Mr. Bell died October 29, 1853, and his wife October 20, 1837. Mr. Bell served as Justice of the Peace a number of years. J. L. Bell, the subject of this biography, was reared on the old homestead in Claridon Township, and educated in the common schools. He followed farming until 1853, when he engaged as clerk for S. V. Harkness, of Caledonia, and latterly with F. C. Ruehrmund, whose stock he and H. Hunter purchased in 1862. Bell & Hunter continued in mercantile business till the fall of 1875, when the former was elected Auditor, and moved to Marion; he was re-elected in 1877, serving two terms. February 1, 1881, he started in the grocery business, from which he retired March 15, 1883. Mr. Bell served as Clerk of Claridon Township four years, and as Postmaster at Caledonia from 1855 to 1862. In 1867, he was elected a member of the Board of Infirmary Directors, and served one term. He was City Councilman three years, and he filled other local offices. November 18, 1847, he was joined in marriage to Miss Matilda, daughter of Adam and Samantha Hipsher. Mrs. Bell was born in Scott Township April 24, 1829, and died March 18, 1869, leaving two children—James M., who married Caroline Foster; and Charles L., who married Clara Clayton. Mr. Bell married the second time, April 5, 1871, Anna, daughter of William P. and Susan Thew. By this marriage, there were two children—Harry T. and Tom C. Mr. Bell is identified with the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Democrat.

JONATHAN BELL was born in Mill Creek Township November 1, 1826, the son of Jesse and Margaret (Sanders) Bell, the former of Washington County, Ohio, and the latter of Bourbon County, Ky. Jesse Bell was born August 15, 1801, and Mrs. Bell February 17, 1804. His grandparents, Daniel and Hannah (Underhill) Bell, were natives of New Jersey, coming to Wahington County about 1800, or even earlier. Soon after the war of 1812, in which he was a soldier, he removed to Delaware County, thence to Holmes County, and in 1840 to Union County, where the parents died, Mrs. Bell in Jackson Township in 1840, and her husband in Mill Creek Township. Our subject's grandfather, Samuel Sanders, also participated in the war of 1812. Jesse Bell was reared principally in Washington and Delaware Counties, and was married in the spring of 1822 to Margaret Sanders, by whom he had nine children, seven

of whom are now living—William, Samuel, Jonathan, Nancy (wife of Job Beardsley), Hannah (widow of Wesley Hinton), Elizabeth (wife of G. S. Robertson), and Mary (wife of J. H. Sifrit). In February, 1831, they moved to Bowling Green Township, entering fifty acres, thus becoming the first landholders in that township. They remained there but one year, when they returned to Union County. In 1863, they went back to Bowling Green Township, purchasing forty-eight acres, where the father, a member of the Disciples Church, died May 5, 1873; his widow continues to reside upon the homestead. Mr. Jonathan Bell's youth was entirely passed upon the farm. He taught two terms of school, commencing in his nineteenth year. In the spring of 1848, he went to Bowling Green Township, and bought fifty acres of land, which he has increased to 210 acres; he has put this in a good state of cultivation, and while living upon it he reared good stock, such as French horses and graded cattle. In March, 1882, he moved to Marion, where he continues to reside. He was joined in matrimony November 13, 1847, to Miss Sarah Harraman, who was born in Fremont, Ohio, July 2, 1823, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Harraman. Six of their nine children are living—Lewis C., La Fayette, Margaret (wife of Charles Kersey), Samuel, David and Jesse; Elizabeth, Samilda J., Charles and Mary E. are deceased. The following record demonstrates that Mr. Bell is a worthy and influential citizen: He was the Assessor of his adopted township three years, Town Clerk four or five years, Land Appraiser in 1880, Trustee six years, and Magistrate twelve years; he has also been Director of the County Infirmary six years. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL BELL, County Surveyor, the third son of Jonathan and Sarah (Harraman) Bell, was born in Bowling Green Township March 23, 1858. Having acquired a good knowledge of the common branches, he chose to gratify his love for mathematics. He accordingly sought instruction of Hon. Hylas Sabine, of Richwood, Ohio, and later of Prof. Park, of Ada, Ohio. When aged eighteen years, he commenced teaching, continuing five winters. Having obtained a knowledge of civil engineering, he was elected in 1881 Surveyor of the county, which office he still holds acceptably to the public. He is young, energetic and industrious, and consequently a man of promise. He is an official member of the K. of P., and is also a Freemason. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BLAND, contractor and builder, was born on the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, July 28, 1849. He is a son of James and Julia (Wilkinson) Bland, the former a native of Norfolk County, England, and the latter of County Galway, Ireland. Mr. James Bland served twelve years and 128 days in the Fifty-fourth Regiment of British Infantry. He was discharged when in the rank of Sergeant in May, 1856, at Kingston, Ontario, having emigrated to British America in March, 1852. He was engaged in railroading in Ontario till 1863, when he came over to the United States, settling at Akron, Ohio; in 1864, he came to Marion and followed his former vocation on the A. & G. W. and N. Y., P. & O. Railroads till his death, June 10, 1874. Mrs. B. died September 10, 1868. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest son. He came to Marion in 1864, and worked two years on the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad; then two years for Godfrey Leffler, after which he learned the mason trade. He was a member of the firm of Culbertson & Bland and Bland & Seibert six years. June 24, 1881, he became a member of the firm of Leffler & Bland, which partnership still continues. Mr. Bland was married, November 19, 1874, to Miss Belle Treese, and has two children—Charles H. and Carrie E. Mr. Bland is a member of the Masonic order and K. of P.

ROBERT A. BOYD, senior partner in the "Rock-Bottom" grocery, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, March 10, 1847, the son of Robert R. and

Mary A. (Johnson) Boyd, of Scotch-Irish lineage. His father was a native of Ireland, but his mother of Ohio. His father emigrated with his parents to America in 1820, settling for a short period in Jefferson County, Ohio, but came to Coshocton County, about 1823, where his father entered land, upon which Robert R. has since resided, adding many acres to the original tract. He owns at present 700 acres of valuable land. He is a prominent farmer and a highly respected citizen. Our subject obtained a good education at the Athens University, and entered the sophomore class at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871, hoping to complete a scientific course, but was obliged to abandon this project on account of failing health, and he taught school one year. September 20, 1875, he married Jane A. McMurray, born July 12, 1846, a daughter of James and Eleanor (Virtue) McMurray, of Scotch ancestry. By this marriage two children were born, Maud V., born September 15, 1876, and Eleanor, August 28, 1878. Three years subsequent to marriage, Mr. Boyd engaged in agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm. He removed to Marion in the spring of 1880, engaging in the grocery and provision business with J. M. Heller, under the name of Heller & Boyd. They did a successful business, Mr. Heller retiring at the close of one year, and George Brown purchasing his interest. This firm has a thriving and profitable trade, and are known as the "Rock Bottom" grocery. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Beta Theta Pi of Delaware College, of the Republican party and of the official board of the M. E. Church.

MICHAEL BRIGEL, senior member of the firm of Brigel & Eibling, harness-makers, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was born January 9, 1833, and is a son of Michael and Christina Brigel. He came to the United States in the fall of 1854, and began the trade of saddler and harness-maker with T. J. Magruder; he worked until 1859, when he formed a partnership with Lucas Klingle, under the firm name Brigel & Klingle. This firm dissolved soon after, and in 1866 he admitted F. Everly as a partner, and continued five years, when J. C. Walters bought Everly's interest; then Walters & Brigel did business until January 1, 1872, and Brigel continued alone until 1882, when the present firm was formed. July 4, 1862, Mr. Brigel married Miss Frederica Eibling, by whom he has had six children; of these five are living, viz.: Sophronia, John M., Mary, Willie and Lewis; Henry is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the German Reformed Church, and Mr. B. is also connected with the V. A. O. D.

GEORGE BROWN, one of the proprietors of the "Rock Bottom" store, was born in Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, April 29, 1846. His parents were of English extraction, and natives of the Buckeye State. Our subject is the first son of Ezekiel and Harriet (Hance) Brown, who were united in marriage at the above place, residing there from 1842 or 43 to 1874. They then removed to Delaware, where the wife died, in December, 1878, aged about fifty or fifty-one years. Mr. B. still survives, a resident of the same town, aged (1883) sixty-four years. He was a pioneer in his adopted county. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools at Galena, attending two terms at the Belleville High School, closing his literary pursuits when nineteen. His nuptials with Almeda Carhart, a daughter of Isaac and Roxy (Peckham) Carhart, were solemnized June 28, 1871. She was born in September, 1848. Effie, their only child, was born May 9, 1873, and died February 12, 1875. Mr. Brown applied his attention to various vocations in his native county until 1870, when he began manufacturing horse hay-rakes and hand corn-planters, doing a successful business, under the firm name of Brown & Hughes. He retired in 1874, entering as clerk the mercantile trade at Galena. In 1880, he purchased in Marion a store of dry goods and notions, which he carried on ten months; then with R. A. Boyd, he engaged in the gro-

cery and queensware trade, doing business at No. 20 Main street. They are prosecuting a driving trade. Mr. Brown served two years as Trustee of his native township. He is a stanch Republican, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. He has been officially connected with the M. E. Church for nearly twenty years. Mrs. B. is also a member.

JAMES E. BRYAN is a native of Marion, born December 28, 1850, to Thomas E. and Elizabeth (Bowen) Bryan, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. The Bowens originated in Germany, but came to Virginia in 1650. His paternal grandfather is a resident of Marion, aged (1883) ninety-five years. His father's family consisted of four children—James, Mary (teacher in the public schools at Prospect), Arthur (telegraph operator at the C. & T. depot), and Martha (deceased). His father of Scotch extraction, also lives in town, a carpenter by trade. James E. received a good education at the Marion schools, completing his literary career by taking a commercial course at Prof. Sharp's Business College, at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1871. When eighteen years of age, however, he entered the Huber establishment as a common laborer ; but upon his return from Delaware College, he became foreman of the rake department, which position he still holds. He has under his charge from twelve to forty men continually. He makes all the hay-rakes patented by Mr. Huber, from 6,000 to 8,000 annually. He also superintends the wood machinery for the scrapers, separators and engines. Mr. Bryan became a stockholder in the Huber Manufacturing Company in 1872, entering $3,600. June 8, 1873, he was married to Miss Emily Shur, daughter of John and Mary Shur, descendants of German ancestors. To them have been born two children—Charles and Harry, aged six and three years, respectively. He has just completed an inviting residence on North East street at a cost of $2,000. He also has two other town lots. Politically, Mr. Bryan votes the Democratic ticket. He belongs to the K. of P., and to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

B. J. CAMP was born in Delaware (now Morrow County) July 18, 1829, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Shaw) Camp, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Morrow County, to which place Mr. Camp had come prior to the war of 1812. Mrs. Camp's parents, John and Sarah Shaw, emigrated to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1804. They afterward moved near Cardington, on Shaw's Creek. Benjamin and Sarah Camp were married in 1826, and in 1834 removed and settled in Scott Township, where Mr. Camp purchased land. He died February 14, 1837, and his widow February 8, 1861. They were the parents of three children, of whom only B. J. Camp is living. He was married the first time to Rachel Merwin, by whom he had seven children—Truman, Olive (widow of John Allen), and Eliza, wife of Daniel Welch, are living. Mr. Camp was brought up on a farm, and learned the carpenter's trade, beginning when sixteen. He came to Marion in 1845, and followed his trade up to 1863, since which time he has been engaged in manufacturing scroll-work and in stair-building, employing two men, and doing a good business. May 27, 1852, he married Miss Phebe J., daughter of Frederick Court. Mrs. Camp was born in Pleasant Township, July 25, 1827. To them have been born six children. Of these four are living—George T., William B., Mary E. and Joseph E. Sarah and an infant son are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a Deacon. He is connected with the Sons of Temperance, and in politics is a Prohibitionist. He owns a commodious residence, situated at the south end of South Main street.

FRANCIS CAMPBELL, one of Marion County's pioneers, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, July 12, 1808. He is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Case) Campbell, natives of the same county. His father died at the age of ninety-four years, and his grandmother on his father's side lived to be one hundred and fourteen years old. Of eight children, Francis Campbell is the

youngest. He was reared on a farm and educated in the high schools; emigrated to the United States in 1829, and settled on land two and a half miles west of Marion. He purchased a tract of 1,700 acres, 120 of which were located in Pleasant Township. All was woods, and Mr. Campbell cleared a site for a log cabin, which he erected and occupied until 1835, when he built a brick house. This was one of the first brick residences in the township, outside of the city. Mr. Campbell cleared and improved a large portion of his extensive lands, and made many valuable improvements. Soon after he settled in the county he engaged in buying and driving cattle over the mountains to Eastern markets; followed driving and shipping for over forty years, and was one of the leading stockmen of Marion County; also dealt in real estate for a number of years. He has been an industrious, hard-working man, and has acquired a large and valuable property. In April, 1864, he removed to Marion, and now lives retired. February 15, 1834, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Elizabeth McWhirter, daughter of Henry and Margaret McWhirter, who were natives of Bath County, Va. They were married in Virginia, and prior to the war of 1812, removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, and in 1820 to Marion, now Wyandot County. They subsequently removed to Hancock County, and in 1829 came and settled in Marion Township, where Mr. McWhirter died, in June, 1864, at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. McWhirter died May 2, 1835, at the age of fifty-two. Mrs. Campbell was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 28, 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of eight children; of these four are living—Sarah E., wife of P. Geddes Harvey; Thomas H.; Catharine A., wife of John S. Riley; and Ida M., wife of William C. Rapp. William J., Margaret J., Mary E. and Francis J. are deceased. William J. died November 23, 1882, while on his way to Ireland. He married Emma Bunker, who died February 25, 1876, and left one son—Edson F. Margaret J. was the wife of Samuel Mahaffey, and died, leaving one child—Francis J. Mary E. was the wife of William Mahaffey. Francis J., the youngest, died at the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell reared one grandson, Edson F. Mrs. Campbell is an earnest, consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. M. CHRISTIAN, deceased, was born in New Kent County, Va., March 21, 1821, where his ancestors had resided since the immigration of the Huguenots from France, and the eighteenth century migration of the Mauks. The family at that date was numerous, and possessed extensive land estates and large holdings of slaves, and were powerful after the fashion of Virginia. Enjoying the prestige of the early colonial people, the family became connected by intermarriage with many of the noted personages of the Old Dominion. "Dolly" Madison, wife of President Madison, was of the connection, as then styled; and the first wife of John Tyler was Letitia, daughter of Robert Christian, of New Kent. Dr. Christian, reared with the advantages thus secured to him, after the fashion of young Virginians of the time, was ill prepared for the adverse fortune of shattered estates, and left him to a life struggle alone. He was educated at Rumford Academy, and afterward graduated at Athens University, Ohio. He moved to Ohio in 1843, and was married, in 1846, to Pauline, daughter of George H. Busby. Save a period from 1847 to 1854, Dr. Christian resided at Marion, practicing his profession of medicine. He began the practice at Lawrenceburg, Ind., after an arduous preparation, under circumstances that must have seemed discouraging to one reared with all the comforts of wealth. On the first day of his career as a physician, he secured two patients, and to the day of his last sickness was in active and successful practice. He died March 29, 1882. His children—George B., Carrie (wife of John M. Garberson, residents of Marion County) and Mary (wife of Francis Kent, of Boone County, Mo., survive him. After the death of the above-mentioned wife, Dr. C. contracted a marriage, September 12, 1867, with Josephine

Norris, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 7, 1843, the daughter of Daniel and Florenda (Wood) Norris, natives of Ohio, and of Scotch and English descent respectively. Her parents were early settlers in Marion County. There were born to the above union three children; they are Daniel N., born August 17, 1868; Hettie M., December 25, 1869; and Berenice J., January 13, 1876. His widow is left in comfortable circumstances, carefully rearing and educating her children.

JOHN G. CLARK, deceased. The subject of this sketch was a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., born in 1799. While he was a boy, his parents moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and, having acquired a knowledge of the blacksmith trade in early life, he, unmarried, came to Marion in 1826 and built a shop, in which he followed his trade the rest of his life. When he first located here, he exercised a good deal of skill as a gun and silversmith. In 1828, he was married to Miss Isabella Kennedy, daughter of Edward and Susanna Kennedy, natives of Harper's Ferry, Md., and who emigrated to this county in 1826. Mr. Kennedy kept the tavern situated where Conrad's block now stands, for a number of years. He died about 1860, and his wife May 18, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Clark had seven children, three of whom survive—John W., Arthur L. and Susan E., wife of C. F. Seffner. The deceased were James R., George E., Thomas A. and Robert O. Mr. C. died October 11, 1846. Mrs. C. resides with—

ARTHUR L., who lives in the town of his birth, which took place August 11, 1842. He has a common school education, and from 1863 to 1866 he was in the employment of the Government as book-keeper, in the ship yards at Nashville, Tenn., and as clerk in the Ordnance Department. Returning home, he, in 1867, took up the sculptor's trade with James M. Beerbower, under the firm name of Beerbower & Clark. This company continued three years, when he formed a partnership with Edward K. Clark for one year, known as A. L. Clark & Co. In September of 1877, he admitted Levi Benedict as partner, and Clark & Benedict did business until February of 1880, when A. L. continued it for himself. His particular business is dealing in marble, but, with T. R. Roberts, he handles sewer pipe, cemetery vases, etc. They are doing a successful business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the K. of P. and Uniform rank. He is at present serving his third term as Corporation Clerk.

J. W. CLARK was born in Marion, Ohio, September 22, 1830, and is a son of John G. and Isabella (Kennedy) Clark. From the age of eighteen until of age, he worked in the *Mirror* office; he then learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1855 went to Dodge County, Wis., where he worked at his trade until May, 1861, when he enlisted to serve in Company F, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He re-enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; having recruited that company, he was appointed its Captain. He participated in the battle of Stone River, after which he was taken and sent to Nashville, Tenn. After his recovery, he was appointed Captain of Ordnance, under Capt. E. F. Townsend, and served in that capacity until his discharge at the close of the war. He went to Louisville, Ky., and in 1867 came to Marion. Since 1875, he has had charge of the blacksmith department of the Huber works. He married Elizabeth H., daughter of Joseph and Margaret Turney, and a native of Delaware, Ohio. They had eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Edward K., Turney W., Cora B., Gertrude L., Susie M. and Ethel L. Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic order, P. O. S. of A. and G. A. R.

ROBERT T. CLARK was born in Delaware County, Ohio, September 7, 1822, the son of Harvey and Nancy (Travis) Clark; the former was born in Windham County, Conn., June 1, 1797, and the latter in Rockingham County, Va., June 26, 1804. Robert's grandfather, Israel Clark, came to the above

county (Delaware) in 1815, and removed to Richland Township in 1823, where he died, in 1827, aged seventy-six years. He served three years in the war of the Revolution. Robert's parents moved to Marion Township and entered 240 acres in the fall of 1829; here they lived until 1864–65. They had twelve children, Robert T. being the oldest son and second child. They then moved to Marion, and the father died in the spring of 1873, while the mother survives. Mr. R. T. Clark, having secured a fair education, remained with his parents till nearly of age. In 1847, he bought his present farm of 200 acres, moving upon it. He has made all the improvements, and is engaged to a considerable extent in stock-raising. February 9, 1843, he married Harriet Clark, daughter of John F. and Patience (Mittin) Clark. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 1, 1823. They have had fifteen children, seven living—Nancy E., wife of H. Jumf; Flora L., wife of E. Burt; R. Franklin; Callie E., wife of G. W. Hiamon; Minerva E., wife of H. Foos; Harry E. and James K. Mr. Clark is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Republican party, and, with his family, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He contributes to every benevolent and charitable purpose, and is a respected citizen.

MICHAEL CLARY, blacksmith, was born in County Queens, Ireland, in September, 1843. His parents, Timothy and Mary (Reed) Clary, natives of the same county, removed to Fifeshire, Scotland, when he was but six years old. His mother died in 1847, and his father still resides in Scotland. Michael was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, at which he served four years. He then followed journeyman work till 1869, when he embarked for America, landing at New York on New Year's Day, 1870. He went to Akron, Ohio, thence to Sidney, and April 1 came to Marion, where he has since pursued his trade. He removed to his present shop in 1871, and now employs from two to three men. October 19, 1868, he was married to Margaret Haxton, daughter of James Haxton, and a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. To them were born four children—Thomas, John, Margaret and Timothy. Mr. Clary and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

J. Q. CODDING, attorney, is a native of Summit County, Ohio, and was born May 20, 1848. His parents, R. F. and Betsey M. Codding, were respectively natives of New York and Vermont, and were married in Summit County. Mr. Codding now resides in Bucyrus, his wife having died April 10, 1879. Mr. Codding, the subject of this notice, was reared in his native place, and educated in Ohio Central College. He graduated in the class of '72, and immediately began the reading of law in the office of J. F. McNeal; completing his studies, he was admitted to practice at the bar April 7, 1876, and has since been engaged in the business of his profession. In addition to his legal business, he is engaged also in insurance, and represents the following standard companies, viz.: Insurance Company of North America, Continental, Glens Falls, Mercantile of Cleveland, Franklin of Columbus, Ætna, California, Firemen's of Dayton, and a number of others. Mr. Codding is the leading insurance agent of Marion, a fact attested by his large business; and he is a reliable man. His marriage occurred May 31, 1877, to Miss Sadie M. Roe, daughter of Joseph and Martha Roe, and a native of Richland County, Ohio. They have had born to them four children—Zoe, Paul R., Mildred and Mabel, the two latter being twins. Mr. and Mrs. Codding are members of the Presbyterian Church of Marion, Ohio.

JAMES COFFY, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, was born December 25, 1813. He is a son of William and Mary (Gordon) Coffy, who were natives of the same county. They emigrated to the United States in 1817, making the voyage on a sailing-vessel, which occupied nine weeks. When at a point about sixty miles south of St. John, Newfoundland, the vessel was

Wm Brocklesby

wrecked. From there they sailed to Philadelphia, and Mr. Coffy with his family settled in Cumberland County, Penn., where they resided till 1834, at which date they came to Marion County, settling in Pleasant Township. Mr. Coffy died in March, 1835, and Mrs. Coffy July 3, 1838. They had eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, viz., Alice (deceased), John, James, Priscilla (deceased), Thomas G., Mary A. (wife of Aaron Kellogg), William R. (deceased), Amanda R. (deceased) and Stephen K. Mr. Coffy, the subject of this notice, was reared on a farm, and at his father's death became the owner of the homestead, which he sold in 1840, and purchased a farm of eighty acres of Frederick Court. To this original purchase Mr. Coffy made additions till he now owns 506 acres. He resided on his farm till March, 1864, when he moved to Marion. In 1862, he made a trip to Europe, and visited England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; he made a second trip in 1867, and after attending the Paris Exposition, traveled through France, Wales, England and Ireland. He has been a member of the Marion County Importing Company since its organization in 1868, and has made five trips to France—in 1868, 1870, 1881, 1882 and 1883—in the interest of the company. He also attended the Paris Exposition with his son in 1878. Mr. Coffy devotes his whole attention to fine horses, and in that respect he is one of the leading men of Marion County. September 30, 1839, Mr. Coffy was married to Miss Amanda, daughter of Frederick Court, an early pioneer of Marion County. Mrs. Coffy was born in West Virginia August 6, 1817. Of six children born by this marriage, three are living, viz., Mary (wife of John Simpson), Susan E. and Stephen A.; William R. died January 5, 1877, aged twenty-five years; James and Jane died in childhood. Mrs. Coffy is a member of the Disciples Church. Mr. Coffy is a member of the Masonic order. Politically, he is a Republican, formerly a Whig.

W. W. CONCKLIN, one of the oldest residents of Marion, was born December 14, 1799, in New York City, where he was brought up and was in mercantile business until 1822; coming to Marion County, he entered from 2,500 to 3,000 acres, mostly in Salt Rock Township. This land was then entirely wild; not more than fifteen or twenty families in the township, nor more than 300 inhabitants in the county. He commenced improving his land, and succeeded after three years in fencing it in. He then devoted it to grazing purposes, pasturing cattle for various stockmen throughout the State. He dealt to some extent in cattle himself, his farm being known as the Concklin farm. It is nearly all in one body, and is the largest in the county. He resided upon this place until the spring of 1839, when he moved to Marion to take charge of the Auditor's office, to which he had been previously elected. He was re-elected in 1840, and when he retired from office he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Charles W. Concklin, under the firm name of Charles W. Concklin & Co. He thus continued until the death of his brother, in the fall of 1852. He also had large banking interests; was a stockholder in the Bank of Marion seven years, serving as Cashier and President a good portion of this period; he was one of the founders of that bank. In 1844, he was a Presidental Elector for this Congressional district, and he has been more or less identified with the public growth and improvement of Marion and the county.

EDMUND CONLEY was born December 20, 1829, in Huntingdon County, Penn., the son of Henry and Sarah (Kerr) Conley; having received a common school education, he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade three years; came to Marion County in 1850, and worked at his trade several years, two years with John Naylor. November 9, 1852, he married Jane A. Ballantine, daughter of John and Marietta Ballantine, who came here about 1820, entering a large tract of land, and building one of the first frame houses outside the village of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Conley have had ten children, three dying young;

The names of those who grew up are Harry B., killed by a stroke of lightning at the age of twenty-two years; Ellen M., wife of James B. Riley; John B., Anna L. and Edmund, twins; Frank D., deceased, and Charles. Mrs. Conley inherited their farm of 195 acres from her grandfather Bowdish, who was in the war of 1812, and who came to Marion County at an early day. This farm is underlaid with limestone for building material, and $100 per acre is a very low estimate of its value. Mr. Conley rears fine stock, and has in his possession a registered Durham and Jersey. He is a Democrat, and his family have been members of the Presbyterian Church for the past fifteen years.

GEORGE W. CONRAD was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 3, 1825. He is a son of David and Margaret (Dean) Conrad, the former a native of Pendleton County., W. Va. and the latter of Sussex County, N. J. Mr. Conrad's parents removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1801, and Mrs. Conrad's parents about 1815. David and Margaret Conrad were married February 21, 1822; they lived and died in the same county. Mr. C. died May 11, 1835, and his widow January 18, 1842. They are the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He lived till sixteen on a farm, at which time he went out into the world to care for himself. About 1846, he engaged in buying and driving cattle over the mountains to Eastern markets—Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore—and followed it twelve years. He moved to Marion in 1857, and in 1862 bought a bakery, which he ran one year. In 1877, he erected the Conrad building. December 21, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Catharine Corn, widow of Solomon Corn, and daughter of Martin Miller, of this county, formerly of Maryland. This marriage was blessed with one son, Harry. Mrs. Conrad had four children by her former husband; of these, two are living, namely, Lizzie, wife of S. R. Dumble, and Susie, wife of Clark Turney.

HARRY CONRAD was born in Marion January 29, 1859; learned his trade with Clark Turney, serving three years, from 1875 to 1878; took charge of the business while the firm was George W. Conrad & Son, which dissolved in 1881. Mr. Conrad carries a full line of jewelry, silverware, etc. July 27, 1879, he was married to Miss Anna, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Ball, and a native of La Rue, where she was born July 18, 1864. Mr. C. is an efficient member of the Marion Band.

ELKANA COON, who lives in one of the finest residences in Marion County, about three miles from Marion, upon the Sandusky & Marion road, was born February 17, 1833, son of Jacob and Susanna Coon, who came from Vermont in 1819, settling in the Sandusky Plain, near a little place called Little Sandusky. They entered 160 acres of land, which in time they increased to 500 acres. Their children numbered seven, all of whom are farmers. The father died in 1882, aged eighty-three years, but the mother's decease took place ten years earlier, aged sixty years. Elkana, having obtained a limited education, purchased and inherited, in 1871, his present farm, then 540 acres, now 620 acres, in good repair, having 5,000 rods of tile draining it. This farm is valued at $80 per acre. Mr. Coon is devoting his attention to fine stock, all registered, principally Durham cattle, of which he has twenty head of full-blooded and eighty head of grade, and two very fine specimens, aged three and four years respectively, weighing 2,300 and 2,400 pounds. He usually receives the first premiums at the county fairs, and has been fortunate at the State fair. February 5, 1862, Mr. Coon married Miss Ellen McBeth, daughter of Thomas and Jennie McBeth, and born September 3, 1843, in Washington County, Penn., of Irish ancestry. The name of their one child is Francis E. Mr. Coon's grandfather was in the war of 1812. Prosperity has attended the labors of this family, and their $10,000 home is an ornament to the county. Mr. Coon estimates his wealth at $50,000.

JOSEPH COURT, an old and respected pioneer of Pleasant Township, was born in Hardy County, Va., May 11, 1812. His father, Frederick Court, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in 1806 and settled in Baltimore. A year or so later, he moved to Hardy County, Va., where, in 1808, he married Ozilla Cuberly, the mother of Joseph, next mentioned. They emigrated to Ohio in 1814, settling in Ross County, in Frankfort. February, 1825, they came to Pleasant Township, this county, where Mr. Court purchased 160 acres of land, a part of which forms the site of Owen's Station. Mr. Court was Trustee and Treasurer of Pleasant Township for a number of years. He died in November, 1841, aged sixty-eight years. Mrs. C. departed this life July 25, 1826, at the age of forty-three years. Of their eight children, seven are now living—George, Joseph, Amanda (wife of James Coffy), William (of Allen County), Elizabeth (wife of John Decker), and Phebe (wife of B. J. Camp). Mary, who married William Riley, is deceased. Mr. Court married for his second wife Mrs. Rachel Pomroy, who died near La Rue. Mr. Court, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm and secured such an education as the primitive schools of the day afforded. He spent his early manhood till of age in clearing up the homestead. He entered, in 1834, eighty acres of land, of which he cleared forty acres. Selling this, he bought eighty acres near Owen's Station. He made additions to this original purchase until he owned about 500 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He disposed of much of his real estate among his children, till he now owns but 166 acres. He lived on the farm and followed its pursuits and stock and grain raising until his removal to Marion in the fall of 1875, since which time he has lived retired. Mr. Court was married, June 29, 1834, to Miss Maria, daughter of Wheeler and Jane Sherman. Mrs. Court was born in Vermont October 1, 1814. By this marriage there were ten children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and are now living—George W., William F., Sarah J. (wife of Caleb Almendinger), Mary (wife of Byron Folk), Louisa (wife of F. J. Folk), John I., Joseph N., Stephen A. and Benjamin F. Mr. Court has filled a number of places of public trust in his township and county, as Trustee and Clerk of Pleasant Township, holding each office three years, and Treasurer ten years, Justice of the Peace nine years, County Commissioner six years, and Infirmary Director for the same length of time. Since his residence in Marion, he has filled the office of Township Trustee two years, and various other local offices. Mr. Court embarked in life a poor man, but by perseverance and energy he succeeded in acquiring a goodly portion of this "world's goods," at one time owning about 500 acres of valuable land. He has borne his part in all public enterprises and improvements of his county that were intended to contribute to its growth and development. As a representative pioneer of Marion County, we give the portrait of Mr. Court in this work.

STEPHEN A. COURT, Prosecuting Attorney, was born in Pleasant Township May 11, 1855. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Sherman) Court, whose history is given in this chapter. He attended the Northwestern Ohio Normal School at Ada, and graduated in June, 1877. He engaged in teaching at fifteen, and followed it winters for several years He read law with J. F. McNeal, beginning his studies in 1875. His admission to the bar was in January, 1878; 1879–80, he was a member of the firm of Abston & Court, and 1881–82, of the firm of Codding & Court. In 1880, he was elected City Solicitor, and re-elected in 1881, and, in 1881, was chosen to the chair of Prosecutor, the position he now occupies. September 20, 1877, he married Miss Olive F. Inskeep, daughter of James J. and Maria Inskeep. Mrs. Court was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 7, 1857. Two children were born to them, of whom one, Arthur B., is living; Clyde C. is deceased. Mr. Court is identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and I. O. of R. M., and politically is a Democrat.

JAMES CULBERTSON is another of Marion's successful, enterprising citizens. His people were Scotch, but he was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 1, 1824, where he followed agriculture until he came here in 1850, whither his brother William had preceded him ten years. In 1862, he purchased his present home, consisting of a house and two lots. He also owns the store room occupied by Davis & Gates, and thirty-eight acres of land, located in the western part of the corporation, and 240 acres of wild land in Iowa Mr. Culbertson is well known throughout the county as a mason and contractor; and as a monument of his labor stand the Bartram, Campbell. and the Masonic Blocks of Marion, and the Prospect and Newman Bridges over the Scioto River. He has plied his trade here industriously for thirty-three years, being associated with his brother William a number of years. January 31, 1860, Mr. Culbertson married Miss N. C. Haldeman, daughter of Henry Haldeman, at one time editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, then known as the *Buckeye Eagle*. This union has been crowned with five children, one dying an infant. Their names are Harry W., Jennie (deceased), Grace and Mary. This family have been members of the Presbyterian Church for years, Mr. Culbertson for all his adult life. He is also an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Culbertson's people were from the East, but were married in this county in 1833.

JOHN CULL is a native of Richland Township, born December 20, 1837; he is the son of Charles and Anna (Kile) Cull. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cull's parents came from Germany, locating in the above township about 1830. Our subject's people were married in 1836, and they have had four children, three of whom are living—John, Margaret (wife of Jacob Klingel) and Jacob; Callie (wife of Samuel Kraner) died in the summer of 1881; Charles Cull died August 24, 1844, aged thirty-three years. Mrs. Cull is a resident of Claridon Township, aged (1883) sixty-seven years. She married Jacob Kaufman, and is the mother of his five children. Mr. John Cull was reared upon the homestead and educated in the district schools. Having assisted in the clearing-up of his farm, he, when eighteen, took up the blacksmith's trade, in Marion, with William Cull, serving three years. He followed his trade until 1870, when he engaged in the bakery and restaurant business. He was wedded, in 1856, to Miss Margaret Stoup, born also in the Fatherland, April 4, 1844. Her parents were Henry and Susan Stoup. Of their four children, three are living—Alice, Agnes and Vevena. Mr. Cull owns the Cull Block, built in 1875, at a cost of $3,000, the adjoining block and one and a half acres on East Center street. He is an energetic citizen, a Democrat in political sentiment, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

T. S. CUMMIN, one of Marion's old retired merchants, was born in Perry County, Penn., June 13, 1834. His father, Dr. William Cummin, was twice married, and was the father of six children, viz., T. S. (the subject of this sketch), Mrs. Rebecca J. Beatty, Mrs. Margaret S. Leonard (of Marion, Ohio), Hon. H H. Cummin (President Judge of the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, Lycoming County, Penn.) and Mrs. Mary A. Watson, all of Williamsport, Penn.; and R. I. Cummin, merchant, of Dayton, Ohio. Early in life, Mr. Cummin, the subject of this sketch, began the career of a clerk at Duncannon, Penn., and followed it for six years; in 1855, he came to Marion and after clerking a short time for J. S. Reed & Co., he became a member of the firm of Johnson, Uhler & Co., which succeeded the former firm. He remained a partner till 1874, when the firm dissolved; but Mr. Cummin continued in the mercantile business up to

the spring of 1880, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to retire. He was a successful merchant, and was identified with the public interests of the town. He erected, in 1872–73, his residence on East Center street, which is the most expensive residence in Marion. In 1881–82, he erected the Cummin Block, an imposing three-story brick, on the corner of Main and South streets. Mr. Cummin was married on the 24th of September, 1867, at Wooster, Ohio, to Miss Lavinia R. Hart, a daughter of William and Prudence Hart. Mr. Hart died in Juniata County, Penn., in 1855, and in 1867 his widow moved to Wooster, Ohio, where she now resides. Mrs. Cummin was born in Juniata County, Penn., July 26, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Cummin have one daughte —Winifred. They are both consistent members of the Presbyterian Chruch.

H. H. CUNNINGHAM is a native of this county, is forty-three years of age, and the son of James and Nancy J. (Barks) Cunningham, who came from Berkeley County, Va., with their parents to Fairfield County, Ohio; the former was born in 1803, and the latter in 1805. His mother's father, John Barks, kept as a pioneer the old Blue Ball Tavern, south of town. His parents came to Marion County in 1826, entering forty acres, and clearing in his time 120 acres of forest land. He brought up ten children, five of whom are dead. He died in 1860, aged fifty-seven years, and the mother died in 1849, aged forty-four years. His grandfather, Robert Cunningham, was a Major in the war of 1812, and died from a wound received in service. The Barkses formerly originated in Germany. H. H. having received a common school education, enlisted April 19, 1864, in Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Rich Mountain, Romney, Winchester, Port Republic, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Martin's Ford, Mine Run and the Wilderness; was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, and honorably discharged after a service of three years. In 1882, he visited England, and imported some fine Clydesdale and English draft horses. In 1864, Mr. C. married Miss Mary A. Uncapher, daughter of George A. Uncapher, one of Marion County's early pioneers. This union has resulted in five children—Zoe (deceased), Louesa, Grace, Hortense and Inez. Mr. Cunningham has been Trustee of his township several terms, and 1868–72 was Sheriff of the county. He is a stirring man in business. In politics, he is an avowed Democrat, voting for Vallandigham and fighting in two battles the same day.

BARTHOLOMEW CUSICK was born in County Mayo, Ireland, August 15, 1832, the fourth child in the family of Michael and Mary (Burk) Cusick, natives of the same county. The mother died in the old country in the spring of 1849, aged forty-five years, but the father came to America in 1880, and now resides with his children. B. Cusick sailed for the "land of the free" in his eighteenth year, the voyage requiring two months, in the sailing vessel Siddens. He first worked by the month in Luzerne County, Penn., for two years; he then went to Cleveland, Ohio, working his passage from Buffalo on board the vessel. He engaged there as a laborer upon the Cleveland & Erie Railroad, saving $500 in thirteen months. Having a limited education, he attended night school at Erie, Penn., laboring during the day. He thus passed two years, and then returned to Cleveland and was hired again by the same company for eight years, as night yard-master in Cleveland; then laid tracks for the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company one year; next went to Wellsville and became foreman and conductor on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad for seven years. At this

time he married, and moved to Cleveland, taking charge of the C. & P. yard for one year. Thereupon he went to Akron and worked upon the A. & G. W. Railroad from 1863 to 1874, serving in the capacity of Trackmaster ten years of that time. In 1866, he bought 130 acres here, adding in 1870 seventy acres, in 1876 160 acres, and in 1882 forty-five acres, making in all 405 acres of land, which he keeps in a fine state of cultivation. In 1859, he married Eliza V. Welch, a daughter of Jacob Welch, of Warrenton, Jefferson County, Ohio. Eleven children have been born in this family, nine now living—Anna M., Agnes, Patrick H., Charlotte, John, James, Eliza, Joseph and Bartholomew Thomas B. and William are deceased. He is a Republican. and, with his family, members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN E. DAVIDS, the oldest member of the Marion County bar, was born at Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio, September 4, 1816. His parents, William and Magdalena (Jenkins) Davids, were both natives of Wales, the former of Montgomeryshire, and the latter of Carmarthenshire. His paternal grandparents, Thomas and Isabel (Morris) Davids, emigrated from Wales in 1803, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they resided two years, and then, in 1805, came to Ohio and settled near Radnor, Delaware County, where Mr. Davids died in 1810, of typhus fever. His maternal grandfather, Evan Jenkins, came from Wales with his family in 1802, and settled in Franklinton, Franklin Co., Ohio, from where they removed in 1808 to Radnor, Delaware County, where they both died. In 1822, William Davids removed and located in Pleasant Township, this county, where he entered 160 acres of land. He cleared up and improved this land, and occupied it till his death, which occurred April 20, 1870, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a private in Gen. Hull's army in the late war with Great Britain, and served one year, 1813. He was Trustee of Pleasant Township, and and also filled other local offices. Mrs. Davids died November 26, 1866, aged seventy-three years. They had born to them eleven children, six of whom are living. John E. Davids, the subject of this notice, is the second son and child. He was brought up on the homestead, in Pleasant Township, and educated at the common log cabin schools and in Granville College, at Granville, Ohio, and at Delaware Academy. At the age of sixteen, he engaged in teaching, and followed it winters ten years. In 1838, he took up the study of law in the office of Gen. James H. Godman. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State July 2, 1842. He practiced law three years, and engaged in merchandising, which he followed till September, 1867, when he sold out and resumed the law business. In October of the same year, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has since filled that office. He was appointed Notary Public in 1848, and has served as such to the present time. He was Mayor of Marion from 1858 to 1861; member of the Union School Board six years, and two years as its President; member of the City Council five years, and has been Secretary of toll pikes in the county for fifteen years. During the war, he was active in filling out the quota of the county and in furnishing supplies for soldiers' families. July 22, 1844, Mr. Davids was married to Charlotte Bain, daughter of William and Mary Bain. Charlotte was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 19, 1826. To them were born eight children; of these, six are living, viz.: William B., of Fremont County, Colo.; Henry L., of N. Y., P. & O. Railroad; John H., of Minnesota; Chauncey N., of Salida, Colo.; Libbie M. and Jennie M. John J. and Mary C. are deceased; the former died at the age of two years, and the latter March 20, 1870, aged twenty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Davids are members of the Presbyterian

Church. Mr. D. is also connected with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and temperance organization, and up to this date he has never drank a glass of lager beer or ale, and for fifty-five years not a drop of any intoxicating drinks. He owns a residence on West Center street, where he has resided since 1845, and twelve acres in West Marion, and other real estate in the city.

B. W. DAVIS, M. D., was born in Loudon County, Va., February 6, 1813. He is a son of Zephaniah and Mary (Irey) Davis, natives of the same county, in Virginia, the former of Welsh and the latter of English descent. John Irey, the father of Mrs. Davis, was also a native of Loudon County, Va. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was serving under Gen. La Fayette at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He came to Marion County in 1830, and settled in Claridon Township, where he died in 1838, and was buried in the old Caledonia Cemetery. In April, 1830, Zephaniah Davis removed with his family to Marion County, and settled in Claridon Township, where he had entered land. He sold this land, and purchased another farm, to which he added by entry eighty acres. The same year (1830), Mrs. Davis had four brothers —Samuel, John, Enos and Stephen Irey, who came and settled in Claridon Township. Mr. Davis died on the homestead in March, 1858. His widow resided here till 1866, when she removed to Marion County, Ill., at which place she died in 1871. Her remains were brought back, and interred in the Claridon Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had six children; of these only the subject of this sketch is now living. John, since 1850, a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and for many years the most prominent physician of that city, died June 10, 1883, and was buried in Marion Cemetery; Samuel died in 1830, aged fourteen; Emeline A. died in 1837, aged twenty-two; Susan married William P. Thew, and died August 6, 1852, aged thirty-two, leaving five children, and Abel, who married Matilda Merritt, and had five children. He died in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 6, 1875. Dr. Davis, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on the homestead farm, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of fifteen, he engaged in teaching in Columbiana County. He remained in Marion County most of the time till 1835, when he went to Belmont County. He followed the profession of teaching till 1849. During this time, he read medicine with Dr. William Estep, of Loydsville, and entered upon his practice in Belmont County in 1849, where he followed his profession till 1855, when he removed to Osborn, Greene Co., Ohio. He remained at that place until 1857, when he came to Caledonia, and in 1860 to Marion, where he has since successfully practiced his profession. Dr. Davis was one of the organizers of the Marion County Medical Society, and served as its President two years, and as Secretary for the same length of time. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Tod as Examining Surgeon, to examine persons subject to draft. In 1872, he received from Wooster University the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is now a member of the Board of Examiners, to examine pension applicants. November 23, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Hatcher. Of their four children since born, two are living—William Z. and Ellen. Laura F. died November 16, 1881, aged thirty-six, and Mary A. died in infancy. Mrs. Davis was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 13, 1819, and departed this life April 27, 1871. She was an active and useful member of the M. E. Church for many years Dr. Davis has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1839, and most of the time in an official relation.

WILLIAM Z. DAVIS, attorney, was born in Loydsville, Belmont County, Ohio, June 10, 1839. His early life, till sixteen years of age, was passed in the villages of Loydsville and Somerton, in his native county. In 1855, he went with his father, Dr. B. W. Davis, to live at Osborn, in Greene County, and attended school at Dayton and Miami City till the removal of his father to Caledonia in 1857. He came to Marion in 1859, and after attending the high school he entered the office of the County Clerk as assistant. While in this situation, he commenced reading law, under the preceptorship of Gen. James H. and H. C. Godman. In 1860, he turned his whole attention to law, and devoted himself assiduously to his studies, except while in the three months' service, till February, 1862, at which time he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. While preparing himself for his profession, Mr. Davis, in response to the first call for troops, in April, 1861, enlisted as a member of Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Marion and resumed his legal studies. August 5, 1862, he again entered the ranks of the army, this time in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment. He served in his regiment till seized with a sickness that disabled him from further military duty. He participated in the engagements of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in March, 1863. After recovering from the illness he had contracted in the service, he entered upon the practice of law with Messrs. West & Walker, of Bellefontaine. He had charge of the office of this firm while Judge West was in the State Senate and Mr. Walker was attending to his duties as United States Internal Revenue Assessor. In April, 1864, Gen. James H. Godman having been elected Auditor of State, Mr. Davis was admitted to succeed him in the law firm of J. H. & H. C. Godman, which was changed to "Godman & Davis." In succeeding Gen. Godman, Mr. Davis took the place of one of the oldest and most successful practitioners at the Marion County bar. The law firm of Godman & Davis enjoyed an extensive practice during its existence, which terminated on the removal of Mr. Godman to Delaware in October, 1871. Mr. Davis has, since his engagement in the law business, devoted himself exclusively to its pursuits, and has advanced to the front ranks of the bar. He is an honorable, upright man, an excellent lawyer, and has established a large civil practice, extending into all the courts of the State and of the United States. He has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for important offices, and, although being in Senatorial and Congressional Districts that would insure his political success, he has hitherto declined political honors, preferring the profession of law, in which he has acquired a worthy reputation. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active part in the leading campaigns since 1860. December 3, 1868, he celebrated his marriage with Miss Harriet M. Search, daughter of Thomas Search, Jr., of Marion. Their three children are Griselda, Ernestine and Helen L. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Marion.

L. DENISON, of the drug firm of L. Denison & Co., was born in Youngstown, Penn., August 9, 1836, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah Denison. He came to Marion in September, 1851, with Dr. Gailey, for whom he clerked three years. At the latter's death, in September, 1856, he entered the drug store of H. Peters as clerk. He subsequently became associated with P. O. Sharpless, remaining with him till October, 1871. He was then employed by H. True, and H. True & Co., druggists, from that time to

November 7, 1881, when the present firm was organized. Mr. Denison is probably the oldest druggist in Marion. October 22, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah L. Pancoast, daughter of Hezekiah Pancoast, and a native of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM C. DENMAN, M. D., was born in Piqua, Ohio, January 29, 1851. His parents were Nathaniel and Catherine Denman. The Doctor grew to manhood in his native city, graduated at the high school at that place, in the class of 1870, and the same year went to Huntington, Ind., where he was connected with the First National Bank of the place for five years. He commenced reading medicine in Cincinnati in 1875, and after prosecuting a regular course, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, with honors, in 1878, after a competitive examination by its staff, he was then House Physician and Surgeon in the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati, for one year, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of surgery. Since then he has performed a number of important operations. In August, 1880, he came to Marion and formed a partnership with Dr. T. B. Fisher, the oldest physician in the county, with whom he continued till April, 1882, when the latter retired, and since that time the Doctor has had no partner in his practice. He has an extensive and increasing patronage, enjoying the confidence of the people, and is successful in his treatment. Dr. Denman is Secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for examining pension applicants; a member, by invitation, of the American Medical Association since 1883; a member also of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the Marion City Board of Health, and is Vice President of the Marion County Medical Society, of which he has also been Secretary two years. He is prominently identified with the material interests of the city, and is an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

WILLIAM C. DENNIG, born in Baden, Germany, February 2, 1829, is the son of George A. and Mary (Daub) Dennig, natives of the same place. Mr. Dennig was born February 23, 1805; Mrs. Dennig in 1804. They were married in 1828, and came across the Atlantic in 1849, settling in Northamption County, Penn. Mr. Dennig died in the spring of 1854, and Mrs. Dennig passed away in 1861. They had six children, of whom William C. is the eldest. His father was a stone-cutter by trade; so, while a boy, he learned the art, finishing an apprenticeship at fifteen. He went with his father to work before they left the old country, and so continued in this country some two years. He then found employment on the B. & O. R. R., nine months; thereupon he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and labored there until November of 1852. He then returned to Pennsylvania for two years. Having married he moved to Cincinnati, and thence to Marion, where he has since resided. He followed his trade all the time except an interval of three years, when engaged in packing and shipping butter and eggs, handling tin, and the last year keeping a provision store. He was united in marriage February 21, 1854, with Miss Margaret Boyer, who was also a native of Baden, Germany, born February 23, 1828. Her parents were Christian Boyer (who resides with them, aged eighty-two years), and Christina Boyer, who died in 1879. Being compelled to retire from stone-cutting, he has been representing, since 1868, the Aurora Fire Insurance Company. He owns a residence with one and a half acres, and a lot ance Company. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Dennig belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DIEBOLD (deceased) was born in Baden, Germany, December 7, 1829, the son of George F. and Margaret (Fies) Diebold. They had

four children—John, Fred, Charles (a Lieutenant, killed in the late war), and Margaret (deceased). John Diebold married, May 1, 1853, Miss Margaret May, daughter of Croft and Mary (Egel) May, whose children numbered six—Margaret, Christian, Rosanna, Philip, Louisa and Willie. Willie and his mother died in the "fatherland." All the surviving members of the May and Diebold families crossed the ocean in May, 1854, settling in Marion. Mr. Diebold located where his widow now resides. To them four children were born—Rosa, wife of William Shoemaker, Columbus, Ohio; John, dealer in ice; Louisa, wife of George Krause, and Clara. Mr. Diebold was a baker by trade, and prosecuted that business in Marion until 1858. He then commenced to assist his wife in keeping boarders, and so successful did their private house become that in 1866 he built a commodious hotel on his own lot on East street. They continued in this business, satisfactorily to the public, until and after Mr. Diebold's death. He was a very industrious and highly respected citizen. He was a charter and official member of the K. of H., and the Druids—State Marshal of the latter at the time of his death. He was a stanch Democrat, and was serving his second term in the City Council. Upon his arrival in Marion, he had $300 in money, but through untiring efforts at one time, carrying brick for the Methodist Episcopal Church at 75 cents per day, he left an estate of $25,000. His death occurred January 4, 1881. The old Diebold Hotel burned to the ground January 12, 1833. His widow, who is an agreeable lady and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, built the same year a handsome residence on its site, costing $2,500.

GEORGE DIEGLE was born in Philadelphia, Penn., July 6, 1826. He is a son of George and Catharine Diegle, the former a native of Wittenburg, Germany, and the latter of Prussia. They emigrated to America about 1818, and were married in Philadelphia. Our subject is the eldest of eight children. He was partially reared in his native city, and at the age of twenty engaged in teaching, which he followed five years. In 1840, he came to Tully Township, and in 1850 was elected Justice of the Peace and served four consecutive terms. In 1867, he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1869, thus serving two terms. At the expiration of his second term, he was admitted to the bar, he having previously read law under the instructions of Judge A. M. Jackson, of Bucyrus, and H. T. Vanfleet, of Marion. He also read medicine under the instructions of Dr. Diether, of Bucyrus, for the term of two years, on the homœopathic system, practiced medicine two years, but did not make it a business for a livelihood. In 187–, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and again elected in 1877. He served, while a resident of Tully Township, as Assessor seven years, and Treasurer for the same period. April 8, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Richmond, by whom he has had ten children. Of these, seven are living, viz.: Alcesta, Celia, George O., Dawson W., Nelia, Rodney J. and Hilton.

PHILIP DIETRICH "first saw the light" near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, February 26, 1813. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Shafer) Dietrich, lived and died there. Philip, the eldest of nine children, was reared on a farm, and when sixteen began to learn his trade, near Frankfort, working four years. In the spring of 1834, he crossed the Atlantic and finished learning his trade at Baltimore, Md. The succeeding year he migrated to Ohio, locating in Marion. He immediately engaged in his trade, and thus is the oldest tailor in the city. Marion was then a small village; he thus has witnessed its childhood and youth. He gave $5

for the old court house bell, and assisted in building the old Lutheran Church. Labor then commanded only 25 to 50 cents a day, yet he gave $140 to the above church. He wedded, September 9, 1838, Mary E. Bolender, daughter of George Bolender. She is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born in 1819. Their two children are Eugene, born October 30, 1841, and Josephine, born August 6, 1845. He owns the property where he does business, and four acres within the corporation. He is Democratic politically, and has been a Freemason since 1847. His wife is a Presbyterian, but he is a Lutheran, and an Elder in that church.

CLARK DIX, owner and operator of the tile factory, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, January 22, 1840. He is a son of Clark and Clarissa T. (Clough) Dix, natives of Susquehanna County, Penn. They removed to Ohio about 1834, settling in Champaign County, where they now reside. Mr. Dix was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Mechanicsburg and National Normal at Lebanon. He taught school one year, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. August 6, 1861, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment. He was engaged in the battles of Richmond, Ky., siege of Vicksburg, Grand Core, Alexandria, Cloudsville, and a number of minor battles. March 4, 1863, he was transferred to the signal secret service, from which he was discharged July 4, 1865. He then spent three years in Iowa teaching school, after which time he returned to Champaign, and in the winter of 1869 came to Marion, and engaged in the manufacture of tile, which business he still follows. March 3, 1870, he married Miss Martha R. Holverstott, daughter of Henry and Margaret Holverstott. They have three children—Clayton H., Florence M. and Ada I. Mr. Dix and family are members of the Baptist Church. Besides his residence, tile-yard and seventeen acres of land in Marion, Mr. Dix owns ninety-three and a fourth acres in Claridon Township.

DR. WILLIAM S. DRAKE was born on the homestead in Waldo Township January 8, 1844, and is a son of Daniel S. Drake. He was educated in the schools of Marion and Delaware, and studied dentistry with Dunn & Emmons. In 1863, he went to Springfield, Ohio, practicing his profession one year, when he located in Marion, continuing to reside here since. He commands a good trade. July 10, 1864, he enlisted in his country's defense in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Twenty-third Army Corps. He fought at Overhall's Creek, battle of the Cedars, Kenston, and in many minor battles. He became Sergeant, and was discharged July 13, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. Returning, he resumed his profession. November 14, 1865, he was married to Miss Maria E. Guthrie, daughter of John and Catherine Guthrie; she was born in Shippensburg, Penn., March 2, 1843. They have four children—Claudius S., Charles E., Raleigh and Frederick W. They are members of the M. E. and Baptist Churches respectively, and he of the K. of P.

E. DURFEE, Assistant Cashier of the Farmers' Bank and a Director in the Huber Manufacturing Company, is a native of Marion, where he was born September 14, 1836. His parents Gardner and Mary (Sweetser) Durfee, were natives of Rhode Island and N. Y. The former, with his parents, came to Athens County, Ohio, at an early day. He came to Marion prior to 1833, and that year purchased property on South Main street. In 1835, he married for his second wife Miss Mary Sweetser, whose parents came to Delaware County when she was young. They had four children, two of whom

are now living—E., the subject of this sketch, and Eva D., widow of Justus H. Bunker. George B. was a soldier in the Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He died of erysipelous fever February 13, 1863, while home on a furlough. Albert died in childhood. Gardner Durfee was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed it till his death, which occurred in October, 1844. His widow died February 15, 1883, at the age of seventy years. Mr. E. Durfee was reared and educated in Marion. Beginning the cabinet trade at fifteen, he served three years at Mount Blanchard, Hancock Co., Ohio. He followed it, attending school at intervals till he was twenty-two years of age. He clerked for Field & Short, of Plymouth, Ohio, two years, and for John L. Gill & Son, manufacturers, of Columbus, Ohio, for the same length of time. In October, 1862, he entered the Farmers' Bank as Teller, and in July, 1881, was appointed Assistant Cashier. He was Clerk of the City Council two years, and Secretary of the Marion Building and Savings Association during its existence. He was a partner for a year and a half with E. Huber, and at the organization of the Huber Manufacturing Company he became a Director. June 13, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Daniel and Ann Short. She was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1835. Their three children are Grace P., Florence S. and Margaret I. Mrs. Durfee and two eldest daughters are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

GOTTLIEB EIBLING, of the firm of Brigel & Eibling, harness-makers, was born in Richland Township February 2, 1844; son of Charles and Eva Eibling, natives of Prussia. They came to America in 1832–33, and settled in Richland Township, where Mr. E. bought forty acres of land, at $1 per acre. Mrs. Eibling dying in 1848, Mr. E. married Rica Miley, and moved to Van Wert in 1859, where he died in 1863. Gottlieb came to Marion the same year, and learned his trade with Brigel & Everly, and worked for various firms until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Brigel. He married, December 21, 1871, Miss Catharine, daughter of Gottlieb Gayer, and have four children, viz., Otto G., Wilhelm F., Henry W. and Amos. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN EVANS was born in Wales September 28, 1848; came to Trumbull County, Ohio, with his father and mother in 1862. His father, John Evans, Sr., was born in Wales, in 1815, and died in 1875. His mother, Gwenllian Evans, was born in Wales in 1814, and is now living with her son. John Evans has two brothers and three sisters living. He came to Pleasant Township, Marion County, Ohio, in the year 1873; married Mary J. Owens, daughter of John and Ann Owens, November 11, 1873. They have now living four sons—John, aged nine; Daniel, five; Thomas, two years, and David nine months. After his marriage, Mr. Evans bought the old Barnhart farm (eighty acres) from his father-in-law, and then went in partnership with John and Daniel Owens in the Owens stone quarries, burning lime, etc. In 1882, he sold his interest in Pleasant Township and bought the now famous "stone-cut" on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, then almost untouched, but now the largest and finest quarry in the county, for the consideration of $9,850, valued to-day at $25,000. Here he employs regularly forty men, having two lime kilns and shipping daily eight car loads; annually about 1,000 cars of building and furnace stone. His enterprise has led him to build several houses for his employes. He is a Republican and a thorough business man, notwithstanding he never went to school one day.

WILLIAM FIES, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Baden, Germany, October 17, 1841; is a son of William and Magdalena (Egley) Fies, who were natives of Baden and emigrated to America in the spring of 1847, settling in New York City, where they resided until August, 1852, when they came to Marion. Mr. Fies was a butcher by trade, having learned and followed it in his native place. He was born in April, 1818, and married, in 1840, Magdalena Egley, by whom he had ten children. Of these, William is the eldest. Mrs. Fies departed this life July 17, 1872. Mr. Fies, the subject of this notice, was reared principally in Marion and educated in its schools. In 1858, he took up the cabinet trade with Widman & Diebold and served an apprenticeship of two years and a half. October 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the following leading battles: Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge and all the engagements in the Atlanta campaign. He returned with Gen. Thomas and was engaged at Franklin, Tenn., where he was taken prisoner. He was in prison from November 30, 1864, to March 26, 1865, and during this period was confined at Corinth, Montgomery, and Selma, Ala., Meridian, Miss., and Andersonville. April 17, 1865, he was on the ill-fated Sultana, that exploded near Memphis, Tenn., and had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise injured. He received his discharge May 30, 1865, after which he returned to Marion and worked at the bench one year. In March, 1866, he became a member of the firm of Fies, Schaffner & Dreyer in the furniture and undertaking business, which was dissolved in March, 1877, Mr. Fies conducting the business for himself, and January 22, 1883, Mr. Fies removed to his present place. He keeps all kinds of furniture and undertakers' goods, to the amount of $8,000. In 1882, he and A. H. Kling erected the Fies-Kling Block on South Main street. November 14, 1867, Mr. Fies married Miss Anna C., daughter of Justus Haberman, and a native of Richland Township, where she was born February 2, 1842. Of seven children born to them, six are living, viz.: Kate, William J., Mary L., Maggie (deceased), Hortense, George and Harry. Mr. Fies is a member of the Masonic order, Marion Chapter, R. A. M., and I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. He served as member of the City Council four years; City Clerk four years; and is now serving his second term as Chief of the fire department. Is also a member of the Board of Education and its present Treasurer.

DR. T. B. FISHER. The subject whose name heads this sketch is the oldest physician in Marion County, having come to Marion in 1835. He was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 30, 1810. His father, Isaac Fisher, was a native of Sussex County, N. J., and his father emigrated from Germany prior to the American Revolution and enlisted in that war as a private soldier. He was a member of the guard at the execution of Maj. Andre. Dr. Fisher's mother, Sarah Bruen, was a native of Newark, N. J. Her father, David Bruen, and two brothers came from England and were soldiers in the Revolution, David ranking as Major. Isaac Fisher removed with his family to Ohio in 1806 and settled near Worthington, Franklin County. Mrs. Fisher died there, and he moved to Worthington, Ind. Dr. Fisher is the youngest of a family of eleven children. He passed his early life on a farm and when seventeen took up the trade of brick-laying, which he followed as a business for five years. He chose the profession of medicine for his life work, and after taking a proper course of instruction he attended the Medical Department of the University of Worthington, Ohio,

and graduated at that institution in the early part of 1835. In May of the same year, he came to Marion and engaged in the practice of his profession. Milk sickness had been prevailing to an alarming extent, all the physicians up to this time having died of that disease. Dr. Fisher located in Marion when it was but a small village and the county was sparsely settled. Then there were no roads, only half-beaten paths, and for the first fifteen years he traveled on horseback. His field of practice extended almost over the entire county, and his trips were not unattended with difficulties and dangers. He has practiced his profession here uninterruptedly, with the exception of a few brief intermissions, ever since. In 1879, he admitted William C. Denman, M. D., into partnership, and they continued together until Dr. Fisher's retirement from the profession in 1882, when he was succeeded in his practice by Dr. Denman. From May, 1863, until the close of the war, he was Surgeon for the Board of Enrollment for the Eighth District. He was located at Mansfield, and during this period he examined 8,000 persons for the army. In 1846, Dr. Fisher was elected to represent this district in the Legislature, and served one term. His services in this important position reflected upon him much credit and won from his constituents their highest esteem. In 1859, he was again called forth to serve in a more important public office. that of State Senator. He served two years in this honorable trust and then returned to his profession. Both these offices were unsought by him. Dr. Fisher is a man of public enterprise and has been identified with many important improvements of the town. He was one of the leading men in the organization of the Marion Gas-Light Company and was its largest resident stockholder. He served successively as Director, President, Secretary and Superintendent. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Marion, and was connected with it as President four years. He was also one of the chief men in the organization of the Marion County Medical Society, and was its second President. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and was largely instrumental in securing the charter for the Chapter, Council and Commandery, and was the first presiding officer of each body. He served as Mayor of the village two terms, member of the City Council several years, and was a member of the Board of Education thirteen years. In 1840, Dr. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Elenora P. Bennett, daughter of Judge S. S. Bennett, an early pioneer of this county. Mrs. Fisher was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 17, 1821. Four children were born to this union. Of these three are living, viz.: J. Bruen, William B. and Charles C. Sanford B. died at the age of eighteen months.

CHARLES F. GARBERSON, the son of John R. and Susan (Irey) Garberson, is a native of Claridon Township, born June 6, 1851. Having a love for learning, he took the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated June 26, 1873. He then began the study of law under the instruction of W. Z. Davis, attorney, and in 1876, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State. As a student, he received such preferment as being elected to the presidency of the graduating class of 1873, Secretary of the College Lecture Association and of being chosen to deliver the presentation speech at the first class-day exercises held at the aforesaid university. In June, 1876, he opened his law office at Marion, since which time he has continued the practice of law. September 14, 1876, he married Miss Anna Graham, who was born November 14, 1851, a daughter of Rev. John and Jane (McKee) Graham. The name of their only child is Marginia, born April 28, 1879. Mr. Garberson is a prominent young

lawyer; is a member of the County Board of School Examiners, of the K. of P., of the F. & A. M., and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES D. GREGORY, merchant tailor, was born in Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, March 8, 1850. His parents, John and Louisa Gregory, removed to Marion in 1862 and Mr. Gregory spent the remainder of his early life in this place. He attended school until 1868–69, when he engaged with his father in the grain business, and was associated with him up to February 17, 1881. In 1879, he engaged in the merchant tailoring trade, now employing twenty-four hands and is doing a leading business. March 25, 1883, he was married to Miss Nettie B. Monnett, daughter of Ephraim B. Monnett, a prominent banker of Bucyrus, Ohio. Mr. Gregory is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and Royal Arcanum. He served as a member of the City Council 1880–81, and is a gentleman of honor and integrity.

ABRAHAM GRUBER, deceased, was born in Jefferson County, Va., July 19, 1819. His father, Christian Gruber, settled in Marion Township in 1826, entering 160 acres, now a part of the Infirmary farm. He died February 26, 1827, aged thirty-eight years and two months. Abraham's mother, Mary E. Gruber, died November 19, 1880, aged eighty-nine years and ten months. Of their six children, only one is now living. Abraham had a common school education. In 1845, he bought 160 acres of land in the southeastern part of the township; in 1858, sixty-six acres; and in 1865, forty-five acres—the second purchase being where his son, Thomas B., now resides. He married Frances Bell, who was born December 18, 1823, and died September 16, 1873. In this family were born eleven children, nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Gruber were prominent members of the United Brethren Church; he was a Trustee of the township at the time of his death, which took place December 24, 1868, in Marion Township.

SIDNEY W. GRUBER was born in the city of Marion February 7, 1858, next to the youngest of eight children born to Abraham Gruber. Having secured a fair education, he commenced, when sixteen, to work by the month, continuing three years. In 1876, he bought a farm of ninety acres in this township. His marriage took place, April 1, 1880, to Martha J. Ulsh, a daughter of John and Jemima Ulsh. She died in March, 1881, leaving one son—William A. He again married, in December of 1882, Miss Mamie Hefner, who was born May 17, 1855, a daughter of John and Nancy Hefner. He is a Republican, and an enterprising farmer.

THOMAS B. GRUBER, son of Abraham Gruber, is a native of Marion Township, born March 21, 1845, and educated in the common schools. He is the owner of fifty acres of land, besides fifty-four acres of the original homestead and forty-five acres located in Claridon Township owned by his father. He erected a two-story frame house in 1876, at a cost of $1,500. March 29, 1868, he was married to Rebecca E. Holverstott, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Holverstott. She was born April 10, 1848, and died April 18, 1882, the mother of five children, of whom three are living—Mary F., Ida E. and Jacob T. Harley J. and Jennie M. are deceased.

JOHN GUGLE, shoemaker, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 9, 1828, the son of George and Barbara (Shuh) Gugle. They crossed the ocean with six children in 1836, stopping in Philadelphia until next spring; thence they went to Madison County, Ohio, where they remained until autumn; thence to Marion County, settling in Richland Township. Here they purchased forty acres of land and cleared a good portion of it. About

1860, they removed to Whitley County, Ind., where the father died in 1862. Mrs. Gugle returned to Marion County and died in February, 1878. The subject of this sketch is next to the youngest of their six children. He obtained a fair education in the common schools, going only three months out of five winters. When sixteen, he took hold of his trade, giving three years to acquire its mastery under the tutorship of Levi H. Randall. Fetter & Gugle did business from the spring of 1851 to 1854; since then Mr. Gugle has been alone, doing a good business. He established himself in his present location in 1856, and he has a pitcher that has been in this shop ever since. He was married, July 27, 1850, to Miss Barbara Brant, who was born in Switzerland, November 5, 1827, the daughter of Christian Brant. Only five of their seven children are living—Anna R., Mary E., Callie, Julia and Florence B. Two daughters died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Gugle is a Democrat. He owns his shop, where he also deals in boots and shoes, and he owns his residence on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and a house and lot on South Main street. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

LEWIS GUNN. The subject of this memoir is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born March 7, 1829, a son of Henry and Sophia (Schreck) Gunn, who were born in Northumberland County, Penn. Having been united in marriage, they emigrated to the above county in Ohio in 1822; but in 1830, they moved to Marion County, settling in Marion Township, one and a half miles northeast of town, entering 160 acres. He had entered this the year previous. Mr. Gunn was a weaver by trade, and practiced his art until his death, July 24, 1841, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Gunn, born December 24, 1784, resides with Lewis at the advanced age of ninety-eight. Her father, Paul Schrock, was a soldier in the war of Independence and she has been the mother of thirteen children, five living, Lewis being the youngest of the family. He was reared upon the farm and the country schools educated him. He took charge of the homestead from his eighteenth to his twenty-fourth year; he also worked as a farm laborer one year. In the autumn of 1855, he came to Marion, and for seven years made post and rail fencing. Having operated a saw-mill one year, he was made a partner in the planing mill, and continued this until 1875, when he became a stockholder in the Huber Manufacturing Company, taking charge of the planing mill department, which position he still occupies. For two years he was a Director in the company. His wedding nuptials with Sarah C. Stonebarger were celebrated March 31, 1853; her death took place August 4, 1854, leaving one child—Chester B. Gunn. Mr. Gunn solemnized his second marriage November 22, 1855, with Margaret Stonebarger, who died July 24, 1856. He was married the third time to Miss Leanna Comstock, daughter of Gideon Comstock—three children have been born to this union—Caroline, wife of H. C. Waggoner; Eva F., wife of Clay Harvey; and Lewis W., who died May 4, 1881, aged thirteen years. Mr. Gunn in 1864 was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guard, and served honorably during his time in the army. He owns an attractive residence on Main street, together with five-sixths of an acre of ground. He is a thoroughgoing citizen, a Prohibitionist politically, and is serving his fourth term as Councilman. He and his wife affiliate with the United Brethren in church membership.

JOHN GURLEY is the son of William and Susan (Beatty) Gurley, of the Emerald Isle, County Wexford. His father was born March 12, 1757,

reared in Wexford and educated in the schools of that place. When sixteen, he began a fourteen years' apprenticeship as a silversmith and was taught by two men. He prosecuted his trade at the above place until July, 1798, when, on account of the Catholic war against the Protestants, he was persecuted and his life threatened. Five times he was taken from the jail with his life in jeopardy. This took place in the above year (1798). He studied for the ministry and preached a number of years before he went to England, and preached until 1801. He met Rev. John Wesley in Ireland. He followed his trade two years in Liverpool. He came to America, settling in Norance, Lundon, Conn., and continuing his trade until the fall of 1811, when he moved to Perkins Township, Huron County, Ohio. He was the father of seven children, four living—Rev. James, William D., John, and Susan, wife of Thomas Cochran. Ann, Sallie, Eliza, Dempster, William, Leonard, Elizabeth and John are deceased. He died in Perkins Township, February 10, 1848. Mrs. Gurley died in October of the same year.

JOHN GURLEY, son of the preceding, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 19, 1813. He passed his childhood and youth upon a farm. When twenty he went to Sandusky City to learn the tinner's trade. In 1838, he moved to Marion with his trade, plying it twenty years. He then purchased his present location and eight acres, and he has since been growing fruits of various kinds. He has a farm of 160 acres in Big Island Township which he oversees. He was wedded, December 10, 1839, to Miss Hannah Monnett, daughter of Jeremiah and Aley Monnett. She was a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born December 13, 1817. Her death occurred April 15, 1880, leaving one son—Leonard B., who was born June 19, 1845, and was united in marriage, February 6, 1878, with Miss Sallie Barnhart, daughter of John and Harriet E. Barnhart. Their one child is Harry L., born August 1, 1879. Mr. Gurley is a revered citizen, a stanch Republican and an exemplary Christian. He was a member of the City Council several years, and Treasurer of the township about as long. He is one of the oldest church Trustees, and has been Class-leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. His family belong to that church also.

CHRISTIAN HABERMAN was born in Hesse, Prussia, October 6, 1829, a son of Conrad and Catharine (Maub) Haberman. The former dying in Germany in 1831, his widow emigrated to this country in 1871, settling in Marion County. She died at the home of her daughter, Margaret Kam, in Marion Township, in August, 1877. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom came to Marion County—John, Philip, Catherina, Margaret, Mary and Mary Catherina. Christian Haberman received very little education, and at the age of fourteen years commenced to learn the stone mason's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years. In 1852, when twenty-three, he came to the United States, landing at the port of New York, and thence came to Marion. November 22, 1853, he was married to Miss Gertrude, a daughter of Henry and Gertrude (Drollinger) Seas. They have eight children—Frederick, born September 1, 1854; Henry D., born June, 1856, and killed when aged fourteen while playing on the cars; Louisa C., April 11, 1858; Anna Gertrude, March 17, 1860; Amanda C., December 7, 1861; William D., June 11, 1863; Philip J., January 15, 1866; John Alfred, April 15, 1868; and Charles Wesley, March 19, 1870. Mrs. Haberman was born in Baden, Germany, June 5, 1828, and came with her parents to Stark County, Ohio, in the fall of 1829; thence to Marion County in 1846–47. The second year after his marriage, Mr. Haber-

man entered the business of contractor and builder. He constructed the first stone mason work for the abutments of the bridges in the county, building in 1856 the Little Scioto bridge near John Rayl's in Green Camp Township. Since then he has done stone mason work for bridges in every township in the county, and probably more work of this kind than any other man in Marion County. His contracts extend over the counties of Marion, Hardin, Logan, Wyandot, Crawford, Morrow and Delaware. His stone quarry, situated within the corporate limits of the city, was discovered in 1857. (See Chapter X for sketch on Marion quarry.) Mr. Haberman enlisted in the late war May 12, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards, for the 100-day service. Taking sick, he returned home. He is very comfortably situated financially, having, besides his business interests, a farm of 112 acres and seventeen acres within the corporation, six acres being platted in city lots, called "Haberman's Addition." Amid his success, Mr. Haberman has not forgotten his friends in the Fatherland, for he has sent thither some $2,200, which was the means of bringing to this country five families, his brothers' and sisters', three of whom were half-sisters. He has erected the foundations for many of the principal buildings in Marion, including those of nearly all the churches, the jail and the Hotel Marion. He also had charge of the stone work for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad in Marion, and he superintended for five or six years the stone work over the entire Cincinnati & Toledo Railroad. The subject of this sketch is a strong temperance advocate, and formerly made many temperance speeches in this and adjoining counties. Politically speaking, he is a Democrat. He is a Methodist, and formerly was a member of the German Methodist Church of Marion, and contributed about $1,000 toward the erection of that church building on West street. His family are all members of that church, including his wife, who is a pleasant lady and an exemplary Christian. He is also connected with the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., also with the Encampment, the P. O. of A. and the G. A. R., and thus we conclude the sketch of an honorable citizen, a successful business man and a generous-hearted Christian.

FRED. HABERMAN, eldest son of Christian Haberman, was born in Marion September 1, 1854. When thirteen years of age, he engaged as a clerk for Hazard & Reed, dry-goods merchants, and remained with them a year and a half; he was next with T. Fahey, grocer and dry goods merchant. In 1872, he took the position of clerk in the hardware store of G. H. Kling & Co. He continued with this firm and G. H. Kling till February 1, 1882, when he formed a partnership with Harvey Wilson and purchased the stock of Mr. Kling, and since that time they have conducted an extensive and successful business under the firm name of Haberman & Wilson. September 24, 1875, Mr. Haberman was married to Miss Cora, daughter of J. W. and Elizabeth Clark, of Marion. Mrs. Haberman was born in Horicon, Wis., April 7, 1858. To them were born three children, two of whom are living, viz., Gertie A. and Hallie E. Mr. Haberman is a member of the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum.

DR. CHARLES HAHN, County Auditor, was born in York County, Penn., November 10, 1824. He is a son of Abraham and Julia A. (Earnst) Hahn, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1821 and removed to Stark County, Ohio, in 1825, thence to Crawford County in 1828. Mr. A. Hahn was a miller, and followed that business exclusively prior to his coming to Ohio. He ran the rolling mill near Canton for awhile, and in 1829 built the Deal House in Bucy-

rus, which he conducted till 1843; this he traded for mill property in Mount Gilead, which he operated till December, 1866. On the 19th of January, 1867, he died, at the age of seventy-one years and seven months; his wife died in May, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. They had ten children, of whom Dr. Hahn is the eldest son. The latter passed his early life in Bucyrus and acquired his education in the schools of that place and in Granville College, of Granville, Ohio. He began reading medicine in 1850 under Dr. P. E. Rupp, with whom he spent two years and a half. He practiced in Crawford County till 1867, when he moved to Three Locusts, this county, at which place he continued his professional work till 1880, when he was elected to the office of Auditor. While at Three Locusts, he served as Treasurer of Tully Township thirteen years. In 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Newson, daughter of Joseph Newson, who came to Marion, now Morrow County, in 1826. Mrs. Hahn was born in Washington County, Md., October 26, 1822. They have no children of their own, but have raised two—Miss Sarah E. Jacobs and Miss Emma B. Mowery. Dr. Hahn and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a Steward.

L. C. HAINES, an old and highly respected pioneer of Marion County, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 10, 1818. His parents, Allen and Nancy Haines, were also natives of Lancaster County, Penn., where they were married. They emigrated to Ohio in 1826, settling in Stark County, from which place they moved to Dayton, Ohio, where they both died. Their married life was blessed with nine children, of whom L. C. Haines, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest. Being brought up on a farm, he enjoyed the advantages of only a common school education; at the age of fourteen, he became a clerk in a store at Harrisburg, Stark County, and continued in that situation four years. He was then engaged in various avocations until January 24, 1840, when he came to Claridon Township, this county, and purchased sixty-five acres of land; from that time till he removed to the township of Marion, he devoted his time and attention to agriculture and stock-raising. Starting with limited means, Mr. Haines resolved, by his industry and economy, to acquire for himself and family a reasonable competence; and right faithfully has this resolve been carried out. By dint of industry and careful management, he accumulated lands to the aggregate of 800 acres. He has since made a division among his children, reducing his farm to over 400 acres, which is finely improved. A leading feature of his occupation has been sheep-raising, in which he was alike successful. Mr. Haines is a man who has always displayed an active interest in all worthy enterprises, both of a public and private character, and as a man and citizen he is honorable and upright. In 1865, he removed to the town of Marion and engaged in the mercantile business for one year, and since that time has dealt in real estate. Mr. Haines was married November 29, 1838, to Miss Ellen D., daughter of Dr. J. H. Bogen, born in Pennsylvania in February, 1814. This marriage was blessed with three children; of these two are now living, viz., M. W. Haines and Frances E., wife of Isaac A. Merchant. Columbus L. is deceased. Mr. Haines and wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church, and made generous contributions to the erection of nearly every church edifice in Claridon Township. He served as Trustee and Treasurer of Claridon Township a number of years, and as Land Appraiser in 1850. He was Trustee of Marion Township three years, member of the City Council and School Board. Politically, he is a Republican.

M. W. HAINES, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Huber Manufacturing Company, was born in Claridon Township, Marion County, February 16, 1841; he is the eldest son of Laman C. and Eleanor D. Haines. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Marion and subsequently took a course in the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, and graduated in 1864. He clerked in the iron manufactory of Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburg, one year; then went to Galion, Ohio, and was engaged in the grocery business one year, and from there returned to Marion and clerked in the store of George B. Smith one year. In 1867, his father engaged in the dry goods trade, and after clerking for him one year, his father went out of business and he was admitted as a member of the firm of Kowalke, Munday & Co., manufacturers of farming implements and furniture. In 1870, he disposed of his interest and bought a half interest in the Marion Flouring Mills, with which he was connected until 1873. He then clerked for F. P. Seffner until the incorporation of the Huber Manufacturing Company, when he became a stockholder and also Secretary and Treasurer. September 24, 1864, he was married to Miss Mary M. Meyer, by whom he has had one child, Carrie E. Mrs. Haines is a daughter of F. J. Meyer, of Canton, Ohio, where she was born August 1, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Haines are members of the Episcopal Church of Marion.

HON. J. J. HANE was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 18, 1836. His parents, John and Matilda (Kitzmiller) Hane, were natives of Adams and Lancaster Counties, Penn., and when young removed with their parents to Stark County, Ohio. Jacob Kitzmiller, maternal grandfather of Mr. Hane, was a soldier in the late war between the United States and Great Britain. John Hane died in Stark County in June, 1864, having been a resident of that county from 1814, at which date his father, Christian Hane, settled there. Mr. Hane, the subject of this notice, passed his early life on a farm and received his education in the union schools of Canton. At the age of eighteen, he engaged in clerking for J. R. Bucher & Co., of Canton, and the following year took charge of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Warehouse in that city, conducting it one year. He then took a course in Duff's Commercial College of Pittsburg, and graduated in three weeks and four days, having accomplished the course in a shorter space of time, with a single exception, than any person that ever graduated at that institution. He subsequently attended Granger's College of Columbus, Ohio, and, after completing a commercial course there, in June, 1857, came to Marion and took the position of teller in the bank of Marion. In 1860, he was appointed cashier, and has acted in that capacity through the changes of the bank, from that time to the present. Since his residence in Marion, Mr. Hane has borne his part in all the public improvements, and his energies are always alive to all legitimate movements that are intended to benefit or enrich the community or county in which he resides. In 18—, he aided in securing the Marion Chair Company, of which he was a charter member. He was one of the incorporators of the Huber Manufacturing Company, and has been a Director since its organization. He was one of the founders of the Marion Building & Loan Association in 1868, and was a Director and Treasurer during all the time of its successful career. At the construction of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, he became a stockholder, and was elected a Director and served as such one year. In 1877, he built two-fifths of the Masonic Block and is part owner of the Hotel Marion. Mr. Hane has been identified with nearly every pub-

lic enterprise in connection with the town for the last twenty-five years, and by square, upright dealing has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. Although not an aspirant for political honors, he has been chosen to various important political trusts, and has always performed his duties with great credit to himself. In 1878, he received the Republican nomination for Commissioner of the county, and although in a county that has a Democratic majority of 700 to 800, he was elected to the office by a majority of 217. Mr. Hane was a member of the City Council seven years, and Corporation Treasurer two years. Has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee and is now Chairman of the Marion County Republican State Central Committee. In 1876, he was a Presidential elector, casting his vote for R. B. Hayes. The general popularity of Mr. Hane was attested at the Senatorial Convention of the Thirteenth District, comprising Union, Logan, Hardin and Marion Counties, held at Marion August 16, 1883, when he received the nomination for State Senator by acclamation. Mr. Hane celebrated his first marriage in May, 1861, with Miss Matilda, daughter of William and Sarah Montgomery. Mrs. Hane died in November, 1862, leaving one daughter, who died in 1870. Mr. Hane again married in June, 1865, to Miss Melissa A. Bell, daughter of John Bell. Mrs. Hane was born in Sandusky City, November, 1842. Their children are Henry B., Florence A., Alice M., Mary J. and Eleanor B.

CAPT. ELISHA HARDY, deceased, was born in New Jersey July 4, 1795. He was the son of Joseph T. and Phebe (Baldwin) Hardy, and came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1823; remaining there but a few years, he moved to Marion and entered the mercantile business with Judge Bennett. He continued in the dry goods trade the major part of his days, commanding a successful patronage. He first married Elizabeth Crosby, December 5, 1832, who died May 6, 1836. In 1846, he married Mrs. Jane G. Marshall, widow of Dr. S. W. Marshall. He received his title of "Captain" by being such of a rifle company before the war. He was a very generous-hearted man, particularly to the needy. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Presbyterian Church, to which he was a liberal contributor. His death occurred May 13, 1877; his surviving widow, born April 19, 1807, is the daughter of Dr. Marcus and Sarah (St. John) Potter, descendants of old England. Her grandfather Potter, with herself, was a native of Litchfield, Conn. Her father was the son of Milton Potter and the grandson of Dr. James Potter, a native of England, coming to America before the Revolution. When aged twenty-two years, Mrs. Hardy moved to Washington, Penn., marrying in September of 1831 Dr. S. W. Marshall. Two years later, they settled at Ashland, Ohio, where the Doctor died in 1840. She came to Marion in 1842, where she has ever since resided.

JOHN V. HARRISON is not only a successful, but also a popular man of Marion County. He was born September 1, 1839, in Claridon Township, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Rice) Harrison. His ancestry were from Germany, but his parents came from Virginia to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled in the eastern part of this county in 1833, entering eighty acres, adding later another eighty acres, and clearing seventy acres of forest land. He had five sons and four daughters. He died in 1875, aged seventy years, and Mrs. Harrison passed away in 1880, aged seventy-five years. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier. John V. Harrison's education was obtained at the common school. He purchased, in 1865, eighty acres in Morrow County, Ohio, retaining it three years; then he went to Tully Town-

ship, renting a number of years, but in 1880, he bought his present farm. He owns altogether 320 acres in Marion County in good condition. Mr. Harrison has been a stock dealer all his days, commencing in boyhood; is still continuing the business. For three years, he and S. F. Rosencrans were in partnership, and in the winter of 1878–79, they shipped $84,000 worth of stock. He was also an extensive grain dealer for two years. He was engaged with Richard Thew in the hardware business for nearly two years at Caledonia, in which he was very successful, and was called from it to the Sheriff's office, which he has acceptably held two terms, his administration terminating January 1, 1884. While living in Tully Township, he was its Trustee for four years and Assessor two years. At Caledonia he was a member of the Council two years, and its Mayor twenty-one months. Mr. Harrison and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he is connected officially, and in which his father was a local preacher. April 2, 1862, Mr. Harrison married Elizabeth P. Dickson, daughter of Isaac and Mary Dickson, of Tully Township. The names of their two children are Orphie M. and John D.

WESLEY HARSCH is a leather and hide dealer, doing business upon Main street. He was born January 4, 1848, in Pleasant Township, son of Adam and Mary (Dunbar) Harsch, the former a native of Germany, and the latter a native of Ohio. From Pleasant Township, they moved to Wisconsin in 1856, with seven children, all engaged to-day in the leather business. Wesley was educated at the district school, but left his father's house in 1874, going to California, where he remained three years, farming. In 1877, he came to Marion, establishing himself in his business, that of dealing in leather and hides, under the name of A. Harsch & Son. They have about $6,000 or $7,000 invested, and their annual sales amount to about $15,000. Mr. Harsch married, April 26, 1880, Miss Caroline Lust, daughter of John and Margaret Lust; the name of their one child is Edward H. Harsch. Mr. Harsch owns a good house and lot upon Silver street, valued at $1,500. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. He enrolls his name with the Democracy of Marion County.

J. R. HARSHBERGER, hardware merchant, was born in Portage County, Ohio, in March, 1831; his parents, Leonard and Phebe (McCummins) Harshberger, were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively; were married in Ohio, and about 1836 or 1837 removed to Prospect Township. Mr. Harshberger bought 240 acres of land on the Scioto, about one and a half miles north of Prospect, and cleared a portion of it. He and Mrs. Harshberger both died on the homestead. They were the parents of six children, of whom only the subject of this sketch is living. Mr. Harshberger by his second wife Barbara, née Snyder, had three children; of these, John and Leonard are living; Phebe is deceased. Mr. Harshberger, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the homestead till fifteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk for A. D. Matthews, of Prospect, remaining with him until the spring of 1850, when he came to Marion. After clerking for two years for B. F. Clark, a dry goods merchant, he took the same position with Williams & Bain in the first regular hardware store in Marion. In 1854, he became a member of the firm of Mitchell, Harshberger & Co., merchants, of Mansfield. In selling his interest in 1856, he returned to Marion and was in the employ of the mercantile firm of Lucas & Seffner until 1864, when he joined Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He served as a Sergeant, and on his return engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement trade. In De-

cember, 1854, Mr. Harshberger married Miss Margaret E. Short, who died in 1856, leaving one child, Leonard D. He again married in December, 1857, Miss Jennie R. Tharp, by whom he has had six children, viz., Nellie, Frank E., May, Bertha, Jessie and Josie. Mr. Harshberger and family are members of the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

D. H. HARVEY is a citizen living in the north part of Marion Township. He was born August 15, 1822, in Franklin County, Penn. In 1835, in company with his brother, William Harvey, he came to Marion County, Ohio, and purchased 160 acres of land, after which they dissolved partnership, D. H. Harvey retaining the first purchase, to which he has added in the aggregate about 1,200 acres in Marion and Grand Prairie Townships. In connection with grain-raising and wool-growing, he is engaged in breeding fine cattle, having at this time a herd of twenty-five registered shorthorn Durhams, also registered Poland-China hogs. D. H. Harvey and Miss Calista Everette were married in 1847. To them were born seven children. Affliction entered the family circle by the demise of Mrs. Harvey in 1861. In 1864, Mr. Harvey and Mrs. Odaffer were married. Mr. Harvey, in politics, is a Republican, and Mrs. Harvey affiliates with the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JAMES M. HARVEY is a native of Pennsylvania and was born January 29, 1833, the son of Thomas and Margaret Harvey. He is the eldest of eight children and was brought by his parents to this country when eighteen months of age. Having taken advantage of the common schools of the day, he commenced in life for himself, renting in Claridon Township one year and six years in Crawford County, Ohio. In 1860, he purchased 170 acres of land, ninety acres of the old homestead. Eight years subsequently, he added eighty more acres, making in all 250 acres of well improved land. He was married, January 28, 1854, to Catherine Owen, a native of Claridon Township and a daughter of William Owen. This union has been crowned with the birth of three children, two living—Francis M., who married Ella Heninger, and Ella, who died in infancy. Mr. Harvey is an influential Democrat, serving as Trustee of the township two years, as County Commissioner two terms and as a delegate to a Senatorial Convention held at La Rue. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

PAUL G. HARVEY, son of Thomas and Margaret (Geddes) Harvey, was born in Marion Township February 9, 1837. He was brought up on the homestead and received such an education as the common schools of the day afforded. In 1857, he rented a farm in Crawford County, and in 1858 returned to this county. He married and removed to Wyandot County, where he lived one year, then came and purchased 160 acres in Salt Rock Township, where he resided until 1865, when he bought a farm containing 197 acres of land in Marion Township. In 1869, he removed to Marion, and after clerking about two years, in 1871, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff and served in that capacity seven years. In 1880, he was appointed Land Appraiser. April 7, 1859, Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Campbell, early pioneers of the county. Mrs. Harvey was born in Marion Township, March 23, 1840. Mr. Harvey served his township as Trustee five years, and was member of the City Council two terms. Politically, Mr. Harvey is Democratic.

THOMAS HARVEY, deceased, was born in Franklin County, Penn., September 15, 1812. His parents, Thomas and Francis (Barkley) Harvey, of the same county, had thirteen children. He received a fair education, married, and in 1835 came in wagons, with six brothers, to Crawford Coun-

ty, Ohio. In 1834, he had purchased eighty acres of land, in Marion Township, of Stone & Peters; in 1835, he moved upon it. He made many additions, owning in all 320 acres, upon which he made most of the improvements. His marriage took place April 22, 1833, to Miss Margaret Geddes, daughter of Paul and Sarah Geddes, who were also born in Franklin County, Penn., August 26, 1811. They had eight children: James M., Paul G., Robert M., Andrew J., George W., Thomas J., Nancy J., wife of Edward Bowser, and Frances A., wife of Thomas Sickle. Mr. Harvey was a successful man, and generally liked. He was a Democrat and was serving his second term as County Commissioner at the time of his death, which occurred November 30, 1861. He left a half-section of land to his widow and children. Mrs. Harvey's brother, Robert Geddes, was a soldier in the Confederate army.

REV. J. M. HELLER was born in Gnadehutten, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, October 1, 1816, the son of John and Mary (Rhoads) Heller, of Lehigh and Northumberland Counties, Penn., respectively. They were married in that State and came to Tuscarawas County in 1815; purchasing 200 acres of military land, they settled among the Indians and wild animals. His mother died in the spring of 1869, aged seventy-seven years, and the father in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. They had a family of ten children, of whom J. M. is the third child. He passed his boyhood on the farm, securing a common school education, and assisting his father in clearing up the homestead. When sixteen, his health failed from overwork, and at nineteen he engaged in teaching in his native county. He continued in the profession until 1854, occupying the best schools in the county. In that year he moved to Marion and took charge of the grammar department in the public schools, a position which he held six years. In 1861, he and Matthew Cronenwett, under the firm name of Heller & Cronenwett, engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Cronewett retired in 1869, and Mr. Heller continued alone until July 16, 1877, when he sold to Amos Lapham. For the past year he has been book-keeper for Mr. Patten. December 20, 1852, he was married to Miss Harriet Steese, whose death took place in Marion September 10, 1856, leaving no children. He married again, December 17, 1857, Mrs. Hannah B. Kendrick, widow of William Kendrick, and daughter of Maj. Busby. She is a native of Roscoe, Ohio, born August 3, 1819. Two children have been born to them, one living. Mary R. Emerson is deceased. Mrs. Heller's children by her former husband were three in number—Martha T., wife of Jacob Keiler; Alice M., wife of E. P. Turner; and George W. Mr. Heller was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He was Justice of the Peace one term. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being a local preacher in that church since 1840. September 10, 1883, about forty prominent business men of Marion, who were Mr. Heller's pupils at school from 1857 to 1860, surprised their former teacher by the presentation of a gold-headed cane, with the following inscription: "September 10, 1883, presented to Rev. J. M. Heller, by the pupils of Marion Grammar School from 1857 to 1860." This was indeed a high testimonial to Mr. Heller's good qualities.

H. C. HOBERMAN, of the firm of Hoberman & Co., druggists, was born in Marion, September 14, 1852, and is the eldest son of John and Catharine Hoberman. He spent his boyhood in the schools of Marion, and in 1869 engaged as a clerk for J. E. Leonard in the drug business, remaining with him three years, until 1872, when he took the same position in the store of P. O. Sharpless, and continued with him as clerk up to Janu-

ary 1, 1883, when he became a member of the firm, which was changed to H. C. Hoberman & Co. January 14, 1878, he was married to Miss Ella R. Siegfried, a native of Delaware County, Ohio. To them were born two children—Mary G. and Henrietta C. Mrs. Hoberman is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marion.

JOHN HOOD, of the hardware firm of J. Hood & Son, is a native of Cumberland County, Penn. He was born October 1, 1821, and is a son of Josiah and Sarah (Campbell) Hood, who also were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. Mr. Josiah Hood enlisted in the war of 1812, in response to a call for volunteers to defend the city of Baltimore. He was the parent of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son and third child. He passed his early life in Springfield in his native county, and at the age of fifteen began the career of a clerk with his father and followed it till he was of age, when he was admitted as a partner. He continued in general merchandising with his father till 1852, when he purchased his father's interest. In 1854, he sold the stock to his father and brother and came to Marion. He sold goods for Patten & Wallace for three years and then purchased their stock. He continued at their old stand in the Bartram Block until 1864, when he sold and clerked for T. Fahey one year. He went to Chicago in the winter of 1865 and was engaged as a produce commission merchant until the following June, when he returned to Marion, and took, in December, 1866, an interest with E. Sharpless & Co. in the hardware business for three years. He then clerked for G. H. Kling & Co. two years and was a partner up to 1879. In March, 1880, he and his son, W. L. Hood, under the firm name of J. Hood & Son, established their present business. They carry a stock of $7,000 to $8,000. In November, 1841, Mr. Hood was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Mary Wallace, and a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and by this marriage there have been five children. Of these, but one—Walter L.—is living. Mr. and Mrs. Hood are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1861, Mr. Hood was elected State Senator. He was a member of the City Council four years, Township Trustee two years and Clerk one year. He entered the army May 2, 1864, for 100 days, and served about four months, and was mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio.

ROBERT HOPKINS, ex-Probate Judge of Marion County, was born in Big Island Township February 20, 1830. He is the youngest son of Robert and Nancy (Vesey) Hopkins, natives of Delaware. Judge Hopkins was brought up on a farm and followed agriculture till 1872, when he was elected Probate Judge and moved to Marion; he was re-elected to that office in 1875 and served two terms. He served one term as Justice of the Peace of Marion Township; he was Justice of the Peace of Big Island Township nine years. He is now serving his third term as Ward Assessor. December 24, 1854, he was married to Miss Martha J. Day, daughter of Ovington and Jane (Clark) Day. Mrs. Hopkins was born in Big Island Township, and departed this life December 22, 1862, leaving four children. Of these, three are now living, viz., Jennie C., Laura A. and Ovington R. Judge Hopkins again married, December 31, 1863, Miss Emily A. Harvey, and she died October 6, 1876.

HON. PEYTON HORD, deceased, was born in Rockingham County, Va., December 2, 1816. In 1825, his parents, Nathaniel G. and Mary Hord, moved from Virginia to Zanesville, Ohio, thence to Franklin County, and finally to Grand Prairie Township, Marion County, where Mr. Hord

died. His widow survived him some years and died in Franklin County. Hon. Peyton Hord was reared on a farm and acquired a common school education. He married, October 10, 1847, Mary J. Hutchinson, who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 5, 1825. In 1826, he removed to this county, settling in Marion Township, and in two years moved to Grand Prairie Township. Mr. Hord, soon after he came to the county, engaged in handling stock, which he followed for a number of years. He purchased and drove cattle and hogs through the Black Swamp to Detroit, and also over the mountains to Eastern markets; of later years he took advantage of the railroads and did a large shipping business. In 1867, Mr. Hord was elected on the Republican ticket to the Lower House of the Legislature, and few men ever represented this county more honorably and faithfully than he. With a view to public benefit and improvement, he introduced many bills in the Legislature that became laws, and which won, not only from his own constituency, but also from the State at large, the highest approval. He was the author of the 8 per cent interest law, the bill authorizing the sale of the "old fair grounds" and purchasing the new, the bill authorizing the macadamizing of the streets of Marion, and also of the bill which authorized the clearing of the channel of the Scioto River of trees. These all were made laws, and the latter was one that conduced to the direct benefit of many living in the Scioto Valley. Mr. Hord was President of the Agricultural Society one year, and was otherwise identified with it; was Chief Marshal of the Fair several years. He died September 23, 1875, honored and respected. Mrs. Hord moved to Marion in April, 1882, where she now resides. Their married life was blessed with seven children, four sons and three daughters—Amaziah H., T. Benton, Addie (wife of Rev. D. M. Harris), Balie P., Laura F., Jennie M. and Charles M.

AMAZIAH H. HORD, the eldest child, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 25, 1848; the same year his parents moved to this county, where he grew to manhood; he received his education in the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1867, he left college and adopted the business of his father, rearing and dealing in stock, which he followed till elected to the office of County Clerk in October, 1875; he took the office February 1, 1876, and was re-elected in 1878. Since he retired from the office, he has devoted his attention to agriculture and stock-raising. He owns a farm of 224 acres, and makes the rearing of Hereford cattle and Cotswold and Merino sheep a special pursuit. He introduced the first Hereford cattle into the county and is an annual exhibitor at the county fairs. He served as Justice of the Peace of Grand Prairie one term and Township Clerk three years. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was married, September 6, 1877, to Miss Martha E., daughter of Hon. Robert Hill, of Grand Prairie Township. Mrs. Hord was born in Grand Prairie June 19, 1850. They have one son—Peyton Robert—born to them January 26, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Hord are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Hord is connected with the Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order.

EDWARD HUBER, proprietor of the Huber Works, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., September 1, 1837. His parents were both natives of Germany. His father, Philip Huber, came to the United States in 1833, settling in Dearborn County, Ind. His mother, Mary Hurrn, came acros in 1834, and the same year was married to Mr. Huber. They had six childs dren, of whom our subject is the second son. Mr. Philip Huber died August 3, 1882, his wife having preceded him in July, 1845. Mr. Huber,

the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm. His father was a wagon-maker, and at an early age he learned that trade, which he followed ten years. In 1865, he came to Marion, and the following spring, he became a partner in the planing mill of Kowalke, Hammer & Co., which firm continued without change until 1870, when Huber, Gunn & Co. purchased the institution. In 1875, the Huber Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of $75,000, and Mr. Huber has been connected with it since that time. He possesses a fertile genius, and has produced in all about twenty-five inventions, which are being used on different kinds of machinery. In January, 1865, he invented the Huber Revolving Rake, which he continued to manufacture up to 1875. He patented the Huber Engine in 1877, and the Huber Separator, with Frederick Stroble, in 1879. He also has patented an automatic steam governor, which he uses on his engines. His inventions are known and used extensively. Mr. Huber was married in Dearborn County, Ind., October 30, 1865, to Elizabeth Hammerle, a native of that county; they have two children—Frank A. and Mary C.

JOHN HUDSON, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born May 10, 1815. He is a son of John and Mary (Hopkinson) Hudson, who were also natives of Yorkshire. He is the second son and fourth child of a family of eight children. At the age of fourteen, he went to the butcher's trade and served an apprenticeship of five years. In May, 1834, he crossed the waters to the United States; the voyage was made in a sailing vessel and occupied forty-two days. He came on to Marion and engaged in his trade, following it till 1846, at which date he began purchasing and driving cattle for the markets for nine years. He followed this occupation at intervals until 1876. He resided on his farm three miles west of Marion, till a few years since, when he removed to Marion, leaving his son Samuel in charge of the farm. He owns 397 acres of highly cultivated and well improved land, situated in Marion and Big Island Townships. February 24, 1835, he married Miss Mary Rice, daughter of John and Jane (Stewart) Rice. Mrs. Hudson died May 18, 1858, leaving three children, viz., Isabella, wife of Dr. E. B. Crow; Thomas G. and Samuel. Mr. Hudson married for his second wife Miss Julia A. Stone, daughter of C. V. Stone, and born in Preston County, W. Va., May 6, 1835. They have had two children—Lizzie and Laura E. Mr. Hudson is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MRS. PAULINE HUMMER, the widow of Rev. S. A. Hummer, formerly the widow of B. R. Durfee, was born in Marion July 7, 1835, the daughter of Nathan and Alice (Wilson) Peters. Her people were of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry and were largely identified with the primitive history of Marion. Mrs. Hummer was reared and partially educated in her native city, obtaining a classical education, however, at Granville Female Seminary, graduating in 1856. Two years later, April 6, 1858, she was married to Bradford R. Durfee, a son of Gardner and Elizabeth (Brightman) Durfee, of French-English and Irish descent, and natives of Fall River, Mass., and Muskingum County, Ohio, in which county they lived and died. This marriage was crowned with the birth of two children—Elisha Brightman, born May 25, 1859, and Alice E., born October 29, 1862. Mr. Durfee was born January 20, 1816, and graduated at Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and immediately won a place and a name in the legal fraternity of the State. Judge Thurman, Judge Lawrence and other prominent men pronounced him one of the ablest counselors at the bar. He enlisted as a private soldier in April, 1861,

and was soon promoted as Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Having gallantly served his country one year, he tendered his resignation, returned to his home and died February 20, 1863. He was an honored citizen, and left a large estate to his wife and children. December 19, 1871, the subject of this sketch married Rev. Samuel Alexander Hummer, a son of John and Anna (Dunn) Hummer, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and who died in Springfield, Mo., the father in 1829 and their mother six years subsequently. Three children were born to this union—Ruth Pauline, born April 3, 1873; Theodosia Maudana, August 9, 1875; Louie Leora Genevieve, July 28, 1877. Mr. Hummer's birth took place July 31, 1833. He passed his boyhood upon a farm, securing a common school education, but graduating at Chicago in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. He was ordained in the Presbyterian Church at Lincoln, Ill., and commenced preaching about 1856, at Monmouth, Ill. He removed to Marion in 1871, where he continued to reside until a short time before his death, when he located at Columbus, Ohio, dying there June 13, 1878. He was an able and successful minister of the Gospel. His labors were in the home mission field, until his health failed in 1875, this being the field of his own choice. Mrs. Hummer is a lady possessing decision and positiveness of character, though affable and agreeable in her deportment; responds readily to the call of duty, be it approved or disapproved by the *vox populi*; conscious of the correctness of her motives, she holds herself accountable first to her Maker, next to society. She would not turn back because opposed; possesses great moral fortitude and is much like her father in the love of liberty and sense of independence. She is characterized by will, firmness, energy, business tact and great executive capacity; shrewdness to a large degree; has very rapid and correct powers of intuition, remarkably sympathetic and kind-hearted, and seldom if ever discouraged; holds her own ground and wins her way against any odds, capable of keeping a good many irons in the fire at once and would not let any of them burn; is ideal, and above all believes in making home beautiful.

DAVID J. HUMPHREY, Secretary of the Marion Gas-Light Company, was born in Prospect Township, then forming a part of Delaware County, April 22, 1841. His father, Thomas Humphrey, emigrated from Wales and settled in Delaware County, Ohio; and his mother, Mary (Phillips) Humphrey, was a native of Delaware County, Ohio. They married, and in 1837 removed to what is now Prospect Township. Mr. Humphrey followed mercantile business eight or ten years in Radnor and Prospect and retired. He died in October, 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow now resides in Delaware County. Of seven children born to them but two are living—David J. and Victorine. D. J. Humphrey was reared principally at Radnor, his parents having moved there when he was a boy. When sixteen, he came to Marion and clerked in the store of A. H. Kling until August 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a soldier in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Was employed as clerk in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments and Adjutant General's office; was on duty with his regiment through Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and finally mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 7, 1865. He remained in the Commissary Department one year, then returned and was clerk in the soldiers' claim agency at Columbus six months; then returned to Marion and clerked for George B. Smith, here and at Wooster, and for

McDonald & Co. at Wooster four years. He then came back to Marion, and in 1876 engaged in the grocery trade, and in April, 1882, was elected to his present position. December 28, 1869, Mr. Humphrey married Mary, daughter of George and Mary Jane Gray; of their five children, but one is living—Gladys Marian. Mr. Humphry is a member of the F. & A. M. of Marion.

SILAS IDLEMAN was born in what is now Pleasant Township, then Delaware County, February 10, 1822. He was the first white child born in that township, and the son of Rev. Jacob and Susannah (Rohrbaugh) Idleman, of Hardy County, Va. Jacob Idleman was born January 19, 1786. Mrs. Idleman was born January 29, 1783. They were married and moved with teams to Highland County, Ohio, in the spring of 1818. In February of 1820, they came to what is now Waldo Township. The first night they built a fire by a log, Mr. Idleman and his men sleeping by it; Mrs. Idleman and the children in the wagon. He and the two young men who came with them immediately erected a log cabin, 16x18 feet in size. The following fall he purchased 160 acres in Pleasant Township, building a cabin and moving into it. He continued making additions to the above purchase until he owned a half section. A large part of the farm he cleared. He was instrumental in building the first schoolhouse and was the founder of the first church (Methodist Episcopal) in that township and county. He gave the ground for the church and cemetery, which are still called by his name. He was the first Class Leader and Steward, and served in various official capacities, till a few years before his death. Receiving his license to exhort about 1824, he preached until 1846. He aided in constructing the Columbus & Sandusky pike, built in from 1832 to 1834. He made a contract to build a mile, receiving therefor 804 acres of land and a little money for every one-fourth mile. They had seven children, four of whom are now living—Rev. Christian, Rev. J. J., near Salem, Ill., Anna, wife of J. A. Snyder, and our subject. John W. died in Marion County in the summer of 1847, aged thirty-two years. Two children died in infancy. His death took place October 5, 1846, and his remains were buried in the cemetery he founded. His widow survived him until the September of 1870. Silas Idleman was reared upon the homestead and educated in the common schools of his day. He assisted his father in clearing the farm. In the spring of 1846, his father gave him 160 acres in Claridon Township, where he (the father) owned 1,300 acres. The succeeding fall, after his father's death, he returned to the old farm and became the owner of 160 acres of the homestead. He made one-half the improvements upon this and many additions, until he owned 300 acres in one body. While on the farm, he raised considerable stock, making a specialty of French horses and fine sheep, shipping his own stock for a number of years. He was married May 14, 1846, to Miss Catherine A. Pontius, a daughter of William and Susan Pontius. She was born in Pickaway County Ohio, June 11, 1838. Ten children have been born to them—Jacob W., Christian Z., Cicero M., Ida M., Lydia P., Hattie S., Kathleen C., Charles L., Lawrence M. and Harry L. Mr. Idleman has been connected with the County Agricultural Society since its organization, and has served as a member of the Agricultural Board since its origin, save three years. He was its Vice President several terms, his last being in 1881. He was an exhibitor at the first fair, and at nearly every one since. He has been a resident of Marion since April 1, 1880. Mr. Idleman is a Republican in politics and has served as Trustee of the Township a number of years. He was elected a Justice of the

Peace, but he refused to qualify. He was nominated for County Treasurer at two different times, and, although defeated, he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1862, he was elected Infirmary Director. He takes an active part in local politics. He is a stockholder in the Marion & Waldo pike, and also a Director since its construction. He acted as its President about three years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Steward.

FREDERICK A. ISSLEIB, the fashionable and leading tonsorial artist of Marion, is a native of the "Fatherland," born April 29, 1855, the son of August and Laura Issleib. He arrived in America April 10, 1872, stopping in New York City twenty months, learning his trade, being instructed by a prominent barber, Seihardt, of that city. He came to Marion June 2, 1876, and was in the employ of Henry Ackerman four years, working at his trade. He was married in Delaware, Ohio, December 28, 1875, to Miss Paulina Seiter, and four children were born by this union—Otto A., born September 1, 1876; Minnie L., February 17, 1878, dying November 3, 1882; Wesley R., April 16, 1880, and Bertha P., January 29, 1883. Mr. Issleib purchased in 1880 the barber shop of H. Ackerman, located upon Center street, and is doing a flourishing business, employing from two to four assistants all the time. He is industrious and frugal, and has a desirable lot upon South street, where he anticipates building a comfortable home soon. He is a member of the K. of P., of the I. O. O. F. and of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an intelligent and active Republican.

R. H. JOHNSON, cashier of the Marion County Bank, was born in Richmond, Va., June 18, 1819; his parents were Davis and Catharine (Everett) Johnson, the former a native of Tunbridge, Vt., and the latter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; they were married in Poughkeepsie, and in 1828 removed to New York City. Mr. Johnson was for many years a banker. He organized the Orange County Bank of Chelsea, Vt. He was connected with the old Bank of New York for fifteen years, and with the Phœnix Bank on Wall street for a quarter of a century. He was for one term Consul to Jamaica. In 1866, he came to Marion and lived retired until his death. Mrs. Johnson also died in Marion. Of a family of eight children, they reared six to maturity. R. H. Johnson was reared principally in New York City, and educated in the High School of Montpelier, Vt. At an early age, he was educated to the mercantile business. He spent the years 1835, 1836 and 1837 as a clerk in Havana, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., after which he returned to New York and was engaged in the brokerage business two years. He continued clerking from that time until 1842, when, on account of ill health, he came to Marion and engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1867. He became connected with the Marion County Bank at its organization, and in 1870 he assumed the cashiership, a position which he has since filled. Mr. Johnson has assisted in many of the public improvements of Marion. He was one of the incorporators of the Marion Gas-Light Company, and is now serving as its President. He was for a number of years a member of the School Board, and has held various other local offices. His marriage took place July 2, 1846, to Miss Sarah H., daughter of James and Sophronia Reed. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass.; was born October 11, 1824. Their only child, Catharine E., married W. B. Fisher, and has one child, Henry J. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, M. D., deceased, was born in Virginia January 21, 1808, the son of Henry M. and Catherine (Murphy) Johnson, the former of English and the latter of German extraction, and natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. They came to Harrison County, Ohio, as early as 1800, spending there the remainder of their days. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living—Belinda, wife of Dr. McDean, Cadiz, Ohio; Harriet, wife of George McPherson, ditto; Henry M., of Salt Lake City; Wesley, of the same city; Asbury F., of Peoria, Ill., and Julia A., wife of James Tallman, of Belmont County, Ohio. The deceased are Sophia, Catherine and William C. Dr. Johnson, having obtained a good common school education, supplemented with a collegiate scientific course, commenced the study of medicine in 1829, under the instruction of Dr. John McBean. He subsequently graduated at one of the chief medical colleges in Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine at Wheeling, Va., in 1833–34. He married, January 21, 1836, Jane McFadden, born October 20, 1818, a daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Slafford) McFadden, and four children were born to them, three now living—Georgietta, born May 22, 1838; Henry C., February 24, 1840; Isabella M., March 14, 1849; and William, December 28, 1843, dying in New Mexico, August 30, 1878. Dr. Johnson came to Marion in 1836, and immediately built up an enviable practice, finally obtaining considerable property. He was widely and favorably known. His death occurred July 23, 1864.

J. C. JOHNSTON, attorney, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 15, 1830. He is a son of Robert and Catherine (Harris) Johnston, the former a native of Butler County, Penn., and the latter of Maryland. His grandparents on both sides emigrated from North Ireland to the United States about the year 1800. When five years of age, Mr. Johnston's father, removed to Kenton, Ohio, and engaged in merchandising. He remained there but a short time, on account of the prevalence of milk sickness, and removed to Galion and resumed mercantile pursuits, which he followed till the revulsion of business in 1837. He then removed to Richland County, and then to Shelby County, Ill., in 1844; thence to Muncie County, Ind., in 1845, and two years later to Logan County, Ohio, where he died, in November, 1869. He was in earlier life a blacksmith, and sickle manufacturer, and followed that business several years. He contracted the asthma, which disabled him till 1859, when he resumed his trade and followed it till his death. J. C. Johnston is the fifth of a family of fifteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity. He passed his early life on a farm and received his education in the common schools. He taught school from 1852 to 1854, and at the same time read law with Judges Lawrence and West, of Bellefontaine. August 15, 1854, he was admitted to the bar by Chief Justice John A. Corwin. The following year he began practice in Van Wert, Ohio, at which place he remained till February, 1859, when he located in Marion. Mr. Johnston does business in all the courts of the State and District Court of the United States, and enjoys a successful practice. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He served on garrison duty at Fort Ellsworth and Lyons, and was elected Captain of the battalion on the return of the company. He received an honorable discharge August 31, 1864. Mr. Johnston served the people as Mayor for nine years and as Justice of the Peace six years. October 19, 1856, he was joined in marriage with Miss Louisa J., daughter of George Baker, an early pioneer of Marion. Mrs. Johnston

was born in Marion May 22, 1836. They have three children, viz., Genevra Ennis, an accomplished musician and singer; Orland W., telegraph operator and ticket agent at Morral; and Homer C.

JACOB KEILER, owner and operator of the planing mill, was born in Berlin County, Penn., January 1, 1832. His parents were Jacob and Catharine (Cook) Keiler; the former died in Columbia County, Penn., in 1858, and the latter in Delaware County, Ohio, in July, 1870. When a boy, our subject learned the miller's trade with his father. When of age, he took up the carpenter's trade in Lycoming County, Penn., and worked two years. In 1857, he went to Marshall County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; he served in the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the following leading battles. Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, including Atlanta, where he was taken a prisoner, July 22, 1864. He was confined in Andersonville Prison two months and Florence, S. C., until December 12, 1864, when he was paroled. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, July 3, 1865. He came to Delaware and purchased an interest in the Delaware Flouring Mills; a year later he came to Marion and engaged in lumbering, and subsequently erected his planing mill, at a cost of $4,000. In October, 1868, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Harder, who died in October, 1877, leaving two children, Frank S. and Grace. His second marriage took place in June, 1881, with Mrs. Martha P. Elliott, widow of J. S. Elliott; she had two children by her former husband, namely, Lowell and Charles H.

TIM KELLEY, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, was born June 16, 1844; his parents, Timothy and Ellen Kelley, were natives of the same county and both died there, the former in 1848 and the latter in 1849. Mr. Kelley, the subject of this biography, in 1852 came to America with his brother, Jeremiah Kelley, and stopped in Queen's County, Long Island; remained there until 1856, then went to Albany, N. Y., and in December, 1861, came to Bucyrus, Ohio, and subsequently to Marion. He worked on a farm until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Eleventh Army Corps under Gens. Sigel and Howard till September, 1863, when he joined the Twentieth Army Corps and served as Orderly to Gens. Hooker and Slocum until his discharge in June, 1865. Among the leading battles of the war in which he participated were Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and from the latter place to Knoxville, Resaca, and in all the engagements of Sherman's Atlanta campaign and march to the sea. He marched through the Carolinas to Richmond; thence to Washington, D. C., where he witnessed the grand review. He was wounded at New Hope Church. After the war closed, he returned to Marion, and afterward to Albany; then back to Marion. He clerked three years for T. Fahey, then engaged in business for himself. In April, 1876, he removed to his present rooms, where he carries a stock of groceries and provisions, tobacco, cigars, foreign and domestic liquors, to the amount of $15,000 to $20,000, and does a wholesale and retail business. He is also a stockholder in the Huber Manufacturing Company; was a member of the City Council 1873–74, and is also a member at the present time. October 16, 1873, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Miss Norah, daughter of Pierce Keating, formerly of Marion County. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 4, 1848. They have five children, viz., William P., James K., Edward D., Mary E. and Maggie.

Wm P. Shew

GEORGE KEY was born in Scotland December 30, 1838. Having obtained an ordinary education, he sailed for America in 1866, stopping in Akron, Ohio, until 1870, when he came to Marion. In trade, Mr. Key is a blacksmith, having a shop on South street. He served an apprenticeship of four years, beginning when aged fifteen; he now has all he can do, and owns a house and lot on West street. August 4, 1869, he married Miss Margaret Davidson, daughter of John Davidson, of Scotland, and of their six children four are living, namely, William H., John A., George F. and Amy V. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Key also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed the Chancellor's chair. In politics, he believes in the principles of the Democracy.

JAMES KING was born in County Derry, Ireland, August 28, 1828, the eighth child of eleven children born to John and Catherine (Riddle) King. Their ancestors were originally from Scotland. James came to America in 1848, stopping two years in Crawford County, Ohio. March 25, 1850, he came to Marion Township, working two years by the month, then "sharing" the same length of time. He bought a farm of eighty acres in 1856, moving upon it in the following spring. In 1856, he added eighty acres more and in 1879, another eighty-acre lot, making in all 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation. For a number of years, he has been engaged in rearing and breeding English and Clydesdale horses, having at present thirteen head. He is an annual exhibitor at the county fair. May 15, 1847, he married Sarah J. McPherson, a daughter of John and Mattie McPherson. She was also a native of Ireland. Politically speaking, he is a Republican.

JOHN KINSLER is a native of Baden, Germany, born March 20, 1830, the son of John and Christina Kinsler; he was reared and educated in the common schools of his "fatherland." In June, 1854, he landed in America, living one year in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. In the fall of 1855, he came to Marion, living here ever since, save five years—from 1862 to 1867—when he resided in Grand Prairie Township, four miles from Marion, engaged in farming. He has always been following this business, together with stock-raising, renting land all the time. April 2, 1864, he married Margaret Ambruster, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1827, the daughter of Charles and Margaret Ambruster. They have four children—John H., Charles, Louisa, wife of Wesley Romoser, and Jennie. Mr. Kinsler owns a little home of three and one-half acres, is a Democrat, and he and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN H. KINSLER, eldest son of John and Margaret Kinsler, was born in Baden, Germany, January 17, 1851. He came across the Atlantic Ocean with his people when two years of age; he passed his youth in Marion, going to the union schools. At twenty years of age, he began to serve an apprenticeship of three years at stone masonry, under the direction of William Trone. He has since followed his trade, employing five men and doing a good business. His marriage to Miss Mary Leonhart was solemnized December 3, 1878; she is the daughter of Michael and Catherine Leonhart, and was born in Waldo Township July 12, 1854. Three children blessed their home, Elmore A. alone living, born August 17, 1882. amuel C. was born December 25, 1880, and died January 1, 1881; a daughter died in infancy. Mr. Kinsler is a Republican in politics. Besides his house and lot, he owns two town lots. The family hold a membership in the German Methodist Episcopal Church.

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AMOS H. KLING, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Marion County, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., June 15, 1833, the son of Michael and Elizabeth Kling, of the above State. They came to Richland County, Ohio, and then to Lucas County, Ohio, where the old gentleman died in 1877; the mother is still a resident of the latter county. They were the parents of nine children, six living, of whom the subject of this notice is the third. Amos H. Kling was reared in his native place, obtaining an education in the common schools. He attended, however, W. W. Granger's commercial college at Mansfield, Ohio, graduating in the fall of 1854. When aged seventeen years, he commenced to learn the tailor trade, and plied it until he came to Ohio. Having obtained his commercial degree, he kept books for J. W. Bain, a hardware merchant, remaining with him three years. In 1857, he engaged in the hardware business, following it nine years, when he retired on account of ill health. He then commenced negotiating in papers and real estate, continuing in that business to the present time. During the Paris Exposition in 1867, he visited the old country for the purpose of purchasing Norman French horses. The next trip was made in 1868 and a third in 1870. The first importation was made by Wallace, Watkins & Kling, and the subsequent importations by the Marion County Importing Company, of which Mr. Kling is still a member. He was a stockholder in the Columbus & Toledo Railroad from its incipiency, and a Director until it was sold to the present syndicate. He is a part owner of the Hotel Marion, one of the finest institutions of its kind in this part of the State. He has been a Trustee of the Marion Cemetery Association, and member of the School Board, now serving his second term; was a member of the Agricultural Society a number of years, and its President one year. He was appointed by the court a member of the building committee for the new court house. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. His marriage occurred in the autumn of 1859, to Louisa M. Bouton, a daughter of Harvey and Emily Bouton, the latter a native of Fairfield County, Conn. The names of their children are Florence M., Clifford B. and Vetallis H. It is needless to remark that Mr. Kling is a successful business man. Every enterprise he has undertaken has grown tenfold, and his large fortune is wholly the product of his excellent business ability. Mr. Kling is an energetic and public-spirited citizen and his name has been prominently associated with every public improvement of the town. He aided in securing railroads to the place, besides other important public enterprises.

CHRISTIAN KRANER is a native of Baden, Germany, born January 6, 1812, the son of Michael and Eva Kraner, who sailed for America in 1830, settling, October 15, in Pleasant Township, having entered 160 acres of land. He cleared that land with the assistance of his son Christian. He had seven children, three sons living. He died in 1860, aged eighty-five years; she died at the same time, aged eighty-three years. Christian Kraner obtained such an eductaion as the schools of the day afforded. He helped to make a number of the first roads in Pleasant Township, and was instrumental in building churches and schoolhouses there. In 1872, he bought 123 acres of his present farm, much of which was covered with a forest. He cleared this away and built the same year a two-story house, 22x28 feet, costing $4,000. February 15, 1842, he was married to Catherine Shin, a daughter of John Shin, and their family numbers seven children—Christian, John, William, Sophia, Catherine, Caroline and Mary, all members of the Lutheran Church. He aided in building two churches at Bethlehem, contributing liberally.

PATRICK LANNON, a policeman of Marion Village, is a native of County Waterford, Ireland, born in the spring of 1831, the son of Thomas and Margaret Lannon. When aged eighteen years, he sailed for America, spending eighteen years in New York State, principally in Syracuse and Utica. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment National Guards Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, many serious skirmishes, and went with "Sherman to the sea." At Chancellorsville, he was seriously injured, lying on the battle-field three days and three nights with nothing to eat or drink except two canteens of water. He was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1851, he married Miss Ellen Burke, by whom he has had ten children, five being now dead. The living are Mary, wife of E. A. Greeley, Walter, Ellen, Thomas and Joseph. In property Mr. Lannon has a house and four acres of land, located within the city corporation. He and family associate with the Catholic Church. He has been a policeman in Marion for the past five years.

CAPT. VALENTINE LAPHAM is a native of Salt Rock Township, this county, and was born May 9, 1842. He enlisted in the civil war at Marion, July 26, 1862, Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in the following memorable battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Dallas Station raid, Opelousas raid, Carrion Crow, and Mansfield, April 8, 1864. At Mansfield he received a gunshot wound. He was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant September 10, 1863. During service, he was promoted as Second Lieutenant, and ten days later as First Lieutenant. While at home, recuperating from his wound, he was appointed Captain, joining soon after his regiment at New Orleans, and entering active service immediately. He commanded his company during the siege and capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan. His discharge dates November 17, 1864.

ABRAM LA TOURRETTE. The subject of this sketch was born in York State September 18, 1817, and is a son of Abram and Phœbe (Bodine) La Tourrette. The Bodines had both English and German blood in their veins; the La Tourrettes, of Huguenot association, sailed from France during the persecution. His maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and his father did valiant service at Lundy's Lane and at the storming of Fort Erie, in the war of 1812. His father settled in Seneca County, N. Y., raising a family of ten children to manhood and womanhood. Their names are Eliza (deceased), Abram, John, Peter, Susan, William, Alla M. Sarah, Anzolette and Daniel. His father died in 1874, aged eighty-six years, the first to break the family circle. His mother passed away in 1881, in her eighty-eighth year. Mr. La Tourrettte was educated in the common school to a limited degree. At sixteen, he closed his school career, but continued with his parents until his twenty-second year. Possessing a mechanical turn, he entered a machine shop, and the first month his employer gave him the drafts to lay out work for the shop. At the end of six months, he bought out the establishment and began manufacturing separators, the first built in Seneca County. He was then aged twenty-five. In 1844, he purchased at Waterloo, N. Y., a foundry and machine shop, building engines, mill gearing and tile machines. He soon abandoned all but the last, and employed from sixteen to twenty men, doing a flourishing and successful business. It was at this place he made the first tile machine in America. The first similar machine sent to the United States was bought by John Delafield, President of the Seneca County Agricultural Society.

After several years, Mr. La Tourrette obtained it and presented it to the New York Board of Agriculture, preserved still by them at Albany, as a pioneer tile machine. From this imported one as a model, Mr. La Tourrette became the father of American tile machines. He continued thus in business until 1870, when he retired, occupying his leisure summer hours in running a steam yacht through the little lakes of New York. In 1875, he stocked a tile shop for his son Peter; the subsequent year he removed to Marion, buying his present property and building a foundry, located near the Columbus & Toledo depot. With his son Peter, he employs nine hands constantly, manufacturing tile machines with all the latest improvements. His machines are highly spoken of.

He is an independent Democrat in politics, and a Freemason, with New York connection. He owns two and three-quarters acres, on which are his shop, barn and two residences. He also has a beautiful brick house on Center street, built by him in 1879, at an expense of $4,000. He possesses, too, the "Robinson farm" of thirty-nine acres, just west of town. Mr. La Tourrette was married, October 22, 1839, to Miss Eliza A. Williams, daughter of Bradley and ——— (Voorhees) Williams, the former a native of Connecticut, and of English ancestry, and the latter a native of New Jersey and of German ancestry. Mr. Williams' children numbered four—Eliza A., Abram, Mary (deceased), wife of Dr. Austin, of Belleville, Ohio, and Adeline (deceased). Mr. La Tourrette has been the father of three children, viz., Martha, wife of David McMurtrie, builder and stonecutter of New York City, with residence in Plainfield, N. J.; Peter, who married Miss Mary Greenwood; and Henry, who died in infancy.

CHARLES W. LAWRENCE was born on the old homestead in Claridon Township January 12, 1854. He is the eldest son of George and Martha Lawrence. Having obtained a common-school education, he attended the Ohio Business College at Delaware, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1874. Returning home, he engaged in farming and stock-raising and is still continuing it. For two winters he conducted a saw mill. Mr. Lawrence has a farm of fifty acres, and is rearing French and Kentucky trotting horses, exhibiting them at county fairs. He and his father reared a French-Norman mare that weighed 2,130 pounds, the heaviest ever seen at a county fair. Politically, Mr. Lawrence is a Republican. December 27, 1877, he married Miss Flora M. Cain, a native of Knox County, Ohio, born May 12, 1861. Two children have been born to them —Addie V. and Eva N.

DANIEL LAWRENCE, SR., is the efficient Superintendent of the Infirmary. His birth took place September 15, 1837, in County Tipperary, Ireland, the son of John Lawrence, who came from the old country in 1850. Three years later, he sent for three of the children and for the remainder of the family in 1856. The family settled in Marion and in time numbered eight children. The father's death occurred on July 4, 1861, his age being fifty-three years, while the mother died in 1869, aged fifty years. Our subject having obtained a limited education, went to work on a farm, at which he continued ten or twelve years; but in March of 1872, he was appointed to his present position, which he has acceptably held for twelve years. At present he receives a salary of $840, has the charge of sixty-five people and of the Infirmary farm, which consists of 230 acres. Prior to his appointment to the above, he rented farms for ten or twelve years. He owns real estate in Marion, valued at $4,000. April 3, 1869, he married Miss Honnorah Hogan, daughter of William Hogan, of Marion. He and

wife are zealous members of the Catholic Church. He believes in the principles of the Prohibition party.

GEORGE LAWRENCE was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 31, 1814, the third son and fourth child of eight children born to Edward and Martha (Sleeper) Lawrence, who sailed for America in 1835, settling in Claridon Township and buying 200 acres of land. George, the subject of this sketch, received a fair education, bought forty acres of land of his father, paying for it in work, increasing it to 300 acres, and remained upon it until March 30, 1871, when he sold and came to Marion Township, buying in all 543 acres. He has sold and given to his children all but 247 acres, which he keeps in a fine state of cultivation. He cleared and improved nearly all his land in Claridon Township, and has made many improvements upon his present farm. November 7, 1839, he married Elizabeth Douce, a daughter of Vincent and Mary Douce. She died September 3, 1851, leaving three children; one is living—George E. Vincent D. was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died at Gambier, Ohio, January 14, 1881. He was born July 13, 1850. Mary died September 13, 1861, aged thirteen years. Mr. Lawrence married again, April 24, 1853, Martha A. Smith, a native of Marion Township, born in 1833, a daughter of John and Naomi Smith. This union has been blessed with the birth of ten children, seven surviving: Charles W.; Emma M., wife of Rev. S. O. Young, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Eva U., wife of Francis A. Young; Willie R., Ulysses G., Ivie F. and Elma V. Mr. Lawrence is a thorough farmer and makes a specialty of rearing heavy draft horses. He is a Republican, and himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE E. LAWRENCE is a native of Claridon Township, born August 27, 1845, the eldest son of George and Elizabeth Lawrence. Having secured a common school education, he remained with his father until the spring of 1867, when he moved to Franklin County, Kan. He returned in 1875, and after renting one year, purchased fifty acres of his father, and is residing upon it still. February 24, 1867, he married Josephine T. Bartlett, who was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 15, 1843, a daughter of Leonard and Sarah A. Bartlett. They have four children—Mary G., Lulu B., George P. and Frank V. Mr. L. is engaged in rearing fine stock, such as French and Clydesdale horses, short-horn cattle and Spanish Merino sheep. He has been prominently associated with the Grange. While a resident of Kansas, he was a delegate to the organization of the State Grange, also a delegate to the State Grange held at Galion recently, and was its Secretary. He is serving his third term as Master of the home society. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a young man, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time, and later taught more or less for five years, two in the South and three in Kansas.

W. C. LEECH, M. D., of the city of Marion, Ohio, is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was born at Harrisburg November 25, 1823. His father was of Irish descent and his mother of German extraction. The Doctor's practice is of the homœopathic school of medicine, and has been in the service since the year 1845, the greater part of that time in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880, he came to Marion, and still continues in the practice.

ANDREW LEFFLER, meat merchant, was born in Baden, Germany, August 7, 1840. His parents, Michael and Christina Leffler, emigrated to the United States in 1854. He grew to manhood in Marion, and farmed till 1859, when he went into the butcher business. October, 1861, he en-

listed in Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months. He was wounded in the right thigh at the battle of McDowell, W. Va., which disabled him from further service; was discharged in August, 1862. Mr. Leffler is the oldest butcher in Marion, now employing two men, and doing a good business. December 20, 1865, he married Miss Mary Eberhart, daughter of John Eberhart. Mrs. Leffler was born in Marion County June 1, 1842. They have had seven children; six are living, namely: Jennie, Frank, Harrison G., Edward H., Harry A. and Florence M. Inis is deceased. Mr. Leffler and family are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Leffler is connected with the order of V. A. O. D., and in politics is a Democrat. In 1874, he built the block that bears his name, at a cost of $6,000. He owns a residence at the corner of West and Canal streets, and ten acres adjoining the corporation.

CHARLES W. LEFFLER, son of Godfrey and Louisa Leffler, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, November 1, 1854; he was reared to manhood in Marion, and educated in its high school. At the age of fourteen, he took the position of clerk in his father's grocery and continued there two years and nine months. He took a course in the Commercial College of Delaware, Ohio, in 1872, and after his graduation he returned to Marion and took up the trade of brick-laying, and worked with his father until December, 1878, the last three years as foreman. In April, 1879, he and his brother, J. F. Leffler, established a billiard hall, and since May, 1881, he has conducted it alone. He neither sells liquor nor allows any to be sold in connection with the hall, and the best of order is preserved.

GODFREY LEFFLER, one of the leading representative German citizens of Marion County, was born near Karlsruhe, Germany, October 15, 1829. In 1854, his parents, Michael and Regina (Ludwig) Leffler, emigrated to America and settled in Pleasant Township, where Mr. Leffler purchased thirty-five acres of land. Mrs. Leffler died in September, 1857, and in 1865 Mr. Leffler moved to Marion, where he died June 22, 1882, having attained to the age of seventy-nine years. They had ten children, five of whom are now living. Godfrey Leffler was reared on a farm till fifteen years old, when he commenced and served an apprenticeship of three years at the brick mason trade. In 1850, he embarked for the United States in search of his fortune. He remained in New York City until the fall of 1854, when he emigrated west and settled in Marion. Immediately after his arrival here, he resumed his trade and followed it four years, when in 1858 he engaged in contracting and building, which he has followed with marked success to the present time. Mr. Leffler has built and superintended the building of more public and private houses than any other man in the county. Among the many leading buildings that stand as monumeuts to Mr. Leffler's labor and success as a builder, we mention the jail on East street, old Masonic Block, Campbell Block, Kerr House, the public school buildings and the German Methodist, Christian and Catholic Churches, besides a number of private residences. He is the leading contractor and builder in the county, and in that vocation he has achieved a signal success. He owns and runs a brick yard in connection with building, and employs a force of men at a weekly expense of $500. Mr. Leffler started in life a poor man, and by energy and perseverance he has accumulated large and valuable property. He is well known throughout the county, and his business transactions have always been honorable and upright. Mr. Leffler was married, in 1851, to Miss Louisa Wissinger, by whom he has had five children, namely, Jacob G., Charles W., John F., Louisa C., wife of

Frederick Gottshal, of Columbus, and Bertha, at home. Mrs. Leffler was born in Baden November 19, 1831. Mr. Leffler owns the "Leffler Block," corner of Main and South streets, and a brick residence on Greenwood avenue, which cost $4,000. Besides the two and two-fifths acres where he lives, he owns fifty-two town lots. Politically, Mr. Leffler is a Democrat, and takes considerable interest in local politics. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN F. LEFFLER, of the firm of Williams & Leffler, merchant tailors, was born in Marion June 7, 1857, and is a son of Godfrey and Louisa Leffler. He was reared in Marion and educated in the high school; learned the carriage-maker's trade with McMurray & Fisher, working three years, at the expiration of which time he became connected with his brother in the billiard and pool business, under the firm name of Leffler Bros. At the expiration of two years, he sold his interest to his brother and became connected with J. D. Gregory in business; this relation continued up to August, 1882, when the present firm of Williams & Leffler was formed. This firm is composed of upright men, who enjoy a good reputation as tailors. September 21, 1881, Mr. Leffler was married to Miss Julia Fies, daughter of William Fies, of Marion. Mrs. Leffler is a native of Marion, and was born March 9, 1855.

J. G. LEFFLER, grocer, was born in New York City September 17, 1852. When a child, his parents, Godfrey and Louisa Leffler, removed to Marion; he was reared to manhood in Marion and educated in the Ohio Business University of Delaware, at which institution he graduated in June, 1870; he also took a course in the business university of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated May 20, 1872. During the intervals of his college course, up to November, 1868, he clerked for J. E. Leonard and P. O. Sharpless. November 19, 1868, he took charge of and controlled a grocery and provision store on the corner of Main and South streets. In 1872, he bought a half interest, and January 1, 1873, he bought his father's interest, and has since that time been alone. February, 1876, he moved to his present room, which has a sixteen and a half foot front by 165 deep. He has a very fine residence on South street near Main, which he occupies. He married, September 23, 1875, Miss Susan M., only daughter or child of Jacob Hettler, and they have two children—Paul W. and Paulina M. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler are members of the German Lutheran Church; Mr. Leffler is a member of the City Council. In 1875–76, he resided in the Eleventh School District, and was Clerk and Director of that district. In 1879, he was a candidate for Recorder, and in 1881 for County Clerk. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN E. LEONARD, deceased, was born in Nassau, Germany, December 12, 1834. When nine years of age, he came with his parents, John and Mary Leonard, to America, who located for awhile in Mansfield, Ohio, then in Coshocton County, Ohio. He passed his youth at Mansfield, when thirteen engaging as clerk in a large establishment. In 1857, he moved to Marion and entered the drug trade under the firm name of Bruck & Leonard. About 1860, he bought out Mr. Bruck and continued the sole manager till death. October 10, 1861, he was married to Margaret S. Cummin, daughter of Dr. William and Margaret (Steele) Cummin, of Liverpool, Penn. Their union was blessed with three children—Mary M., Edward T. and Margaret S. Mr. Leonard commenced in life a poor boy, but through industry accumulated a good property, consisting chiefly of a business block on Main street and his residence with several acres of ground on

South West street. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he contributed liberally, and of the Masonic order. His death took place December 6, 1870. Mrs. Leonard and her family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. F. LINDSEY, a native of Blair County, Penn., was born September 28, 1829. His father, Jacob Lindsey, was born in Carlisle, Penn., September 23, 1785, and died in Blair County, Penn., July 12, 1846; and his mother, Jane (née Simonton) Lindsey, was born November 11, 1789, in Wilmington, Del., and died April 20, 1858, while on a visit at Marion. They were of Revolutionary stock, and were the parents of five children, of whom J. F. is next to the youngest. The latter, when eighteen years of age, commenced the trade of wagon and carriage making, at Hollidaysburg, Penn., and served three years. He worked in Philadelphia, Camden City and Cinnaminson, N. J., until 1851; then in Marion, Ohio, until the fall of 1852; then in Pennsylvania again till the next year; then at Massillon, Ohio, carriage building, two and a half years, when, in 1855, the shops closed on account of the panic; next at Galion, Ohio; then Indianapolis, Ind.; and in 1858 back to Marion, since which time he has followed his trade here. He usually employed from three to four men, and turned out first-class work, all of which was warranted. In contest with the Jackson, Mich., wagon, October 31, 1882, his wagon came out the champion. Mr. Lindsey joined the Methodist Church February 14, 1852, but since the spring of 1858, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL LINN is the seventh son of Levi and Mary (Van Buskirk) Linn, and a native of Maryland. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but of Irish descent, while his mother was a native of the same State but of German descent. His father fought in the war of Independence and reared a family of thirteen children, eight of whom were boys. Daniel, the subject of this paragraph, obtained his education in the limited schools of that early day, finishing his school career when aged fifteen years; he continued to labor for his parents until his marriage. In 1831, he came to Marion County, entering 160 acres near where he now resides. Through industry and frugality, Mr. Linn has owned at one time 600 acres, all in the county, but at present has disposed of all but his homestead, consisting of 160 acres, valued at $100 per acre. This farm is in a good state of cultivation, being drained by 3,000 rods of tile. Mr. Linn has the honor of introducing tile into the county for farming purposes, which he did in 1867. His home he built in 1875 for $2,500; he has improved 400 acres of land himself. June 10, 1823, he married Mary A. Geiger, daughter of John and Kanable Geiger, of Bedford County, Penn., people of German descent. Eight children have blessed this union—Robert M.; Orilla, wife of James Maxwell, of Wisconsin; Harriet, wife of Mr. March, of Wisconsin; Mary, maiden lady; George, a soldier of the late war and a professor of music, at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.; J. B. Birney, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Charles T. March 20, 1864, Mr. Linn married again, Rachel McFarland, George Edmund's widow. Five children have been born to them, one dying an infant; the names of the living are Jennie, Nettie, Arthur and Maria B. Mrs. Linn was the daughter of James and Mary (Ross) McFarland, her people originating in Ireland, though the Rosses came from England. Her grandfather McFarland was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Linn, though eighty years of age, is still hale, hearty and industrious. He belongs to the Republican party.

PHILIP LINN, JR., is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born March 9, 1842, the son of Philip and Christina (Holcher) Linn, who emigrated from Germany about 1830, settling in the above county. They brought up eight children, seven of whom survive. They are John, William (deceased), Mary, wife of Andrew Green; Henry, Philip, Jacob, Charles and Elizabeth. Mrs. Linn died about 1868, aged sixty years. Mr. Linn, though born in 1801, is still vigorous. The school education of Philip was necessarily limited, for by choice he left the parental roof when fourteen, commencing to work by the month, at which he continued fourteen years. The first year he received the sum of $7 per month, but later he received as high as $30 per month. September 12, 1867, he was married to Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert Kerr, of whom mention is made in this volume. To them three children have been born—Minnie, born August 9, 1868, died August 31, 1869; Ola P. R., born May 8, 1871; and Charles O., born June 6, 1873. The first three years of married life he rented of his father-in-law; then Mr. Kerr gave him the use of a farm situated in the southwest corner of Scott Township, which he still retains. He lived upon that farm about twelve years. In 1870, he bought 160 acres in Scott Township, paying $6,800 cash—a sum he had earned by his industry. He has since disposed of that place, and in 1881 purchased his present property, in Marion Township, consisting then of ninety-three acres, but now of 225 acres of well-cultivated land. This is all underlaid with building and lime stone; $100 per acre is a small estimate of its worth. In 1881, he built a substantial brick residence, finely furnished, at a cost of $6,000. He also owns an eighty-acre lot in Scott Township. He is making a specialty of Merino sheep, having at present 350 head. In politics, Mr. Linn is an Independent Democrat. Himself and wife are members of the Disciple Church.

H. S. LUCAS, an old merchant of Marion County, was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., September 8, 1826. He is a son of William W. and Anna (Hitchcock) Lucas, both natives of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y. The former was born in 1802, and the latter in 1803. They were married and moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1832, and subsequently to Lorain County, where they resided till 1846, and went to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County. Mr. W. W. Lucas died January 26, 1883; his widow still resides at that place. They had two children—H. S., the subject of this sketch, and Lydia A., wife of James Zwisler, of Adrian, Mich. H. S. was brought up on a farm; from 1846 to 1853, he followed clerking at Cuyahoga Falls, Akron and Cleveland. September 3, 1853, he came to Marion, and with F. P. Seffner engaged in the mercantile business; in 185–, he went to La Rue and followed merchandising, under the firm name of H. S. Lucas & Co., doing an extensive business until 1879, when he returned to Marion and established himself in the Masonic Block. He carries a stock of from $15,000 to $25,000, and conducts a successful business. May 3, 1851, he was joined in marriage to Miss Abbie A. Green, by whom he had three children, viz.: Jennie M., William G. and Carrie A. Mrs. Lucas departed this life in August, 1871, and in September, 1872, Mr. Lucas again married, this time Miss Retta McLain, a daughter of Rev. John McLain, of Tiffin, Ohio. Three children were born to this marriage—Stewart H., Grace M. and Rhea. Mr. Lucas and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is connected with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masonic order, and also with the Royal Arcanum. In May, 1864, Mr. Lucas enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guards. He served as Sergeant near Alexandria, and was discharged September, 1864.

JOHN F. LUST, born in Baden, Germany, December 1, 1847, is the son of John and Margaret (Hoch) Lust, who sailed for this country in 1853, stopping one year in Marion County, but settling in Salem Township, Wyandot County, Ohio, until 1872, when they returned to Marion County. John F. is the eldest of seven children and was reared on a farm. In 1868, he went to Upper Sandusky and learned the baker's trade of U. Orsinger. In 1870, he went to La Salle, Ill., returning one year later to Marion, working for Thomas Munday. April 1, 1872, he bought this property and conducted a restaurant and bakery for one year, when he admitted William Fisher as a partner and added a confectionery department. In 1875, he purchased his partner's interest, and in addition to the above became a wholesale dealer in cigars. In 1882, he did an extensive business, employing one man to travel. His marriage with Mary A. Fetter, daughter of George Fetter, was solemnized November 14, 1872. Their children are Franklin A., Harry W. and Edies F. In politics, Mr. Lust is a Democrat, and himself and family are members of the German-English Lutheran Church.

T. J. MAGRUDER, proprietor of Magruder's "Novelty Saddle Works," was born in Clark County, Va., October 1, 1826. His parents, Ninian and Elizabeth (Lyons) Magruder, were natives of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Magruder died in 1829 and his widow married, in 1831, Philip Puller, and in 1836 removed to Belmont County, Ohio; thence to Fairfield County in 1838, where they resided until her death in 1869. Mr. N. Magruder was married first to Grace Townsend, of Maryland, and secondly to Elizabeth Lyons, of Virginia. He was the father of fifteen children, six of whom are living; and Mrs. Magruder had three children by her second husband, all living. T. J. Magruder, the youngest of his father's living children, was reared on a farm till twelve years of age, when his step-father removed to Rushville, Fairfield County; in 1842, he went to Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, and learned his trade with his brother, James L. Magruder. With him he was a partner one year, then went to Woodstock, thence to Bellefontaine after two years and a half. At the latter place, he was a member of the firm of Rutan, Magruder & Co.; continued in that business about eighteen months; then sold his interest and engaged in the drug trade with Dr. W. A. McCandliss, William Fisher and O. S. Knapp. Selling out his interest to Dr. McCandliss, he, in December, 1853, came to Marion, and January 2, 1854, established "Magruder's Novelty Saddle Works," under the firm name of Rutan & Magruder. One year later, he bought his partner's interest, and has since been alone. He is the pioneer saddler and one of the oldest business men of the town. He carries a large stock and employs on an average six men. He is the patentee of the Magruder harness trimmings, and has made several other important improvements, both in saddles and harness. He was married, February 18, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Fribley, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 3, 1831. They have had four children, three of whom are living, viz., Mary R., wife of E. J. Short, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Charles O. and James William. Mr. and Mrs. Magruder are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Magruder is a member of the official board and an active worker in the Sunday school. He was a delegate to and a member of the Finance Committee at the first State Sabbath School Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was also on the Finance Committee of the People's Temperance Reform Convention, held at Columbus in 1881. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment, with the rank of Past Grand. He was Township Treasurer eight years, Corpora-

tion Treasurer several years, a member of the City Council and School Board, and was a Director of the Middletown pike two years.

J. C. MARKERT, of the firm of Markert, Schoenlaub & Co., general merchants, was born in the State of Hesse, Germany, July 6, 1846. His father, Francis Markert, was born December 17, 1812, and his mother, Sophia, née Hutter, January 6, 1816. They migrated to America, landing in New York January 1, 1865, settling at Scranton, Penn., where Mr. Markert died, July 2, 1876. Mrs. Markert now resides in Marion. J. C. Markert is the eldest son and second child of six children. At the age of fourteen, he began and served three and a half years at the potter's trade. In May, 1864, he emigrated to the United States, and in April, 1865, went with his parents to Scranton, Penn., where he remained till 1869, at which time he came to Berea, Ohio. He there attended college, and during vacations worked at the carpenter's trade in Cleveland. In 1872, he attended the International Union Business College, and in April, 1877, came to Marion. He was engaged in the grocery and queensware trade with George Dietsch about a year and a half, when Mr. Dietsch sold his interest to William Gracely, and October 22, 1881, J. J. Schoenlaub was admitted as a partner. November 15, 1881, they established the "People's Store," and carry a stock of dry goods, groceries, glass and queensware, to the amount of $16,000. In June, 1878, Mr. Markert married Miss Katie Doering, daughter of William and Katie Doering. Mrs. Markert was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 19, 1851. Two children were born to this union—Charles A., April 18, 1879, and Oscar H., April 18, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Markert are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Markert belongs also to the Royal Arcanum. He owns a residence on the corner of West and Canal streets and three lots on West street.

JOHN MARKEY was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 1, 1817, son of Henry and Hester (Risher) Markey, natives of Maryland. They were early settlers in Stark County, the father dying in 1819, and the mother in 1829. John Markey was married, November 28, 1841, to Caroline Weeks, daughter of John M. and Martha Weeks, and six children have been born to them—Jackson, born September 14, 1842; Marshall, September 15, 1844; John H., March 18, 1846; George, March 5, 1848; Martha A., February 7, 1851; and Thomas H., October 10, 1855. Mr. Markey, having acquired the rudiments of an education, taught four winters. He moved from his native county to Seneca County, remaining three years; then came to Crawford County, where he remained twelve years, but he settled in Marion County in 1869. He owns 545 acres of land in Marion County, besides farms in Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. He devotes his time and attention to the direct supervision of his home farm and to the buying of mortgaged notes In politics, he is a Republican, and in his personal habits strictly temperate.

ALBIN D. MATTHEWS, son of John B. Matthews, was born on the old homestead in Pleasant Township April 4, 1824; was reared on the farm and educated in the Marion select schools and Ohio Wesleyan University. He engaged in teaching when eighteen, and taught five years, at the expiration of which time he embarked in the mercantile business, following it till the fall of 1855, when he was elected County Treasurer and moved to Marion. He was re-elected in 1857, and in 1860 he resumed merchandising at Marion, Ohio. Selling out in 1867, he traveled in charge, by appointment, of Delhi, Norton, La Rue and Middletown Circuits. In 1871, he was again elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1873, making four terms

that he filled the office. Mr. Matthews is an honorable, upright man, and is universally respected and esteemed. In 1876, on his retirement from office, he engaged in the grocery business. April 27, 1847, he was married to Miss Jane E., daughter of Thompson E. and Ruth Roberts. Mrs. Matthews was born in Stark County, Ohio, in October, 1824, and departed this life January 28, 1865. This marriage was blessed with eight children; five are living—Albin D.; Henrietta M., wife of H. D. Morrill; Mary B., wife of John C. Keil; Willie W. and Joseph T. Mr. Matthews was married a second time, December 16, 1866, to Mrs. Eleanor T. Bowe, daughter of Lewis Jury. She had two children by her former husband, one daughter, who died in 1872; and the son, A. Rush Bowe, is still living, now in New Mexico. Mr. Matthews and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Matthews is a member of the Chapter and Council of the F. &. A. M., and in politics adheres to Democratic principles.

JOHN B. MATTHEWS, deceased, one of the earliest pioneers of Pleasant Township, was born in Talbot County, Md., in 1772; his parents were also natives of Maryland and of English origin. Mr. Matthews was by trade a shoe-maker, having learned his trade in early life. In 1811, he migrated to Ross County, where he was married. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and after his term of service expired he returned and settled there and remained in that county till 1819, when he removed to Delaware County, and in December, 1821, came to what is now Pleasant Township, Marion County. On his location there, he entered forty acres, and subsequently eighty acres more. These lands he cleared, improved and occupied till his death, which occurred March 27, 1847. His widow survived him thirty-one years, lacking one day, her death taking place March 26, 1878. She was born in Kentucky in January, 1799. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom died many years since. Of the living, Albin D., above mentioned, is the eldest.

J. N. MATTHEWS was born in Pleasant Township, Marion County, January 21, 1837, son of the last mentioned. Mr. Matthews was reared on the homestead, and his advantages for an education were limited to the common schools of his native place. He was engaged in farming in Pleasant Township till 1858; then he removed to Jones County, Iowa, at which place he resided till 1871, when he returned to Marion County and started a store in Green Camp. In 1874, he admitted his son-in-law, D. H. Porter, as a partner. Mr. Matthews was the first Mayor of Green Camp, and filled the office of Treasurer of Green Camp Township four years. In 1878, he was elected Judge of Probate, and re-elected to the same official position in 1881. November 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary M., daughter of John and Martenia Williams. Mrs. Matthews was born in Pleasant Township, January 22, 1837. Of their six children, four are living, viz., Emma J., wife of D. H. Porter; Cora B., wife of W. W. Patten; Edwin W. and Vena Z. Judge Matthews is a member of the Church of Christ, and Mrs. Matthews of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

A. B. McMURRAY, M. D., was born in Steubenville, Ohio, February 25, 1837. His father, James McMurray, was born in North Ireland and emigrated to America in 1832, settling at the above place. His mother was a native of Steubenville and a daughter of James Workman, also a native of Ireland. He established an academy at Steubenville and superintended it until his removal to a farm in the same county, where he died. James and Nancy McMurray were married at Steubenville and lived there until the

death of Mrs. McMurray in 1842. Mr. McMurray was a wholesale notion dealer in New York City for twenty years, and a manufacturer of woolen goods at Steubenville, Ohio. He came to Marion in 1872, and died October, 1875. Dr. McMurray was reared in his native town and educated in the public schools of that place. He attended at Fredericksburg Academy, in 1858, to finish his studies in languages and chemistry, and immediately began the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Smalley, now of Upper Sandusky, and remained with him and Dr. James Martin three years. He attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1871; came to Marion and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he has since followed, and has established a successful practice. In October, 1862, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Cramer, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Kramer, and they have had eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz., Mary M., James A., Anna, Alexander P., Hattie, Bessie G., Henrietta, Herbert and Ethel. Dr. McMurray and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and also of the Ohio State Medical Society, American Medical Association and Marion County Medical Society, and is at present Coroner and City Councilman.

THOMAS J. McMURRAY, brother of the above and member of the firm of McMurray & Fisher, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 2, 1841. He was brought up in his native town till seventeen, when he went to Wooster and served a regular apprenticeship of three years at carriage painting, with John Wilhelm. He worked for John Beistle in Wooster till September 6, 1862, when he joined the "boys in blue" in Company H, One Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1865, after which he engaged in his trade at Florence, Ky.; from there he went to Orville and worked for Steele & Moore until September, 1866, when he and Mr. Moore came to Marion and established a carriage manufactory. Mr. McMurray has been a leading member of the business throughout the changes of the firms to the present time, and is a successful business man. His marriage, October 10, 1867, with Miss Ella Randall, daughter of Levi Randal, was blest with five children, two of whom are living—George W. and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. McMurray are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. McMurray is identified with the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and G. A. R. He was a member of the City Council, 1872–73.

J. F. McNEAL, attorney, was born in Iberia, then in Marion County, April 28, 1840. He is a son of Allen and Nancy (Struthers) McNeal, who were natives of Washington County, Penn., and early pioneers of Marion County. Mr. McNeal, the subject of this notice, passed his early life on a farm and obtained his education at Iberia College, Iberia, Ohio. April 22, 1861, he enlisted at the first call for troops, in Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged at the expiration of the three months' service, August 22, 1861, and the following day, August 23, re-enlisted in Battery E, First Ohio Light Artillery. He served in the Department of the Cumberland and participated in a number of the leading battles of the war. Among those in which he was active were Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and a number of minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, September 1, 1864, having served three years in the front ranks of the army. He came home, and on the 8th day of April, 1865, entered the office of Judge

O. Bowen as a law student. After prosecuting a course of two years, May 16, 1867, he was admitted to the bar in Champaign County. He immediately entered upon the practice of law in Marion, forming a partnership with J. C. Johnston, which continued three years. He practiced with Philip Dombaugh in 1876 for about four months, and January 1, 1879, the present law firm of McNeal & Wolford was formed. Since 1872, Mr. McNeal has practiced in the United States Circuit and District Courts. Mr. McNeal has, since his admission to the bar, devoted himself uninterruptedly to his profession, and has built up a large and successful business, extending into the higher courts of the State and United States. Mr. McNeal stands high as a lawyer and is one of the leading members of the Marion County bar. He is a gentleman of high sense of honor and integrity, and never encourages litigation, when it is to the interest of his client to avoid it. Mr. McNeal is Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. He has frequently been requested to become a candidate for important offices in the district, but he has declined. He served his village as Mayor two terms, and was a member of the City School Board for the same length of time. May 9, 1867, he was married to Miss Annie M. Francis, daughter of A. P. Francis, deceased. Two sons are the fruits of this union—Lewis B. and Alfred F. Mr. McNeal is a Knight Templar.

JOHN T. MERCHANT was born in Jefferson County, Va., April 1, 1814, the son of Isaac and Eleanor (Thomas) Merchant, who came to Ohio in 1836, settling in Seneca County. They had a family of eleven children, seven living, of whom our subject is the eldest. His father was in the war of 1812 and his grandfathers, Isaac Merchant and Leonard Thomas, were soldiers of the Revolution, the latter serving entirely through it, attending the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. John T.'s parents died in the country of their adoption, the father in 1851, and the mother in 1870, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Merchant, the subject of this notice, began to work in a paper mill when he was but eight years of age (when paper was manufactured by presses); remained at this until his twentieth year, when he started for Cincinnati, walking across the mountains, and from thence by boat. Failing to find employment in his trade, he became a deck-hand upon the boat "North America," making five trips to New Albany, Ind. In the fall of 1835 he visited this county, and in the following year came again, working for wages ($10 to $12 per month) in Salt Rock Township, two years. Having saved $90, he married and commenced renting farms, one and one-half years in Salt Rock Township and two years in Marion Township. In 1844, he purchased eighty acres in the eastern part of this township and lived upon it seven years. Then he bought sixty-two acres in the corporation of Marion, and continued upon it until 1860, when he sold the latter and purchased his present farm of 300 acres, the most of which he has improved. In 1860, he built a frame house for $1,300, and in 1861 a barn for $400. He was married, September 28, 1838, to Miss Rebecca A. Gruber, born in Virginia November 18, 1852, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Mourer) Gruber. She died in March, 1875, leaving five children—Ann E., wife of George Carhart; Eliza E., wife of W. R. Burr; Asa I., Christian B. and Jay T. Mr. Merchant again married, November 20, 1875, Miss Salome Ulsh, a daughter of Jacob Ulsh. She is a native of Marion Township, born March 22, 1845, and the mother of three children —Jacob U., Fannie I. and Bettie B. Mr. Merchant began in life with nothing; but, by his energy and perseverance, he has amassed a good property.

He is Republican in sentiment. Royal Arch Mason, and has been Trustee of the Township five years. He has been gate-keeper for the Marion County fair since its organization, twenty-seven years.

EDMOND L. MOLLOY hails from Ireland, County Limerick, born April 20, 1846. His father, Dennis Molloy, was a native of County Tipperary, and his mother, Mary (Burk) Molloy, the same county as himself. His parents, after marriage, sailed for America in 1850, settling in York State, Franklin County. In 1865, they moved to Marion County, locating in Marion Township. Mr. Molloy died July 9, 1872, having been a consistent member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Molloy resides three miles north of the city, at the age of sixty-one years, an earnest member of the same church. The family numbered twelve, of whom Edmond L. is the second. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools, remaining at home until he had attained his majority. He began as clerk in 1874 for Thomas Breen; June 2, 1875, he entered the grocery and liquor trade for himself, doing a good business and carrying a stock of $1,500. November 18, 1880, he was married to Miss Anna Cusick, a daughter of Bartholomew Cusick. The name of their one son is Dennis A. Mr. Molloy owns three buildings (doing business in one) and a residence on North Main street. The family are members of the Catholic Church, with which he has been connected since childhood.

CHARLES MOORE, senior member of the firm of Moore Bros., was born in Marion May 9, 1858. His parents, John and Margaret Moore, were early pioneers of Marion County. He is the youngest son of a family of eleven children. He graduated in the High School in the class of 1876, and had clerked at intervals for P. O. Sharpless and J. W. Freeland up to that time. In the fall of 1876, he engaged as a clerk for J. M. Heller, continuing till August, 1877, when he formed a partnership with G. C. Stone, which firm dissolved in March, 1879; at this time the firm of Moore Bros., comprising Charles, William and Thomas, was formed. This firm keeps a full stock of groceries, books and wall paper, and enjoys a good trade.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, the oldest photographer in Marion County, was born in Kent County, R. I., October 19, 1827. His father, Thomas Moore, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in May, 1822, locating in Rhode Island; his mother, Susan (Love) Moore, was a native of Kent County, R. I. They married there and Mr. Moore was engaged as a weaver and dresser tender in the cotton factories until 1834, when he removed with his family to Ohio and settled in Pleasant Township, where he purchased 240 acres of woodland; he cleared a site and erected a log house, which he occupied ten years. He died March 26, 1871; Mrs. Moore died in Green Camp Township, November 6, 1867. They had four children, two of whom are now living—William H., and Martha A., wife of John Vestal, of Marion. Mr. W. H. Moore, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm and received his last school training in the Marion Academy. He began teaching in 1850, and followed it during the winters for six years. He studied photography with F. L. Frary, and in the spring of 1855 established himself in Bennett's Block; here he remained until his removal to his present rooms on Main street. Mr. Moore was married, October 6, 1853, to Miss Elsie Morris, daughter of Benjamin Morris. Mrs. Moore is a native of Marion Township, Marion County, was born February 25, 1834. They have two children—Mary O., wife of G. W. Schrote, of Marion, Ohio; and Elizabeth A., wife of W. M. Haynes, cashier of the

People's Bank of Portland, Ind. Mr. Moore and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Moore has been a member since 1857, and for a number of years an officer and leader, and an active teacher and worker in the Sabbath school.

HENRY MORGENTHALER, cooper, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 13, 1821. His parents, Frederick and Sarah (Bauer) Morgenthaler, were also natives of Wurtemberg, and emigrated to America in 1840, arriving in New York on the 2d of May. They then came on to Pleasant Township, Marion County, where they both died. Henry was apprenticed when fourteen to the cooper trade and served two years. He came to the United States in 1840 and worked one year in New York City, fourteen years in Philadelphia, Penn., and in 1854 came to Marion, where he still follows his trade. In 1845, he was married to Catharine Brow, and they have five children—Callie, Sarah, Henry, John and William. In 1864, he was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard.

DAVID MOUSER is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born September 21, 1810, the son of James and Mary (Potts) Mouser, natives of Virginia and of Anglo-Germanic descent. They moved to Marion County in 1833, stopping one year in Marion Township, but settled permanently in Grand Prairie Township. He died in 1861, aged eighty years; and she in 1844, aged about fifty-six years. David, having obtained the rudiments of an education, commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade of his father when aged thirteen years, and has followed this business for fifty years or more, acquiring a good property and a comfortable home in Marion. He is the oldest blacksmith in the county, having devoted his life to this occupation. He is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, to which he contributes liberally. He first married, February 8, 1828, Lucy Thar, and nine children blessed this union, four of whom are living—Abigail, born November 28, 1832; Louisa A., April 16, 1838; Mary C., April 6, 1842; and Ellen L., June 19, 1852. The deceased are Rebecca J., born May 13, 1830, dying July 7, 1832; James, born March 13, 1835, dying January 12, 1838; William T., February 1, 1841, dying May 11, 1841; Emily, July 14, 1844, dying February 28, 1845; and Silas P., February 1, 1846, dying July 7, 1848. This wife was born May 17, 1808, and died December 31, 1863. He married his present wife November 6, 1881, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Isaiah Jones' widow.

JOHN B. MOUSER, son of Isaac B. and Mary M. (Ireland) Mouser, was born on the old homestead September 24, 1852; was educated at the common schools, remaining at home until he attained his majority; then commenced to work in Big Island Township for Titus & Wortbridge, learning engineering. He was employed by this firm three years, when they dissolved, and he formed a partnership with Mr. Titus. They purchased the saw mill and did a good business for one year, under the firm name of Titus & Mouser. The latter came to Marion in 1878, entering the Huber Machine Works. His particular business is to test engines, but he is called to any and all of the machinery departments, sometimes acting in the capacity of chief engineer. In 1881, he became a stockholder in the company. He is an efficient engineer and a highly respected young man. He is a straight Republican, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church and of the I. O. O. F., the Mizpah Encampment, No. 50.

W. M. MUNTSINGER, merchant, was born in Marion, Ohio, June 16, 1846, son of Michael and Mary (Gresley) Muntsinger. The father emigrated

from Germany when a young man and located at Marion, and the mother emigrated from Germany with her parents when a child and settled in Marion. They were married in the year 1845. Michael Muntsinger was a weaver by trade, and followed it here a number of years; he was also engaged in the grocery business. His death occurred January 8, 1865. Mrs. Muntsinger now resides in Toledo. W. M. is the eldest of eight children. He grew to manhood in Marion and was educated in the high schools. At an early age, he began clerking in his father's store, and in 1861 engaged in the mercantile business, and has been successfully engaged in it ever since. He occupied the old Ault & Gordon stand until March, 1878, when he moved to his present place in the Masonic Block. He carries a well-selected stock of dry goods, to the amount of $10,000, and is doing a good business. He married, in July, 1869, Mrs. Magdalena Hecker, daughter of F. X. Zachman, and a native of Waldo Township. They have two children—Bertha E. and William A. Mr. and Mrs. Muntsinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. H. NORRIS, attorney, was born in Waldo Township September 29, 1849. When four years of age, his parents, Daniel and Rosanna (French) Norris, removed to Cardington, Morrow County, and resided there until 1866, when they came to Marion. Mr. Norris graduated at the Cardington High School in 1866, and the next year entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and completed his course at that institution in June, 1869. He was admitted to the bar at Dayton, Ohio, and in July was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled for eight consecutive years. In 1880, Mr. Norris was chosen by the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress, and, although defeated, he reduced the majority of his political opponent. Mr. Norris devotes his attention exclusively to his profession, and has been successful in its pursuits. He married Miss Isabella Prosser, daughter of Thomas Prosser, a highly respected citizen of Marion County. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have one child—Daniel P. Mr. Norris is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic order. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM T. OWEN is the fourth son of Charles and Esther (Brashares) Owen, a native of Claridon Township, born November 23, 1842. His parents were of Welsh and Scotch ancestry; he obtained a good education, attending a number of terms the Ohio Wesleyan University, and when aged sixteen he commenced teaching, continuing off and on fifteen years. October 29, 1872, he married Sarah A. Gruber, daughter of Abraham and Francis (Bell) Gruber, and five children have been born to them—Francis H., Eva M., Clara B., William T. and Elizabeth G. Mr. Owen is the owner of 106 acres of excellent land. He is industrious and a highly respected citizen. He served as a member of the Board of School Examiners of Marion County seven years, declining to serve longer. He is a stanch Prohibitionist, and is nominated now (October, 1883) for Representative to the Legislature. He is an honored member of the F. & A. M., and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. L. PATTEN, a leading grocer of Marion, is a son of Orren Patten, deceased. He was born in Marion October 11, 1855, and graduated at the High School in the class of 1871. After clerking for Williams Bros. two and a half years, and for Baker, Sturgeon & Co. a short time, he secured a situation as a clerk with L. A. Smith & Co., of Detroit, Mich. He returned to Marion and formed a partnership with C. B. Burkholder, under the firm name of Burkholder & Patten, and were engaged in the millinery and

fancy goods business for a time. He was for one year a clerk in the Marion Deposit Bank, and November 6, 1878, he engaged in the grocery business with Mr. Whitmarsh. The firm of Whitmarsh & Patten dissolved March 5, 1880, and since that Mr. Patten has conducted his business alone, carrying a stock of $3,500 worth of groceries and provisions. January 21, 1878, he was married to Miss Maggie H. Wallace, daughter of T. P. Wallace. One daughter—Lucretia Leomoin—was born to this union, January 28, 1881.

ORREN PATTEN, deceased, the subject of this memoir, for many years a prominent business man of Marion and one of its most honorable and highly respected citizens, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 27, 1817. His parents, William and Mary Patten, were among the earliest settlers in Delaware County. In 1822, they removed and settled in Prospect Township, near where the village of Prospect now stands. Mr. Patten was a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, and in early days was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Patten, the subject of this sketch, was reared until fifteen years of age on a farm, and in common with those of his time, received only such an education as the common district schools afforded. In 1832, he came to Marion and took the position of clerk in the drug store of his brother, Richard Patten, with whom he lived and was associated in business for a term of years. He then entered the employ of Busby & Bartram, merchants, and continued with them as clerk till 1849. In October of the same year, he and T. P. Wallace formed a partnership, under the firm name of Patten & Wallace, and embarked in merchandising. June 10, 1854, when the Deposit Bank was established, Mr. Wallace became the cashier, leaving Mr. Patten in charge of the store. He continued in this department of their business till 1856, when the store was sold and he joined Mr. Wallace in the bank, where he spent the remainder of his business life. Mr. Patten was a man of excellent business ability, and by his honorable and upright dealings, won the highest respect and esteem of all who knew him. He possessed the sterling traits of character that made him a valuable citizen and neighbor. In the public enterprises and improvements of the community, he always rendered an active and liberal support. In enterprises of a charitable or benevolent character, his assistance was always felt. Commencing life as a poor boy, like his partner, Mr. Wallace, he rose from the humble situation of a chore boy to the position of a successful banker. During the war, Mr. Patten, although not in the ranks of the army, was ever active in the interests of the soldier's family. September 17, 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura T. Priest, daughter of Alvin C. Priest. She died October 30, 1847, and Mr. Patten celebrated his second marriage, October 23, 1849, with Miss A. N. Simms, daughter of John and Julia Simms, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Patten is a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They had three sons—George W., L. L., above mentioned, and Carl W. of Casper County, Neb. Mr. Patten departed this life October 31, 1872, and was interred in the Marion Cemetery. He was brought up in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but he never united with any religious denomination. He was a man of good principle, and, while not a member of any church, he often contributed to their support. Politically, he was a Republican. He served as Clerk of Marion Township from 1839 to 1853.

CAPT. EBENEZER PETERS was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 27, 1818. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Stevenson) Peters, hailed from Philadelphia, Penn., and Manchester, Md., respectively. They were

married in 1794, and in 1813, removed to Fairfield County, where his (the Captain's) grandfather, David Stevenson, had entered 1,200 acres of land, eight miles from Lancaster. His grandfather had moved there about 1809, and died upon the anniversary of his birth in 1826, aged ninety years. His wife died on her birthday at the same age. Our subject's father was Postmaster at Manchester, Md., about six years and died near Lancaster in 1829, aged fifty-eight years. His wife was eighty-eight years old when she died in 1860. The Captain is the youngest of a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. At a re-union of the family in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 8, 1882, the eleven were present—in all, 120 of the name. The average age of the eleven was seventy-six and one-half years, ranging from sixty-five to eighty-seven years. Mr. Peters passed his youth upon the farm, and obtained his education at the district school and at Granville Baptist College. In 1832, he came to Marion, remaining one year, when he returned to Fairfield Amanda University, studying and teaching one year in that institution. The two subsequent years he followed teaching. In 1838, he again came to Marion and entered the mercantile trade, with Henry Peters; H. & E. Peters was the name of the firm. He continued thus three years, and then was the sole proprietor two years. Next he was a partner with J. D. Butler, under the name of E. Peters & Co., which company existed two years. He then continued alone until retiring in 1850 He had thus been handling stock twelve years, but he soon engaged more extensively, following it fifteen more years, trading in Ohio and Illinois. August 28, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Quartermaster General, serving in that capacity two years. He was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Shelbyville, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. At the last place he was stricken with spinal trouble, from which he has never fully recovered. He receives a pension of $20 a month. In October, 1863, he was promoted to the Captaincy. His discharge dates May —, 1864. In April, 1865, he was appointed State Agent for North Carolina and South Carolina. In July, 1846, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Rightley, who died in 1851, leaving two children, both now deceased. He was wedded again in October, 1853, to Miss Elvira Gardner, who died in August, 1854. His third and final marriage took place December 25, 1855, with Miss Narcissus D. Holmes. Her death occurred in October, 1881, leaving no children. Since the war, Capt. Peters has been physically disqualified for the performance of any labor. Was at one time a farmer and owned 600 acres of land. He reared Durham cattle and Spanish Merino sheep, and was a regular exhibitor at the fair. He retired from farming in 1877. He was Auditor of the county from 1851 to 1852, and a member of the State Legislature during 1854-55. He was President of the School Board eight years, and also of the Agricultural Society for the same length of time. Politically, he is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

HARVEY PETERS, deceased, was born in Marion March 4, 1828, and was the second son of Nathan and Alice Peters. He passed his childhood and youth in the village of his nativity, and entered the drug business with his brother, Wilson Peters, in 1854. He followed this trade until the January of 1881, when he retired. In 1856, his brother sold his interest, and our subject continued alone until 1863, when he sold to Mr. Sharpless. Rusticating six months, he re-entered the business with F. C. Ruehrmund, who were partners two or three years; then the latter gentleman retired,

and Mr. Peters continued alone until 1881. He was the oldest druggist in Marion, having been engaged in that business over twenty-five years. He was a respected citizen and a very successful business man. He was joined in marriage in Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1864, to Miss Martha A. Boyd, daugther of Hiram and Matilda (Harbaugh) Boyd, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, severally. Mrs. Peters is a native of Adams County, Penn. Their three children are Fannie, born August 7, 1867; Walter B., born August 14, 1869; and Frederick W., born January 5, 1871. Mr. Peters' death occurred January 1, 1883. He had served as a member of the City Council a number of terms, and as a Trustee of the township many years, and was a man of good ability. He was a Knight Templar. Mrs. Peters came to Marion in the spring of 1857, and has since resided here. She has two brothers, Joseph J. and Henry L. Boyd, who were soldiers, the former in the 100-day service; Henry L. enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also in a 100-day regiment. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, serving to the close of the strife. He was a Lieutenant and fought in many of the leading battles. They both reside in Larimer County, Colo., and are natives of Adams County, Penn. They came to Mendon, Ohio, with their father, who died a short time after, and they moved to Marion County, living here until their enlistment. Henry L. went to Colorado soon after his return from the war; but J. J. continued in business here until 1874, when he followed his brother.

NATHAN PETERS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Manchester, Baltimore Co., Md., June 20, 1799. He emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1817, and thence to Marion in April, 1826. The county was then much of it new and unbroken forest. The portrait of Mr. Peters, made from a photograph, the best that could be obtained, fails to do him justice in the ripe manhood of his life. He possessed a brain which ill accorded with his body; the nervous system greatly predominated. He was profound and deeply theoretical, looking more into the interior essence of subjects and discussing their special relations and properties. Mr. Peters possessed independence of spirit and great constructive ability and method. He was more sensible than showy, very sedate among strangers and extremely modest. His large human nature aided him in the faithful portraiture of character, whether in domestic or public life. He was eminently a self-made man; his education was derived chiefly at home from the instruction of his father. He drew two prizes in the matrimonial lottery. His union with Miss Alice Wilson, a woman of Scotch descent, who was well worthy of his affections on account of her many excellent qualities of mind and heart, possessing classical features of great beauty, was blessed with seven children, four sons and three daughters, the eldest son being Wilson Peters and the eldest daughter Charlotte Baker, wife of Hon. A. W. Baker, of Van Wert, Ohio; and Pauline, the fifth child, are the only children now living. This marriage was celebrated January 10, 1825, and severed by death October 13, 1838. Five years later, January 2, 1842, Mr. Peters was married to Mrs. Mary Ballantine, then denominated a Connecticut beauty, who was born September 4, 1820, and died December 18, 1850. The three daughters of this union are Mrs. Mary Ellen Camp, wife of Capt. William M. Camp, of Bement, Ill.; Mrs. Irene L. Beerbower, wife of ex-Postmaster Samuel T. Beerbower, of Marion, Ohio, and Mrs. Alice Williams, wife of Jamesy Williams, hardware merchant, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Peters died at his residence on Mount Vernon avenue, September 22, 1881, having

been a resident of the town fifty-five years. At his funeral, assembled ten brothers and sisters, of a family of thirteen children. Seven brothers acted as pall-bearers to lay him to rest near the spot where fifty-five years previous he had come in a wagon drawn by four horses, on account of the mud, with all his earthly possessions, including his wife and eldest child. Thus he rose from grim poverty, by his own indomitable energy and will, to the possession of a handsome fortune. Mr. Peters was an honorable, upright man, and was universally respected.

WILSON PETERS, the eldest son and child of Nathan Peters, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, November 27, 1825. The following year, 1826, he was brought by his parents to Marion, where he was reared to manhood. He was educated in the public schools and in Otterbein University and Dr. Williams' Academy, near Lancaster. In 1843, he returned to Marion, and in the same year, with his father, engaged in the drug trade, under the firm name of W. Peters & Co. This partnership continued four years and dissolved; Mr. Peters then admitted his brother as a partner, and the firm of W. & H. Peters continued two years. Since that time, Mr. Peters, our subject, has devoted his attention to farming. He owns 103 acres of land, eighty of which are within the corporate limits of Marion. In May, 1864, Mr. Peters enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and was engaged on garrison duty at Alexandria, Va., till his discharge in September, 1864. January 22, 1881, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Olive S. Southwick, widow of Corydon Southwick, deceased, and daughter of Reuben Smith, a pioneer. Mrs. Peters was born in Marion County May 18, 1835. She had one child by her former husband, a daughter, now deceased.

DAVID PETTIT, deceased, was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 9, 1820. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Dye) Pettit, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and of English descent. The father came to the above county at a very early day. Our subject acquired a good common school education and was married, September 20, 1842, to Catherine Shidaker, born January 6, 1822, a daughter of Valentine and Emily (Harter) Shidaker. The former was of German and the latter of English descent, and natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. This couple were married in Miami County, Ohio, in a very early day, and were the parents of eight children, all living save one —Mitchell W., Catherine, Henry C., Andrew J., Jonathan T., Sarah L. and Robert F. Lucy L. died January 16, 1859. The father's death took place in May, 1835, while the mother is still living. David and Catherine Pettit have had six children—Emma N., born March 17, 1847; Cora C., December 9, 1850; and David, September 6, 1859. The deceased are an infant, Eva B., born September 17, 1856, died July 28, 1865; and Katie, born September 6, 1859, died June 16, 1864. Our subject became a settler in Marion County in 1852–53, purchasing land three miles north of the town. This land amounted in time to 2,000 acres. He was a prominint stock-dealer, continuing as such all his life. He was President of the Agricultural Society four years, and one of the principal exhibitors. His death occurred December 13, 1868. He was a member of the Christian Church and a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises.

WILLIAM C. RAPP, City Marshal, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 21, 1844. In 1852, his parents, Jacob and Catherine Rapp, crossed the Atlantic waters with two of their children, settling three miles

south of Marion. The remainder of the family, among whom was William C., came the following year with an uncle, Frederick Rapp. The names of the children are Catherine, William, Frederick, Margaret, David, W. C., Rosanna, Caroline and John; four living. Their father held a position in the old country corresponding with the office of Probate Judge in this country, but himself and wife both fell victims to the cholera in 1854. William C. Rapp acquired his education in the common schools, and when eighteen enlisted, August 17, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capts. Martin, Clayson and Irwin. Their regiment did memorable service at Perryville, Franklin, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and during the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Rapp was wounded in the left arm in the charge at Kenesaw Mountain. He lay in the hospitals at Nashville, Jeffersonville, Camp Dennison and Cleveland, altogether about six months. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865, upon a certificate declaring a disability. Returning home, he worked out by the day and month until May, 1869, when he formed a partnership with S. J. Snyder, doing a successful grocery and provision business, on South Main street, for three years. The firm then dissolved and our subject clerked for Mr. Snyder five years. May 18, 1871, he wedded Miss Clara Idleman, daughter of Silas and Catherine (Pontius) Idleman. She died January 10, 1874, aged twenty-seven years, leaving Orlando S., born June 14, 1872. He again married, May 29, 1883, Mrs. Ida M. Walters, the widow of James C. Walters, and daughter of Francis Campbell. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Rapp was appointed on the Marion Police force, serving six months, when he took charge of the fire engine team. He continued in this position until he was elected City Marshal in April, 1880 (serving as Township Treasurer the previous year). He was re-elected in 1882 and still holds that office. In August, 1883, his party, Republican, nominated him for the Sheriff's office, almost by acclamation. He holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the G. A. R. and the K. of P., being Sir Knight Commander of the Marion Division, No. 15, of the same.

SAMUEL L. RAYL was born in Beaver County, Penn., September 2, 1827; his parents, Samuel and Sophia (Lyon) Rayl, had twelve children, of whom four are living. When nine years of age, his father removed to Marion County, locating in Pleasant Township. In 1838, he moved to Waldo Township and two years later settled in Green Camp Township, where Samuel L. passed his youth, attending common school and clearing up the homestead. In 1848, he and his brother John took charge of the home place, ninety acres of which fell to him and his brother, and they together purchased 148 acres of the same farm, clearing it and making all the improvements. They continued buying in partnership until they owned 960 acres in this county and 110 in Allen County, Ohio. In April, 1877, they divided their land property and Mr. Rayl received 435 acres, located in Green Camp and Big Island Townships. This included 203½ acres of the homestead, which he still owns. They had reared stock exclusively for twenty-five years, dissolving in 1878. Since then Mr. S. L. Rayl has been grazing graded stock and shipping to Eastern markets, now pasturing usually about 100 head of cattle. At present he owns 560 acres of land in the above-named townships. His marriage occurred November 29, 1860, to Miss Priscilla Uncapher, a daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Shoemaker) Uncapher. Her birth took place January 21, 1842, in Marion Township. Five children are the fruit of this union—John E., Catherine

J., Margaret M., Luella and Evert P. John E. is ticket and freight agent at the Cleveland, Columbus, Cinncinnati & Indianapolis depot. November 25, 1879, Mr. Rayl moved his family to Marion, where, on West Center street, his residence is located. He is a stanch Republican, and was very active during the civil war; was Trustee of Green Camp Township one term, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and he and wife hold a membership in the Free-Will Baptist Church.

FELIX REBER was born May 4, 1831, in Fairfield County, Ohio, son of T. V. and Rachel (Allen) Reber, who came to Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1853, settling in the "Armstrong Bottom." He obtained thirty-nine acres of his land from the Government in 1851, paying $1,200. In time he owned nearly 1,000 acres in Marion Township. He is still living, aged seventy-seven years, doing all his business, having reared a family of eight children; his wife is still living, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Felix Reber, having obtained a fair education, married, September 4, 1853, Miss Harriet Brobst, daughter of Jacob and Phebe Brobst, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and they have had seven children, whose names are Samuel, Sarah, Ida (wife of James Hill), Frank, Eugene, Cora and Nellie. In 1871, Mr. Reber inherited and purchased his present farm of 315 acres, three miles northwest of town, valued now at $85 per acre. He erected his beautiful residence and surrounding buildings in 1879, at an expenditure of $6,000. His large, commodious house is built of brick and is finished with all the modern improvements. Mrs. Reber is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he affiliates with the I. O. O. F. at Marion, and is a zealous Republican.

J. S. REED, President of Marion County Bank, and the oldest banker in the county, was born in Franklin County, Mass., April 13, 1819. He is the son of James and Sophronia Reed (first spelled Reade, then Read, but now Reed). William Reade, born in 1606, son of William and Lucy (Henage) Reade, sailed for America from Gravesend, Kent County, England, in 1635, settling in Weymouth, Mass. Mr. Reed's grandfather, Benjamin Reed, served during the entire Revolutionary war as an officer. His grandfather, Amasa Smith, was at West Point, Captain of the militia. The parents of J. S. moved when he was a boy to New York City, and educated him to the mercantile business. He followed the career of a clerk until 1839, when he came to Marion, engaging in the mercantile trade on Main street, opposite the court house. His parents arrived in 1844, and resided here till their death, the old gentleman dying in 1881, aged ninety-eight years, the oldest man in the county at that time. The mother died in 1854. They had three children—J. S., Elizabeth, deceased (wife of Dr. True); and Sarah, wife of R. H. Johnson. Mr. Reed continued as a merchant, having in connection a private bank, until 1859; he then retired from the former business and devoted his attention exclusively to banking. He is the oldest banker in the county. In December of 1841, he married Miss N. A. Holmes, daughter of Samuel Holmes, one of the original founders of Marion, surveying the county for the Government and laying out the town of Marion. He has three children—Sophronia, wife of John Williams, of Chicago; James H., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Pardee, also a stockholder in the same bank; and Sarah E., wife of James Delano, a merchant and manufacturer of Boston, Mass. Mr. Reed and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he is Senior Warden; he is also a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Reed has been a successful merchant and banker and has

amassed considerable wealth. He was for ten years general adjuster of several of the principal insurance companies of the United States, and while in that position he audited large sums of money for indemnity of losses in the great fires of Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville. Mr. Reed has one of the finest and most extensive libraries in the county, containing many ancient volumes and valuable papers, among the latter a quaint-looking old check filled up and signed by Col. Aaron Burr, upon the old Manhattan Bank, of New York City. Upon the door of Mr. Reed's reading room there is an ancient knocker, made in England prior to 1750, which has been used continuously in the old Colonial and Revolutionary days down to the present time.

ELIAS RILEY was born in Sussex County, Del., December 12, 1804, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Bennett) Riley; the former was of English and the latter of Irish ancestry, and both natives of the above State. Mr. Riley came to Pickaway County, Ohio, and thence to Marion County in 1827, entering in Marion Township, with his brother William, 240 acres of land and residing thereon twelve years. March 12, 1846, he purchased of the Government 240 acres in Pleasant Township, which he sold in 1871 to John Owens, for $88 per acre. Mr. Riley was married February 6, 1834, to Sarah A. Moore, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Biggerstaff) Moore, of French and English ancestry, and natives of Virginia. They came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1816 and moved to Marion County in 1827. The father died in 1860, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother in 1861, aged about seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Isaac N., born February 21, 1838; Rebecca J., February 22, 1840; Lizzie A., June 18, 1843; Hannah W., February 21, 1848; Jacob B. was born December 13, 1834, and died November 19, 1850; and Benjamin B. was born June 2, 1836, and died February 2, 1858; Mrs. Riley was born June 7, 1814, and died June 23, 1883. Mr. Riley is a retired farmer, having in all 158 acres of land and a comfortable frame residence located upon South Main street. He is a respected citizen, a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN P. RILEY, deceased, was born December 8, 1814; he was a son of John and Jane Riley; the former was born in Ireland and educated there for a Roman Catholic priest, but, abandoning the faith, he sailed for America and became one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania. With his wife, who was of German extraction, he removed to Marion County in 1831, locating in Marion Township. This family numbered four children—Jane M., wife of Horace Allen, of Delaware, Ohio; Smith, of Kansas; Ellen M., wife of Marvin Edgerton (deceased), formerly of Iowa, now of Cincinnati, Ohio; and John P. John Riley's death occurred in 1840, aged about eighty-five years; his wife survived him nine years, dying in 1849. The subject of this memoir married, March 3, 1841, Miss Sarah A. Malone, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Arthur) Malone, of English descent; they were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and emigrated to Ohio, and to Marion County in 1832, settling in Marion Township. Mr. Riley bought 160 acres of land. There were born to them eight children, two of whom are living—Sarah and Martha J. Richard M. died in 1870, aged seventy-six years; his wife died several years before. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were blessed with seven children—John R., born October 6, 1842; Almeda E., November 11, 1844; Horace W., December 27, 1846; Martha O., April 12, 1849; Thomas P., August 30, 1850; and James B., June 4,

1856. Joseph W., born August 3, 1859, died September 10, 1869. Their mother was born April 6, 1824. Our subject obtained such an education as the pioneer days afforded. He learned the cooper's trade when fifteen, and followed it about five years. After this he turned his attention to agriculture and the rearing of stock. He was a resident of this county, one of the leading farmers, and the owner of 700 acres of productive land. He began in life with nothing save his iron will and strong and ready hand, and accumulated the above possessions, leaving an estate of $40,000. He was an honored and respected citizen; was a Democrat in politics, and with his family associated with the Presbyterian Church, to which he was a liberal contributor when called upon. His death took place April 2, 1879.

JAMES B. RILEY is the youngest of seven children born to John P. and Sarah A. (Malone) Riley. The common school gave him his education; he remained on the farm until marriage, which occurred December 29, 1875, to Miss Ella Conley, daughter of Edmund and Jane A. Conley. The name of their one child is Ollie. Mr. Riley inherited from his father's large estate 100 acres; this he keeps in good repair, on which he has already buried 400 rods of tile. His barn was built in 1856. Mr. Riley enrolls his name with the Democracy, is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and is liberal with his means to all benevolent and charitable objects.

JOHN S. RILEY is a native of Marion County, born September 6, 1832, the son of John J. and Betsey M. (Seymore) Riley, of English and Irish extraction respectively, and natives of New York and Ohio. Having married in Pickaway County, Ohio, they came to. Marion County at a very early date, where they lived and died, he in 1863, aged about sixty years, and she on August 18, 1873, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Riley, the subject of this sketch, having finished his education at Kenton, Ohio, married Catharine A. Campbell, daughter of Francis and Betsey Campbell, and eight children have been born to them, six living—Francis C., Chester G., Catherine, John E., William and Thomas. Ellen and James (twin to Thomas) are deceased. Mr. Riley owns a farm of 145 acres located in Salt Rock Township, which he has been renting since 1878. He is at present a resident of Marion. While a citizen of Salt Rock, he was a Justice of the Peace three years, its Trustee two years, and connected with the School Board nearly all the time. Since coming to town he has been a member of the Council two years. He associates with the Free-Will Baptist Church, is liberal with his means and is a supporter of the Democracy.

F. C. RUEHRMUND, teller of the Farmers' Bank, is a native of the province of Saxony, Germany; he was born April 19, 1825. In March, 1841, his parents, Philip F. and Rosa Ruehrmund, embarked for America on a sailing vessel, but Mrs. Ruehrmund died while at sea. Mr. P. F. Ruehrmund came on to Marion County and lived until his death with his son Ferderick A., who had emigrated in 1839. Mr. F. C. Ruehrmund, the subject of this notice, is the youngest of four children. He learned the trade of book-binding in Germany, and came to America with his parents in 1841. After living in Richland Township two years, he came to Marion and learned shoe-making. He clerked for Bain & Williams three years, and afterward became partner with John E. Davids in the mercantile trade. This firm dissolved in 1852, and Mr. Ruehrmund clerked for various parties until 1858. He next purchased a store in Caledonia and conducted it till 1863; then returned to Marion, clerked for John E. Davids two years, after which time he became a partner with Harvey Peters in the drug business. In 1867, he sold his interest and bought a stock of goods of Davids &

Holmes and continued in the mercantile trade till he became teller in the Farmers' Bank in 1879. April 19, 1849, Mr. Ruehrmund was married to Miss Mary A. Loebrich, by whom he has had ten children, viz.: Henry L., who died at the age of seventeen months; Mary A., wife of John Merrill; Elizabeth S., Flora L., Dora I., Philip F., Emma, Mary E. and Remate. Mr. Ruehrmund is a member of the Masonic order--Lodge, Chapter and Council; he has been a member since 1853, and is now Secretary of the lodge. He was a member of the School Board for ten years, and in politics is a Republican.

S. H. RUPP was born in Pleasant Township, this county, October 25, 1835. His parents, David and Sarah (Noble) Rupp, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. They were married in 1828, and in June, 1831, they removed to Ohio, and on the 10th day of that month settled in Pleasant Township, where S. H. was born. Mr. David Rupp bought eighty acres of land, which he subsequently sold, and in 1849 purchased six acres, on which he died, December 30, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-three years seven months and five days. His widow followed him September 19, 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Jonah, Mary (wife of Addison Tavenner), John, Henry, S. H. (the subject of this sketch), William D., Sarah J. (wife of J. F. Curren), Minerva E., wife of J. W. Harruff. Mr. Rupp, the subject of this notice, was brought up on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He taught school winters from 1856 to 1865, and then pursued the vocation of farming till 1874, when he came to Marion. He was engaged in the Auditor and Clerk's office, till October, 1879, when he was elected to the office of Recorder. He was re-elected to the same position in October, 1882. He also served Pleasant Township as Clerk eight years and Assessor two years, and is now filling the office of member of the City Council. April 7, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Robert Robinson, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Rupp was born in Ireland April 10, 1858, and came to Ohio in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rupp is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Encampment, a higher branch of Odd Fellowship, and has filled all the chairs in both departments.

JACOB RUTHARDT, deceased, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 22, 1830, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Reich) Ruthardt, who came across the sea in 1854, settling in Marion Township, where they resided until 1860, when they moved to Marion. Mr. Ruthardt died September 7, 1882, aged eighty years; Mrs. Ruthardt died March 7, 1882. They had three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. As a farmer boy, the common school gave him his education; he mastered the trade of a stone mason in three years, beginning when fourteen. He followed it in the "Fatherland" till 1849, when he came to New York City, engaging in a marble shop until 1861; at that time he moved to Richland Township, this county, remaining one year; he then (1862) bought a bakery and restaurant at Marion, which he conducted the remainder of his days. December 6, 1856, he was wedded to Miss Catherine Blaich, also of Wurtemberg, Germany. She was born at that place March 17, 1834, and arrived in this country in 1852. Four children have been born to them, two living—Louisa and Minnie; William and John are deceased. Mr. Ruthardt was kicked by a horse February 12, 1864, and death resulted instantly. His widow conducted the restaurant with her brother, Jacob Blaich, until 1875. She and children are Lutherans, as was also Mr. Ruthardt, and have a residence on Berwick avenue, and other town property.

RICHARD SARGENT, deceased, was born in Washington, Penn., November 15, 1807, the son of James and Deborah (Conklin) Sargent; the former was of Irish and the latter of English lineage, and both natives of Pennsylvania. Their marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, one surviving, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Sheppard, who died in the civil war. These people died in their native State. Richard Sargent, being well educated, moved to Knox County, Ohio, in 1829; one year later, he came to Marion County, and June 23, 1831, he married Mehetabel C. Baker, born December 22, 1812, a daughter of Eber and Lydia (Smith) Baker. Eber was the eldest son of Capt. Smith Baker, who was born in Maine April 27, 1780, and died in Marion October 6, 1864. He married Lydia Smith June 29, 1802; she was born at Cape Cod June 29, 1779, and died also in Marion, June 24, 1843. They were the first settlers in Marion, arriving in 1821. Mr. Sargent and wife were the parents of six children—Lydia J., born July 7, 1832, and died July 19, 1837; Francis M., born May 22, 1834, and died October 12, 1878; Jerome W., born January 1, 1836, and died July 21, 1837; Charles C., born January 11, 1837, and died October 6, 1837; James B., born April 28, 1838, and Viola A., born January 31, 1845. Mr. Sargent was a tailor by trade, and was largely identified with the interests of Marion. He served as Township Clerk several years, and was a stanch Republican. His widow has a comfortable patrimony for her support.

HENRY SCHAFFNER, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Effingen, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, May 31, 1831. His parents, Daniel and Barbara (Weibel) Schaffner, were natives of the same place. They were married in 1827, and emigrated to America in 1848, arriving at Mansfield, Ohio, in September; the following year they removed to Galion, where Mrs. Schaffner died the same year. Mr. Schaffner's first wife died in Effingen in 1846. Mr. Schaffner came to New Bloomington, this county, in 1862, and in 1869 removed to Dover County, Tenn.; thence to Clay County, Kan., where he now resides, at the age of eighty-one years. Henry Schaffner was reared principally in his native place, and came to America with his parents. December 17, 1849, he came to Marion, and April 1, 1850, took up the trade of cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of two years in Marion and Kenton; he also took instruction in Indianapolis and LaFayette, Ind. He made coffins during the cholera epidemic in 1854, and worked for Samuel Saiter, David Jameson and Frederick Kowalke until 1866, when the firm of Fies, Schaffner & Dreyer was formed, and of which he remained a member until March 3, 1877. He now has his son Frank associated with him. They manufacture all kinds of furniture, and are successful in their business. Mr. Schaffner was married, March 27, 1856, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary Shultz, and a native of Alsace, France. They have three children living, viz.: William H., Frank and Charles D.; Mary is deceased. May 2, 1864, Mr. Schaffner enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and served four months at Fort Ellsworth and Lyon. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, with his family, a member of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, the son of Christian and Magdalena (Ott) Schneider, of Germany (Baden and Wurtemberg respectively), was born in Baden, November 6, 1824. His people were married in the place of his nativity, and Mr. Schneider died in 1836, aged fifty-six years, and Mrs. Schneider in 1873, aged eighty-three years. Their children numbered

seven, John being the youngest. He spent his childhood in town, taking advantage of the common schools. When fourteen, he began to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of shoe-maker. He "pounded his last" at various places in the old country until 1847, when he emigrated to the "land of the free," locating in the metropolis, plying his business until 1856; he then came to Marion, where he still follows it. In June, 1857, he wedded Miss Louisa M. Meyer, who was born to John M. Meyer in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 14, 1836. Their six children are Charles G., John M., Christian W., Lena L., Clara C. and Lydia B. Mr. Schneider also deals in boots and shoes, lamps, etc. He owns a residence on North Main street. He votes the Democratic ticket, is a member of the V. A. O. D., and he and family affiliate with the Lutheran Church.

JACOB SCHOENLAUB, who lives in the southeastern part of Marion Township, was born in Germany March 5, 1830, the son of Christopher and Phœbe Schoenlaub, who emigrated to America in 1833, settling in Marion County, entering eighty acres of land. They reared a family of five children, and both died in 1842, the father aged fifty-one years, and the mother fifty years. Jacob, having obtained a moderate education, enlisted when only seventeen years of age in the Mexican war, in Company B, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He remained until the close of the war, being under the direction of Gen. Scott the most of the time. Being honorably discharged, he received for his services a "land warrant," which in 1851 he exchanged for fifty acres of land in Marion County. He now owns 109 acres in good condition, valued at $100 per acre. He built a good home in 1881, at a cost of $1,500. Mr. Schoenlaub married, July 29, 1850, Miss Dietsch, daughter of Michel Dietsch. The names of their nine children are Jacob J., George, Elizabeth (wife of George Hineman), and Sarah (wife of George Fetter) (twin daughters), John, Catherine, Emma, Henry and David. In addition to his farming, Mr. Schoenlaub has been running a "thresher" for eleven years. He has been elected Trustee of Richland Township, and also its Clerk, which he refused to accept. He holds the principles of the Democracy, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, with which he is officially connected.

JACOB J. SCHOENLAUB, eldest son of the preceding and member of the firm of Markert, Schoenlaub & Co., merchants, was born in Richland Township May 3, 1852; was reared on a farm till twenty years of age, when he came to Marion and clerked for Dennig & Dietsch, grocers, a short time; then clerked for Reed & Yake till that firm dissolved, and for Yake & Uhler till October, 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Markert, Schoenlaub & Co. September 6, 1876, he was married to Miss Martha C. Graham, daughter of Thomas and Maria Graham, and a native of Marion Township, where she was born September 5, 1852. To them has been born one son—Thomas J.—September 29, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB SCHROTE is a highly respected German citizen, living about two miles south of town. He was born March 27, 1819, in Baden, Germany, son of Jacob and Christiana (Debold) Schrote, who came to America in 1832, the father and one child dying on board the vessel with the cholera. The family stopped at Cleveland, and were offered eighty acres where that city now stands, for $400, but they preferred Marion County; they settled about three miles southeast of town, buying a little farm of eighty acres. Mr. Schrote remained at home with his mother and brother until his marriage, which took place April 10, 1845, to Miss Christiana Young,

daughter of Christian Young. This union resulted in seven children; their names are Isaac (dead); Hannah, wife of Christian Gracely; Jacob E.; John W.; ———, wife of Rev. Bevington; Annie M., wife of Dr. Briggs, New Bloomington, Ohio, and Frank A., at home. The mother died August 16, 1877, aged fifty-two years. He married his present wife, Julia A. Klinefelter, the following year. Mr. Schrote bought his present farm in 1848, then 120 acres, but he increased that in time to 400 acres, all joining his home farm; he made all the improvements. A good house was built in 1859, costing $1,500, and a bank barn in 1865, for $1,200. Although Mr. Schrote has never called himself a stout man, he has, by continual industry, cleared eighty acres of forest land and amassed a good property. In an early day he teamed a good deal to Sandusky City and Columbus; was also quite an extensive stock-dealer for fifteen years. He and wife have been consistent members of the Evangelical Church for years, he officially connected.

GEORGE SCHWEINFURTH was born in Germany March 28, 1845; is a son of George and Barbara Schweinfurth, who still resides in Germany. He was reared to manhood in his native place, and in 1866 crossed the waters to America. He came to Marion, then went to Indianapolis; thence to Chicago, and in 1869 back to Germany. Returning to the United States in 1870, he settled in Marion, ran a cooper shop five years, employing from four to five men, and April 1, 1870, established the City Bakery. He bought the Schweinfurth Block in 1877, and in 1882, erected his residence on South Main, which cost $5,000; he also owns the square occupied by the "wigwam" and other buildings. March 22, 1870, he married Christina, daughter of Jacob and Christina Bensley, and has four children—Frank, Bertie, Edna and George.

P. O. SHARPLESS. It is believed that all now living in the United States of the name of Sharpless are descendants from John Sharples (not "Sharpless"), who, with his family, emigrated from England with William Penn's colony and landed at Chester, Penn., on the 24th of August, 1682. They were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, and their descendants are now residents of several of the States. The coat of arms of this family has been preserved and handed down from the year 1664. P. O. Sharpless, the seventh generation from John Sharples, was born in Columbia County, Penn., May 16, 1834. He is a son of Edward and Ann (Pancoast) Sharpless, who were natives of the same county and now residents of Marion. When Mr. Sharpless was a child, they emigrated to Wayne County, Ohio, and subsequently to near Massillon, and from there, in 1839, to Franklin County, and in 1844 to Marion. Mr. Sharpless was engaged in the distillation of liquors until 1848, when he retired, and has since that time dealt in real estate. P. O. Sharpless, the subject of this notice, was reared chiefly in Marion. He began as a clerk in 1848, and in 1853 embarked in the dry goods trade with T. Search, under the firm name of Search & Sharpless. In the fall of 1855, he and D. McWilliams purchased a stock of goods of Fisher & Reed, and in 1857 he bought his partner's interest and continued in mercantile pursuits until 1863, when he removed to Richland County. On his return the following fall, he bought a drug stock of H. Peters, and has since been engaged in the drug business. In January, 1883, he admitted H. C. Hoberman into partnership, and changed the style of the firm to H. C. Hoberman & Co. Mr. Sharpless has turned his attention to agriculture and rearing Jersey cattle. Mr. Sharpless has been a member of the Marion Cemetery Association for sixteen years, and

has devoted much of his attention to the improvement of the grounds. June 24, 1857, he was married to Miss Martha M. McIntyre, a native of Charlton, Worcester Co., Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpless are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER SHOWEN is one of the good men of Marion Township. He is the youngest of eleven children, who were born to Andrew and Elizabeth (Duboy) Showen, residents of Virginia. His father was a wagoner in the war of Independence for six years, but was killed in the prime of life by a running team. Two of Peter's brothers—Henry and William—engaged in the war of 1812. When aged fourteen years, Peter Showen ventured upon life for himself, working for $5 a month: when aged sixteen years, he learned the millwright trade, at which he continued until his marriage, which occurred October 26, 1836, to Miss Susan Bowyer, daughter of Adam and Christiana (Wolf) Bowyer, both of German descent. Eleven children have blessed this union, three dying infants. Their names are Napoleon A., Henry C. (died aged twenty-four years), George W., John L., William A., Virginia C. (wife of Amos C. Wilson), Martha J. (wife of William T. Johnson), and Amanda L., wife of John Porter. In 1837, Mr. Showen emigrated to Meigs County, Ohio, and remained there engaged in farming nine years; then to Jackson County, Ohio, for a number of years; then to Ross County, Ohio, for two years; then Franklin County, Ohio, stopping about the same time. In 1857, however, the family moved to Marion County, locating where our subject now resides, buying 240 acres for $25 per acre. This was wild land at the time, but to-day is an excellent farm. Mr. Showen owns only 144 acres at present, valued at $75 per acre. He built a suitable house in 1860, at a cost of $1,000. Mr. Showen lived in the city of Marion four years, but preferred to return to the farm in 1882. He is an avowed Prohibitionist and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not a seeker of office, but he has been Trustee of the township.

ADAM SHROCK was born in Perry County, Penn., September 23, 1822, the son of Philip and Catherine (Ulsh) Shrock, who were married in the same county and came to Ohio in the fall of 1832, settling where Adam now resides. Making an opening in the forest, his father erected a hewed-log house, living in it until his death, 1847, at the age of fifty-six years, from an injury received by a horse falling on him. The mother died in 1853, aged sixty-six years. They had six children. Adam S. was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools. He assisted in clearing the old homestead and remained at home until he was of age. In 1845, he commenced to rent the home farm, caring for his parents, at whose death he became sole owner. He has since added fifty acres, making a farm of 130 acres, which he has well improved. In 1867, he built a two-story residence, at a cost of $2,100. He was married, July 11, 1847, to Miss Martha Blocksom, born in Richland Township April 23, 1820, a daughter of Jeremiah Blocksom. They have a family of five children—Philip, Job (married Helen Wilson), Sarah J., Samuel and George. Mr. Shrock is a sympathizer with the Republican party, and is a member of the Evangelical Church. In the early days, he has often gone to Mount Vernon to mill, the trip requiring four days. He hauled wheat to Sandusky City for 50 to 75 cents per bushel, often taking nine days for the trip.

ISAAC SHUPP, proprietor of Shupp's Restaurant, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 18, 1835, son of Michael and Susanna (Miller) Shupp, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and the parents of fourteen

children; of these Isaac is the eldest. He lived on a farm till 1858, at which time he took up the cabinet trade and worked three years at Wingert's Corners, Crawford County; at the expiration of this time, he came to Marion and followed carpentering and painting eight years; worked one year at Cardington, running a planer for J. S. Peck, then returned to Marion. He became a partner in the Huber Manufacturing Company in 1873, and retained an interest till its incorporation in 1875, when he invested a stock of $5,300. He was in the employment of this company up to January 1, 1883, when he engaged in his present business. In 1882, he erected his brick building, at a cost of $3,500. September 6, 1857, he was married to Miss Catharine Stoze, a daughter of John Stoze, and a native of Petersburg, Penn. They have one child—Alice—wife of Frank Miller. They have three children—Martin V., Katie M. and Charlie I. Mr. Shupp and family are members of the Evangelical Association; Mr. Shupp is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

ISAAC SMITH is the third son and fifth child of eight children born to John P. and Naomi Smith. His birth occurred in Marion Township February 28, 1839. He received a common-school education and remained with his parents, clearing up the old homestead, until his twenty-first year; at this time he purchased seventy-eight acres in Claridon Township; he continued at home three more years, when he purchased his present farm, consisting then of 110 acres. In 1878, he added thirty acres, and in 1883 fifty acres more. He is a thorough farmer, raising a good deal of fine stock. May 31, 1867, he married Miss Kate Landon, a daughter of James Landon, who was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 18, 1841. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kennedy, and her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio, residing in Delaware County till 1840, when they moved to Prospect Township, this county. They had six children, of whom Isaac was the youngest. He served through the war of 1812, receiving a wound in an engagement; he died December 20, 1852. John P. Smith was born in Augusta County, Va., September 13, 1803, and Mrs. Smith was born in Jefferson County, same State, May 31 of the same year; they were married July 30, 1826. In 1829, they emigrated to Ohio, in wagons, settling two and one-half miles east of Marion, entering eighty acres. Subsequently he increased this to 400 acres, clearing the most of it himself. There were eight children—William (deceased), Jacob, Mary (deceased), Martha, Margaret, George, Isaac and James. Mr. Smith has a valuable farm, upon which he has made all the improvements. In 1873, he built a residence costing $1,500. He is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE SNYDER, deceased, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., March 5, 1801; about 1815, his parents, George and Susan Snyder, removed to Perry County, Ohio, and finally died there. Mr. George Snyder secured a district school education, and September 15, 1824, married Christiana Ulsh, a native of the same county, born November 18, 1802. She was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ulsh. In the spring of 1831, they came to Marion Township among the first settlers, buying 120 acres, thirty-seven of which lie in Pleasant Township: he cleared nearly all of this and made all the improvements; made additions to this farm until he owned 260 acres. He aided in building a number of churches and schoolhouses, and was an active and influential citizen. He was Trustee of the township, Chief Magistrate seventeen years in succession and Judge of the Probate Court nine years consecutively. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of eight children, three surviving—Elizabeth, wife of John Myers; Hannah,

wife of Jacob Free; and Wilson S. Isaac, George, Jane, Ellen and Mary A. are deceased. His son George was a soldier in the late war, entering Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Wilson Cummings, a boy whom he reared, was killed in a battle at Perryville, Ky.

JULIUS STRELITZ, merchant and County Treasurer, was born in Prussia February 24, 1830. He is a son of Herman and Bartha (Fox) Strelitz, also natives of Prussia. Mr H. Strelitz was assassinated April 10, 1848, during the revolution in Prussia. His widow lived until in December, 1879, when her death occurred, at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. Strelitz, the subject of this sketch, commenced to work at the tailor's trade when fourteen years of age, and served a regular apprenticeship. He served two years—1849–50—in the regular army, and in 1852 emigrated to America. He lived two years in Columbus, Ohio, and October 4, 1854, he came to Marion and engaged in the clothing business, which he has since followed. In 18—, his eldest son, Henry Strelitz, became a partner, and the firm has since been J. Strelitz & Son. They carry a stock of $20,000 to $25,000, and do a large annual business. Mr. Strelitz is an active citizen, and has been called upon to fill various positions of honor and trust. He served as a member of the City Council one term, member of the Board of Education ten years, four years of which he was Treasurer of the board, and he has also acted on the Board of Health. In 1879, he was elected Treasurer of Marion County, and in 1881 re-elected to the same office. In January, 1852, Mr. Strelitz was married to Miss Dorotha Aronson, daughter of Michael Aronson, and a native of Posen, Prussia. To Mr. and Mrs. Strelitz have been born five children; of these four are living, viz., Henry, Augusta, wife of S. Cohn; Mitchell and Ettie. Rosalie died at the age of nineteen. Mr. Strelitz and family are members of the Hebrew Church of Columbus; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

REV. JOHN J. SUTTER was born in Bretzville, Canton Basel, Switzerland, May 6, 1826, the son of John J. and Barbara (Schneider) Sutter, who came to this country in 1839, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, where the father died April 8, 1844. Four years later, his widow moved to Putnam County, Ohio, and died November 24, 1865, the mother of ten children. Our subject stopped in the city of New York, following the career of a clerk until 1843, he came to his father's adopted county. In 1845, he began a course of study at the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Columbus. He studied theology under Rev. Prof. F. W. Lehmann, graduating in 1849. He immediately entered upon the duties of a minister at Westmoreland County, Penn., remaining one year. Receiving then a call from Fairfield County, Ohio, he took charge and remained the pastor of the Sugar Grove Church until 1874, when he went to Seneca County, assuming the pastorate of the Thompson charge, consisting of four congregations. In 1877, he came to Marion, where he has continued to reside as pastor of the Lutheran Church. His marriage occurred December 20, 1853, to Miss Magdalena Hoffman, daughter of John and Eva Hoffman. She was born in Erdmanhausen, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 20, 1829. Eight children have crowned this union, five living—Henry G., Louise (the eldest, and wife of Frederick Walfrom, of Huron County, Ohio), Emma K., Magdalene C., Anna B. and Maria L. Henry G. graduated at the Capital university of Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1880, and at the theological seminary in March, 1883. He is pastor at present of the Caroline charge in

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Seneca County, Ohio. Rev. Sutter has officiated at 800 baptisms, and confirmed 700 communicants, solemnized 500 marriages and attended professionally 600 funerals.

DR. ROBERT L. SWENEY was born in Gettysburg, Penn., May 18, 1822. He is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were citizens of the United States and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His father, Col. Isaac Sweney, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Dr. Sweney removed from Pennsylvania with his father to Whetstone Township, Crawford County, Ohio, in 1828, where he remained in his father's family till thirteen. At this time, there being but few schools in the country and of difficult access, he was sent to Bucyrus and in the schools of that place received the elements of an education. At the age of twenty, he entered his father's store as a clerk, in which he remained about three years. At the expiration of this time, he entered the office of Drs. Douglas & Swingley, of Bucyrus, as a student of medicine and surgery, at which he assiduously devoted his time for four years. After completing his course of instruction under his preceptors, he entered the Cleveland Medical College, where he became an intimate friend and classmate of Profs. Thayer, Bennett and Cushing of Cleveland, Newberry and Reeves, of Dayton, and D. Willard Bliss, of Washington, D. C., physician to the late President Garfield; and also other students who have become eminent in the medical profession. Perhaps through his predilection for surgery, he was honored with the friendship of Prof. Horace A. Ackley, then Professor of Surgery in that institution, and by whom he was many times both pleasantly and profitably entertained as his guest, and by whom he was, during the last year of his studentship, frequently requested to visit patients with him. He was also permitted to visit with Dr. Bliss his surgical patients in his extemporized wards, there being no hospital at Cleveland at that time. Dr. Sweney received the degree of M. D. at that college in the spring of 1849, at which time he returned to Bucyrus and practiced with Dr. Swingley, one of his former preceptors, until July, 1851, when he came to Marion and has been a faithful worker in the practice of his profession ever since. He is, it may be said, the surgeon and gynecologist of his country, and being located at a remote point from city surgeons (specialists), has afforded him a rare opportunity to practice this profession. He has fourteen times performed craniotomy and also many other gynecological operations. He has seven times trephined the skull, with six recoveries, an almost unparalleled success in the history of this operation. He has also made resections of the arm and thigh, each case recovering a tolerably good and useful limb. He has made his twenty-fifth capital amputation, that is, above the hand and foot; twice disarticulated at the shoulder joint and twice amputated both legs at the same time. He has operated for strangulated hernia, and once performed anterior colotomy, making an artificial outlet for the bowels. He has also performed tracheotomy. In a work entitled "Physicians and Surgeons of the United States," we find him recorded as the first man in the State of Ohio to successfully revert a chronic inversion of the uterus, of which he has now reduced four, one acute, two sub-acute and one chronic. He has operated in a number of cases of anal fistula, once performing that operation upon two patients in one day—a rare occurrence. Dr. Sweney is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he has been twice elected, and served as one of its Vice Presidents; also a member of the Marion County Medical Society, of which he has been called the founder, and served as President during

the first two years of its existence. Owing to the Doctor's constant devotion to his practical labors, he has not had time to become an extensive writer, though he is the author of several papers of high commendation, one on the inversion of the uterus, read before and published in the Transactions of the Ohio State Medical Society of 1864, from whence it was published in the Cincinnati *Lancet*, and from it in a number of medical journals, both in this country and in Europe. He is also author of a report on amputations, published in the transactions of the same society for 1868; and so able was it deemed by the Board of Publication, that he was honored with 250 bound copies for distribution among his friends; also a second report of the inversion of the uterus, published by the Ohio State Medical Society in 1878; and also other papers and addresses before the Marion County Medical Society. He is one of the Censors of Cleveland Medical College, and is by appointment surgeon to four railroads entering Marion, and has been since their construction. He was appointed Examining Surgeon of Pensions February 28, 1868, the duties of which he continued to perform up to March 1, 1882, at which time the department created a board of examining surgeons at Marion, of which he was made President, and is acting as such at the present time. He was commissioned Surgeon and assigned to the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 13, 1862, but while acting as volunteer Surgeon on board of hospital boats running between Cincinnati, Pittsburg Landing and Nashville, he was prostrated with diarrhœa, from which he did not sufficiently recover to enter the service till the close of the war. He was commissioned by Gov. Brough with the rank of Major as Military Examining Surgeon for the county of Marion, June 8, 1865, for the term of three years, in which capacity he acted until the end of the war. Dr. Sweney is a member of the Cooper Post, G. A. R., and is at this time its Surgeon. He has for many years been connected with the Masonic order, of which he is a Sir Knight of Malta. In politics, he has been somewhat conservative, although identified with the Republican party since 1856. In religion, he adheres to the "God of his fathers," and they being Scotch-Irish, were, of course, Presbyterians. September 2, 1852, Dr. Sweney married Miss Elizabeth Concklin, eldest daughter of Col. W. W. Concklin, and is the father of five children, whose names occur as follows: Robert C.; Nellie S., wife of Dr. Augustus Rhu; Jennie S., wife of William J. Mooney, of Columbus, Ohio; George W. and Charles C.

JAMES SWINNERTON, Secretary of the Huber Manufacturing Company, was born in Grand Prairie Township October 4, 1846, and is a son of William and Clarissa (Thomas) Swinnerton, of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. Swinnerton was reared to manhood in his native place, and educated in the common schools. He early evidenced a taste for mechanics, and as soon as he could dispose of his interest in the farm did so and became interested in the Huber Manufacturing Company, first as a workman, to acquire an insight into the business, and then went on the road as salesman; from that was elected Secretary. He was married, October 5, 1875, to Miss Kate, daughter of Maxwell Moore, and a native of Blair County, Penn. Mr. Swinnerton enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having served several years in positions of trust in his native township.

CHARLES H. TERPANY, of the firm of Terpany & Rhodes, dealers in boots and shoes, was born in Marion December 28, 1850, the son of Samuel and Samantha (Randall) Terpany, the former a native of New York and the latter of Marion County. Samuel Terpany was born in 1826, and came to

this county with his parents, settling in Big Island Township. In subsequent years they returned to New York, where they died. Mr. Samuel Terpany married in this county in 1850. He was engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes in Marion. September 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as Corporal. But, taking sick, he died at Young's Point, Miss., January 12, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Terpany had five children, three living—Charles H.; Alice, wife of James Hesson; and Mary, wife of B. F. Runyan. Johnnie and George are deceased. Mrs. Terpany continued to reside in Marion, rearing her children, and died February 16, 1883. Mr. C. H. Terpany acquired a fair education, took up his trade when sixteen with parties at Galion, Ohio, serving two and a half years; he then returned to Marion, working for a firm a brief time. In the autumn of 1870, he became a partner with Michael Stoll, under the firm name of Stoll & Terpany. In 1881, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Terpany located where he now is, carrying a stock of $6,000. In 1873, he married Elizabeth M. Zuck, and their three children are Jennie B., Fred and Leroy. Mrs. Terpany is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he of the K. of P. and K. of H.

P. B. THEW was born in Richland, now Huron, County, Ohio, December 26, 1823. He is a son of Richard and Martha (Bothomly) Thew, who were natives of Lincolnshire, England. They came to America in 1821, and settled in Plymouth Township, Huron Co., Ohio, where he entered eighty acres of land. He went to New Orleans on a business trip in 1832, and died of the cholera. Mrs. Thew had departed this life in 1826. At the death of his father, Mr. P. B. Thew was bound out to Joseph Curtis, a farmer. In 1841, he came to Marion, and learned the shoe-maker's trade; in 1840, he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he followed till April 1, 1881, when he sold out, and with his son, John W., embarked in the grocery trade, under the firm name of P. B. Thew & Son. He was married, in May, 1851, to Miss Matilda E. Dutton, daughter of Israel Dutton. Mrs. Thew was born in Marion County September 4, 1832. Of nine children born to this union, six are living, viz., Emma L., Frank D., John W., Kittie, Joseph B. and Susie. William, Bettie and Robert L. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thew are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, and was a member of the Board of Township Trustees one term.

F. W. THOMAS, M. D., was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 4, 1853. He is a son of D. W. and Laura (Hutchinson) Thomas, of Franklin County, and a grandson of Col. Griffith Thomas, who was an officer in the late war with Great Britain. Dr. Thomas is next to the youngest of seven children. At the age of seventeen, he entered upon a collegiate course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, and attended two years. He subsequently took a full course in the Wooster University, and graduated in June, 1878. During his senior year, he read medicine with Dr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, and after his graduation he continued his medical studies with Dr. Starling Loving, of Columbus. He attended lectures at Starling Medical College, and received his diploma in February, 1880, after which he entered upon the practice of medicine at Dublin, where he practiced two and a half years. May 20, 1881, while holding a *post mortem* examination, he received a wound in the index finger of the left hand, and suffered from that dread disease, pyæmia (blood poisoning), but recovered after five months of serious illness. In September, 1882, he located at Marion, where he has established a good practice and

enjoys the confidence of the people. June 20, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Theron and Annis (Fuller) Lee, who were prominently identified with the establishment of Central College. Mrs. Thomas was born at Central College, Ohio, February 13, 1854. She graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, Mass., in June, 1878, and taught one year in the public schools of Marysville and one year in a private family of Philadelphia, Penn. Dr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic order and Royal Arcanum. He is Secretary of the Marion County Medical Society, and member of the State and Central Ohio Medical Associations.

JOHN H. THOMAS, Clerk of the Courts, was born in Prince William County, Va., May 25, 1846. When seven years of age, his parents, Benjamin F. and Sarah A. (Howison) Thomas, removed to Washington, D. C., and in 1856 to Delaware County, Ohio, where Mr. Thomas was reared to manhood. He acquired the elements of his education in the Prospect Select Schools and in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He taught during the winters of 1867, 1868, 1869, then engaged in farming and handling stock, shipping to eastern markets. This business he followed successfully till elected to his present position. He is a member of the firm of Wottring & Co., importers of French horses. In October, 1881, he was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and assumed the duties of his office in February, 1882. December 19, 1876, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Ella Cook, daughter of Dr. E. R. Cook. Mrs. Thomas is a native of Scott Township, this county, where she was born in 1852. Their two children are both living, viz., Emma R. and Alice A. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Prospect. Mr. T. is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Knight Templar. He owns a well-improved farm, of 180 acres, in Prospect Township.

JOHN C. TITUS, foreman of the Huber Works, was born in Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, September 22, 1843. His parents, Solon and Rachel (Hoyt) Titus, were natives of New York State and Vermont respectively. They removed to Crawford County, Penn., from Ohio, where Mr. Titus died in 1847. In 1854, Mrs. Titus and her two children removed to Mahoning County, Ohio, where she married Alphonso Hazen, and in 1858 removed to Doniphan County, Kan., at which place she died in October, 1879. John C. was brought up on a farm, and March 2, 1862, he enlisted, to serve in Company C, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, and participated in the battles of Camp Clark and Prairie Grove with the Indians on the frontier, and in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He was discharged at New Orleans March 1, 1865, while Sergeant. He then returned to Kansas, and made a trip with a team to Colorado, and in 1867 came to Cleveland, Ohio, where, in the McNarian Claffen Bridge and Car Works, he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. In 1868, he came to Marion, and in 1875 was employed as machinist in the Huber Works, and in 1877 was given charge of the machine shop. He has been a stockholder and Director in the company since January 1, 1879. In October, 1870, he was married to Miss Barbara, daughter of William Kraner, by whom he had two children, of whom Willie E., only, is living. September 24, 1879, he again married, this time Mrs. Frederica Reiser, widow of John Reiser. She had five children by her former husband—Henry, Hattie, Emma, Ida and Bertha. Mr. Titus is connected with the Masonic order and G. A. R.

BARTHOLOMEW TRISTRAM, the subject of this sketch, was born in Liverpool, England, June 1, 1830. In April, 1832, his parents, Bartholo-

mew and Ann (Rogers) Tristram, emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York City, where Mr. Tristram died the following July, leaving a widow and four children. Mrs. Tristram, soon after her husband's death, removed to Fairfield County, Conn., where she died in September, 1857. Their children were Elizabeth, now Mrs. H. Stevens, of Fairfield County, Conn.; John, of the same county; Catharine, wife of James Corzen, and Bartholomew, the subject of this sketch. When Mr. B. Tristram, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship at the shoe-maker's trade, in New Canaan, Conn., serving three and a half years. At the expiration of this time, he engaged in his trade at South Norwalk, Conn. In 1854, he came to Marion, and formed a partnership with Mr. Bouton. He remained here but three months, and returned East, to South Norwalk, where he continued in business till 1860, at which time he came back to Marion and opened a boot and shoe store in the Bennett Block. The following year, W. H. Searles was admitted as a partner, and the firm of W. H. Searles & Tristram continued till 1865, when they dissolved their business relation, and Mr. Tristram took in his brother, John Tristram, and B. Tristram & Bro. did business one year. Then the firm changed, and Mr. B. Tristram was the sole owner till February, 1882, when his son, Fred H., took an interest in the business. Mr. Tristram started in life upon his own personal resources, first learning his trade, and continuing as a practical workman until he had accumulated sufficient capital to start a small business; and by his judicious management has built up and established a large and successful trade. Mr. Tristram has served in different important official positions in the town and township, and has worthily discharged his duties. He was two years a member of the City Council, and of the Board of Health ten years, and has also served on the Board of Education. He is now filling the office of Trustee of the township. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, and in politics is Democratic. November 2, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Hanford, daughter of Charles and Eliza (Brown) Hanford, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York City. She was born in Fairfield County, Conn., June 13, 1830. Their two children are Fred H. and Estella F.

DR. HENRY A. TRUE was born in Knox County, Me., August 10, 1812. His uncle, John Z. True, was one of the first settlers at Marietta, Ohio. He prosecuted a literary course of study at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1832. He then entered the Boston Medical College, graduating in 1834. He was employed as Surgeon at the Insane Asylum at Somerville, Mass., one year. He then practiced in New York City until 1839, when he came to Marion. In connection with his practice here, continuing ten years, he was engaged in the mercantile and banking business. In 1843, he became Cashier of the Marion County Bank, occupying this position until 1865, when he was succeeded by R. H. Johnson. He remained a stockholder until his death. He married Elizabeth Reed, who was born January 7, 1821. He was City Surveyor from 1872 to 1875; also an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. His death took place December 12, 1876, and that of his wife September 24, 1881.

HENRY TRUE, son and only child of the preceding, was born in Marion January 26, 1848. He was educated in the Marion schools and at Harvard University, spending two years at the latter place. In 1871, he engaged in the drug business, continuing ten years, when he was appointed Assistant Cashier in the above bank, he being a stockholder in the same.

He has been interested in real estate and active in building; in encouraging railroads, manufactories and all the elements that contribute to the prosperity of the town and county. September 13, 1876, he married Miss Flora P. Bowen, who was born October 19, 1851, a daughter of Judge O. Bowen, and their two children are Henry A., surviving, and Mary A., who died, aged twenty-three months, August 12, 1879. Mr. True is a member of the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CLARK TURNEY, jeweler, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 2, 1842, son of John H. and Harriet (Scofield) Turney, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New Jersey. He was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, when he went to the jeweler's trade, learning with W. A. Turney, of Marion, with whom he remained till the fall of 1867, at which time he established himself in business in a room adjoining the post office; from there he removed to the Conrad Building in 1878, and in 1883 to his present place of business. His stock is made up of a full line of jewelry, silverware, etc. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and served four months. He married, May 16, 1867, Miss Susan, daughter of Solomon and Catharine Corn, and a native of Grand Prairie Township. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Carrie, Leo, Florence and Kittie. Mr. Turney is serving his second term as a member of the City Council, and is a member of the K. of P., K. of H. and I. O. O. F.

W. A. TURNEY, the oldest jeweler in Marion, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 15, 1823. His parents, Joseph and Margaret Turney, were married in Westmoreland County, Penn., of which county they were natives, and in 1820 removed to Franklin County, Ohio, settling in Mifflin Township, where they resided till 1827, when they removed to Delaware County. Joseph Turney died January 29, 1876, his wife having preceded him October 27, 1859. Their union was blessed with eleven children—four sons and seven daughters. W. A Turney is the third son. July 18, 1838, he went to Columbus, and served a six years' apprenticeship at his present trade with William A. Platt, and July 20, 1846, he came and established himself in Marion with an outfit of tools, shop fixtures and stock of goods, which amounted to $275. Mr. T. has been continuously engaged in his business, and without an absence of more than two weeks at any time, since 1846. He now carries a full line of jewelry, silverware, fancy goods, etc., to the amount of $6,000, and enjoys a good trade. His present room he has occupied since 1854. October 18, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine E., daughter of Richard Williams, of Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Turney was born in South Wales, Montgomeryshire, England, August 1, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. T. have six children—Joseph R.; Alice M., wife of M. Thompson; George W., married Flora Page, of Chicago; Henry M., Merrill A. and Gertrude J. Mr. Turney and family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. T. has been identified with the I. O. O. F. for thirty five years.

IRA UHLER, one of the old merchants of Marion and member of the firm of Yake & Uhler, was born in Lebanon, Penn., February 15, 1835. He is a son of Levi and Mary (Light) Uhler, both natives of Lebanon, Penn. They were of German descent, their ancestors having emigrated from Germany in 1732, and settled in the Lebanon Valley in Pennsylvania. John Uhler and John Light, both grandfathers of Mr. Uhler, were soldiers in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of a family of ten

children, eight of whom are now living. He was reared in his native city, and educated in the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he entered a store in Quarryville, Lancaster Co., Penn., as clerk, and occupied that position till April, 1855, when he came to Marion and assumed the position in the store of J. S. Reed & Co. He remained with this firm till 1858, when he, in partnership with R. H. Johnson and T. S. Cummin, purchased the stock of J. S. Reed & Co., and conducted the business, under the firm name of Johnson, Uhler & Co. This firm continued, doing a successful trade, till 1874, when they dissolved partnership, Mr. Uhler retiring. In 1877, he again resumed the mercantile business, with Daniel Yake, with the style of the firm as Yake & Uhler. In addition to his mercantile pursuits, Mr. Uhler has carried on agriculture to considerable extent for the last twenty years. He owns a farm of 331 acres, located two and a half miles from Marion. July 7, 1858, Mr. Uhler was married to Mariah T. Williams, daughter of Abram J. and Emma P. (Trimble) Williams, who came to Marion County in 1840. Mr. Williams died September 19, 1849, and his widow in May, 1851, each at the age of thirty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Uhler, four children have been born, viz., Harry L., Edward K., George H. and Emma M. In 1863, Mr. Uhler was Secretary of the County Military Committee, and May 11, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, in which he was elected First Sergeant, and served on garrison duty at Alexandria, Va., till his discharge the following September. Mr. Uhler then returned to merchandising. He served as a member of the City Council two years, and of the Board of Education one term.

DANIEL UNCAPHER, first son of Joseph Uncapher, was born in Marion Township December 21, 1837. He obtained a good education, attending the Marion Academy a few terms. When nineteen, he commenced teaching, continuing nine winters. In 1863, he purchased 225 acres, located in Big Island and Green Camp Township, living there till 1867, when he removed to Pleasant Township. March 1, 1869, he bought his present farm of seventy-eight acres. He was married, April 2, 1863, to Rebecca Riley, also a native of Marion Township, born February 22, 1840, and a daughter of Elias and Sarah A. (Moore) Riley. The names of their two children are J. Herman and Luther V. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he officially connected, and served four years as Superintendent of the Sunday school. He is an active Prohibitionist.

EDWARD W. UNCAPHER (deceased) was born in Marion Township October 6, 1827, the eldest son and second child born to Solomon and Hannah (Shoemaker) Uncapher. Having obtained such an education as the common schools of that primitive day afforded, he married, November 6, 1857, Miss Nancy J. Cunningham, a daughter of James and Nancy (Barks) Cunningham. She is also a native of Marion County, born February 25, 1831. The names of their children are Everett N., James O. and Olive V. Mr. Uncapher bought eighty acres adjoining the homestead in 1855, and seven years later fifty-seven acres near the cemetery. He owned at his death 240 acres of land. He made all the improvements upon the home farm, building, in 1864–65, a $3,000 residence. He was an extensive raiser of fine stock, usually keeping from 200 to 300 head, and was among the first to introduce Spanish Merino sheep into the county. At one time he paid $400 for a Vermont sheep. He was associated with L. C. Haines, in the wool trade, for many years; was a member of the Agricultural Board, and identified with the county fair in many ways. He also reared the

French and Clydesdale horses. He was an industrious and enterprising citizen; was one of the movers in obtaining county pikes, having thirty shares of the Marion & Waldo pike (was Director and Overseer of the same, and twelve shares of the Marion & Prospect pike. He began life a poor boy, but through his indomitable perseverance left an estate valued at $24,000. He was a Democrat and a member of the United Brethren Church. He was stricken with paralysis in the autumn of 1875, and died April 11, 1877. Mrs. Uncapher has added thirty-three acres to the farm.

JAMES O. UNCAPHER was born on the old homestead May 30, 1855, the second son and child of Edward W. Uncapher; obtained a common school education, and became associated, in his twentieth year, with his father in the rearing of fine sheep. Since his father's death, he and his brother, Everett N., have been continuing the business very satisfactorily. They keep, also, Clydesdale horses, some of the finest in the county, and a high grade of Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs.

JOSEPH UNCAPHER was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 12, 1809, a son of George and Catherine (Eddleman) Uncapher, of Virginia. They were among the earliest settlers in Western Pennsylvania and were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom they reared to maturity. He, with his son John, came to Marion County and entered land in 1824. Joseph was raised upon a farm and educated in the common schools. He first came to Marion in the fall of 1832, but returned to Pennsylvania the following spring. He continued upon the homestead until 1837, when he brought his wife, in a wagon, to this place and bought 160 acres of his father, paying $750. He has cleared and improved this, and owns at present 303 acres, adjoining the corporation. He has always followed farming and stock-raising. February 16, 1837, he married Rebecca Stonebarger, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Nesbitt) Stonebarger. She was born in Indiana County, Penn., October 16, 1817. They had eight children, six living—Daniel, Silas, Derias, Thomas J., John A. and Hiram L. Isaac and an infant son are deceased. Mr. U. keeps his farm in a high state of cultivation. A few years since, he built a fine brick house, thirty feet square, at a cost of $1,550. He is a member of the Grange; was a charter member, and served as Chaplain. He is liberal with his means, and has contributed to the building of every Protestant church in Marion. He is an active Democrat, first voting for Andrew Jackson. He was Trustee of the township one term and School Director twenty years.

MARTIN V. UNCAPHER was born May 1, 1840, a native of Marion Township and the son of Solomon and Hannah Uncapher, who came from Pennsylvania at an early day (when Marion had but one shingle roof) and entered 160 acres of land. Prosperity attended this father's labor, so that at one time he owned 600 acres of good land, and cleared eighty acres of farm land himself. He had a family of sixteen children, twelve of them boys. The district school gave Martin V. his education, and March 28, 1861, he married Elizabeth L. Bush. The names of their three children are Margaret J., wife of William Smith; Louis S. and Mary A. Mr. Uncapher bought his farm of 138 acres in 1877, paying $59 per acre. It is in good repair, drained by 400 rods of tile, and is worth $90 per acre. Mr. Uncapher is a Democrat and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

H. T. VAN FLEET, attorney, was born in Big Island Township, Marion Co., Ohio, March 9, 1837. He is a son of Miles W. and Evelyn Caroline (Knapp) Van Fleet, the former a native of Ontario County, and

the latter of Warsaw, N. Y. Joshua Van Fleet, grandfather of H. T. Van Fleet, emigrated from Holland to America with his brother, John Van Fleet, when twelve years of age. He served during the last three years of the Revolutionary war, enlisting when fourteen years of age. He was subsequently a member of the New York Legislature, and was a member of the Committee that drafted and reported the bill which was made a law abolishing slavery in the State of New York. He also served on the bench of the County Court for a term of years. He came to Marion County in 1832, and bought 320 acres of land in Big Island Township, where he settled. He died January 8, 1848, at the age of eighty-four years. Miles W. Van Fleet and Evelyn Caroline Knapp were married in 1830, and the same year came and settled in Big Island Township. Mr. Van Fleet entered 100 acres of land in Dudley Township, Hardin County, where he now resides. H. T. Van Fleet, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on the homestead farm in Hardin County and educated in the schools of Marion and Bellefontaine. He taught two years, 1856–57, and in 1858 came to Marion and took a course in J. A. Field's Commercial College, and graduated. He read law with Judge John Bartram, and June 14, 1860, was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He entered upon his profession, and practiced till July 2, 1862, when he entered the ranks of the Union army as Second Lieutenan of Company E, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having recruited that company. He served till January 10, 1863, when, on account of ill-health, he resigned. On his return home, he resumed the practice of law, which he has since followed. He filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney from 1867 to 1869, and was City Solicitor of Marion for three years. He is now serving his second term as President of the School Board of Marion Union Schools, and has held various other local offices. Mr. Van Fleet has an extensive and successful practice in all the courts of the State, and also in the United States Courts. For a number of years he had a large criminal practice, but of late years has devoted his attention to civil cases. He has taken an active and prominent part in all political campaigns for twenty years, and has been one of the leading stump speakers of the Democratic party in the county. He has represented his party as a Delegate in nearly every State Convention since the war. In 1868, he was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York City; and it was by his motion in the caucus of the Ohio delegates that the delegation voted solidly for Horatio Seymour, securing his nomination. Soon after his return from the war in 1863, Mr. Van Fleet was nominated by his party for State Senator. He made a vigorous campaign, and although defeated by the Republican candidate, William H. West, he ran far ahead of his ticket. In addition to his legal practice, he has dealt in real estate, and now owns 540 acres of land, located in Marion and Hardin Counties, and is also engaged in stock-raising. September 29, 1861, Mr. Van Fleet was married to Miss Eleanor S. Shields, daughter of M. P. Shields, of Marion, and has one son—George H. The portrait of Mr. Van Fleet is given in this work.

THOMAS P. WALLACE, one of the oldest bankers of Marion, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., May 21, 1824. His grandparents were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His paternal grandparents, Patrick and Sarah (Officer) Wallace, came from the North of Ireland, and his maternal grandparents, William and Esther (Patterson) Harper, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Harper) Wallace were both natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and died there. Mr. Wallace, the

subject of this sketch, was reared on the old homestead till sixteen years of age, and with his father's hired hands performed manual labor. His educational advantages were confined to the log schoolhouse of primitive times, although at the age of twelve years he had read Plutarch's Lives, Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus and other works of a similar character, besides many books of travel. In October, 1840, in company with an elder brother —William H. Wallace, now residing in Colorado—he came to Marion. He found employment with a watch-maker for about six months, and his employer moving to Michigan, he abandoned the trade. He then began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, on the Marion *Saturday Visitor*, published by George W. and Alexander Sprung. In this situation he continued till May, 1844, when he commenced the publication of a Whig paper entitled the *Buckeye Eagle*, edited by S. A. Griswold, now editor of the Lancaster *Gazette*, of Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Wallace issued the first copy of his paper on the 20th of May, the day before he was twenty years of age. He continued its publication until 1847. In October, 1849, he formed a partnership with Orren Patten, and engaged in the mercantile business, in the room now occupied by D. B. Krause & Son. At that time there was no railroad at Marion, and merchandise was hauled from Sandusky City, a distance of sixty miles. They purchased their dry goods in Philadelphia and New York, and had them shipped by rail and water to Sandusky City. Their groceries came from Cincinnati, and were hauled from Kenton in wagons. The remoteness of the railroads from Marion rendered it the center of trade for a large extent of country. June 10, 1854, Patten & Wallace established the Marion Deposit Bank (in connection with their store), of which Mr. Wallace became Cashier, Mr. Patten remaining in charge of the mercantile business. Their banking business increased to such an extent that in March, 1855, they removed to the Godman & Spaulding building, now the I. O. O. F. Block, which was erected in 1851. The Deposit Bank continued to enjoy such an increasing patronage that Mr. Patten's services were required to transact the business, and in 1856 the store was sold and Mr. Patten entered the bank. This partnership was a very successful one; for although it extended over a period of twenty-five years, it was always marked by great harmony and the most entire confidence between the partners. The firm of Patten & Wallace soon took a high position as bankers in the confidence of the people, and won a most extraordinary deposit patronage. They conducted their bank through all the panics without an hour's suspension, and promptly met every engagement. This partnership continued strong in the confidence of the people till it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Patten October 31, 1872. Under the then existing contract of partnership, the business continued to be conducted without change for three years. In 1875, Mr. Wallace purchased Mr. Patten's interest and became the sole owner of the bank, which he has since conducted. An important lesson is deducible from the career of Mr. Wallace. His parents dying when he was a boy, and without wealthy or influential friends, he was thrown upon his own personal resources. He resolved to succeed only by a regular business course, and to avoid all hazardous adventures of speculation; also to deal honestly, meet all his obligations promptly and according to the letter and spirit, and be content with regular and legitimate profits. These resolves of his youth he has rigidly adhered to, and has achieved through them, combined with his business energy and industry, a good success. Mr. Wallace has performed his part in all the public enterprises of the community for the last thirty years, and

there is not an important improvement that marks the growth of the town that did not receive his support. He is a stockholder and Director in the Huber Manufacturing Company, and Treasurer of the Marion Gas-Light Company, of which he served as Secretary for many years. He was one of the original members of the Marion County Agricultural Society, and has been identified with it as Treasurer for a number of years. In 1867, he aided in founding the Marion County Importing Company, and has acted as Secretary and Treasurer since its organization. He is a stockholder in the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and was also in the Columbus & Toledo, Atlantic & Great Western and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads. Mr. Wallace is the owner of a large library, and is a great reader of books of travel. From these he acquired a taste for travel, in which he has indulged of late years. In 1867, he made a trip to Europe, and after attending the Paris exposition he visited Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and England. Three years later he made a second trip, and visited England, Ireland and Scotland, and in 1873, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace, made a tour through California. He has made six trips to Florda, for pleasure and recreation. He owns a plantation of sixty acres near the Atlantic coast, on Merritt's Island, Indian River, near Rockledge Post Office, on which he has erected a neat cottage, and has now growing 500 orange trees and 10,000 pineapple plants, besides a large variety of Southern fruits and flowers, making one of the most desirable homes in Florida, where the climate is perpetual summer, and hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. July 20, 1846, Mr. Wallace celebrated his marriage with Miss Jane E. Busby, daughter of Maj. George H. Busby, a prominent citizen of Marion. To this union seven children have been born, namely, Evaline A., wife of E. J. Fairfield, of Marion; Mary H., wife of William R. Whitmarsh, of Chicago; Lucretia B., wife of Charles S. Burkholder, of Chicago; Jennie E.; Maggie H., wife of L. L. Patten; Susie B. and Carrie P. Mr. Wallace and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Marion.

JAMES C. WALTERS, deceased, was a "Buckeye," born in Marion, April 16, 1847. He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Cunningham) Walters, of Wales. Mr. Walters crossed the ocean, married in this country and died here. He was the older of two children; Mary, wife of Thomas Campbell, was his sister. James C. obtained his growth in Marion, graduating at the union schools. He taught four years in the township, commencing when eighteen. He began his trade, harness-making, in his seventeenth year, but ill health compelled him to abandon it. After teaching as above, he resumed the business, under T. J. Magruder, continuing as an amateur three years. In 1869, he united in business with Mr. Brigel, and Walters & Brigel prosecuted their trade together two years. The firm dissolving, Mr. Walters continued alone till death. He was upright in character and successful in business. He consummated his marriage April 20, 1869, with Ida M. Campbell, a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Campbell, and a native of Marion Township. There were born to them three children, two surviving—Claude C. and Bertha B. Gloria B. died February 13, 1883, having been born October 23, 1877. Mr. Walters erected a fine brick residence in 1879; also a fine business room, 17 South Main street. He was Township Treasurer, and a member of the Council four terms. He was connected with the I. O. O. F., and he closed his earthly career February 8, 1880, a member of the Baptist Church, with which his widow continues in communion.

THOMAS P. WATKINS, of the firm of Watkins Bros., importers and dealers in French horses, was born in Prospect Township, and at the formation of the firm of Watkins Bros., of Prospect, he became a member, and has since been identified with its extensive business. Since June, 1881, he has had charge of the livery business in Marion. This firm keeps the leading livery and hack stable in the town, and their horses and carriages are first-class.

JOHN H. WEAVER was born in Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Penn., November 26, 1830. When about two years old, the family moved to Lebanon, Lebanon County, the same State. When fourteen, he went to learn the shoe-making trade, serving four years in its mastery. He followed this during his residence in Pennsylvania, except one year, while he was in the express and freight business between Lebanon and Philadelphia. Coming to Marion, Ohio, in October, 1865, he continued in the shoe business, manufacturing the celebrated Star Boots, until January, 1872. Having been elected Sheriff of the county the previous fall, he assumed the duties of the office January 3, 1872, becoming his own successor. He thus filled the position satisfactorily two terms. In politics, he is a Democrat. He served on the School Board three years, on the Agricultural Board two years, and at present represents the Fourth Ward in the City Council. He is also a member of the Masonic order.

O. W. WEEKS, physician and surgeon, was born in Thompson Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, May 22, 1841. His father, Samuel C. Weeks, was a native of Baltimore, Md., and his mother, Jane, née Cunningham, of York County, Penn. They were married in Frederick County, Md., and about the year 1830 removed to Licking County, Ohio, and to Delaware County in 1838, where they resided till 1867, when they moved to Caledonia, at which place they both died, the former in 1870 and the latter in 1868. Dr. Weeks is the youngest of seven children; lived on the homestead till sixteen years of age, and then engaged in teaching. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 8th of October, he participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., receiving a severe wound in the left leg and foot. He subsequently contracted disease of the lungs, from exposure to rain and inclement weather, while in the line of duty, and in consequence came home on a furlough, and returned to the hospital at Camp Chase. Some time afterward, he was transferred to the Seminary Hospital, at Columbus, where he served as Chief Clerk, and in the Medical Director's office in the same situation till discharged January 12, 1864. He then located at Richwood, and resumed the drug trade—a business in which he had been engaged from 1861. He took a course of lectures in the Starling Medical College in the winter of 1863–64. He graduated at Cincinnati June 19, 1865, after attending another course of lectures. He received a diploma of graduation from the Columbus Medical College February 29, 1876. In June, 1865, he graduated in the Medical and Scientific Society, and June 19, 1878, the Bethany College of West Virginia conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Sciences. Dr. Weeks entered on the practice of medicine in Delaware County, and in October, 1865, removed to Caledonia, where he continued to practice till June, 1878, when he located in Marion. Dr. Weeks is a successful physician, and enjoys an extensive practice. November 22, 1866, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of District No. 12, of the Eighth Collection District of the State. He is now serving his third term as member of the Ctiy Council, and is President of the Marion

County Medical Society. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., Chapter, R. A. M., and Commandery of the Knights Templar, and is also connected with the Royal Arcanum, Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias. Dr. Weeks was married, at Tiffin, Ohio, September 4, 1865, to Miss Flora S. Dana, daughter of Dr. Marquis Dana, deceased. They have one son—Dana.

JOHN A. WOLFORD, attorney, was born in Green Camp Township March 15, 1853. He is the youngest son and only living child of John and Louisa (Gephart) Wolford. He remained on the farm till the fall of 1871, when he entered upon a collegiate course in Hillsdale (Mich.) College, and graduated in the classical department in 1877. He had begun the study of law in 1876, and after his graduation he continued his legal studies with J. F. McNeal. In December, 1878, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, and January 1, 1879, he formed a law partnership with his preceptor. July 1, 1882, he was admitted to practice in the United States' Courts. Mr. Wolford has taken the front rank among the younger lawyers of the Marion County bar, and as an attorney he has good success. November 1, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary A. Johnston, daughter of Daniel Z. Johnston, of Monroe County, Mich. Mrs. Wolford was born in Humberston, Ontario, February 3, 1853, and graduated in the scientific course of Hillsdale College, in the class of 1877. Mr. Wolford is a member of the Masonic order, and is the youngest High Priest ever elected to preside over Marion Chapter, No. 62.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Welsh parentage, was born at Salem, N. J., in 1775. Soon afterward, his parents removed to Romney, Va. In 1801, he was married to Jane Hood, in Alleghany County, Md.; removed to Salt Creek Township, Ross Co., Ohio, in 1804, and from there to Delaware, Ohio, in 1812, and from there to what is now Waldo Township, Marion County, in 1814, and from there to Pickaway County in 1817. This last move was caused by the severe cold year of 1816, by which entire crops were destroyed. He returned to Waldo Township in 1822, and from there he removed to the village of Marion in 1825, and he died in Marion in 1843. Jane, his wife, survived him fourteen years, and died in Marion in 1857. They had three sons and six daughters, to wit: Deborah, who died in Ross County, at the age of seven years; Martha, married Alfred Randall, in Waldo Township, in 1824, and died near Indianapolis, Ind.; Sarah, married Levi H. Randall, in Marion, in 1826, and died in Marion; Elizabeth, married James Beatty, in Marion, in 1826, and died in Erie County, Ohio; John H., married Volinda Lampson, of Sandusky City, Ohio, and died in that city; Joseph J., married Jane S. Beatty, in Sandusky City, and died in Marion; Benjamin H., married Nancy Leonard, in Marion, and now resides at Peoria, Ill.; Jane D., married Walter Williams, and is now living at Shelby, Ohio; Tabitha D. married B. F. Clark, October 4, 1848, and died in Allenton, Mo., September 13, 1859. No deaths occurred in this family for thirty years, and since then all these families have been separated by death, with the exception of Benjamin H. and wife. All the rest have died except Jane D., the youngest child, and Volinda, the widow of John H. In 1825, when Mr. Williams came to the village of Marion, there were fourteen families then living in the place, to wit: Eber Baker, Benjamin Davis, John Tootle, George Holloway, H. Gorton, G. H. Busby, A. C. Priest, Andrew Smith, John O'Harra, James Hillman, Henry Peters, William and Samuel Holmes, Adam Uncapher. All the above adults are dead, with the exception of Henry Peters.

G. H. WRIGHT has led a worthy and successful career. Born upon a farm August 16, 1828, in Jefferson, Washington Co., N. Y., his facilities for obtaining an education were limited; but having an intense love for study, he attended the Argyle Academy the winter term of 1844–45, upon his own resources. In 1847, he made arrangements with his brother, Prof. D. W. Wright, the Principal of the academy, to prosecute his studies further, by sawing wood for board and tuition; but his brother's untimely death, the same year, suddenly closed his literary pursuits. He then returned to his father's home, in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., on "Baton Kill," a branch of the Hudson River. Mr. Wright entered the pedagogic field in early life. Notwithstanding his academic career was cut short, he thoroughly mastered the principles of the common branches and taught many terms. For two years he was Superintendent of Schools in his native State. He taught his first term, however, when aged nineteen years, in Clinton County, amid the Adirondack Mountains, on the Au Sable River. In all, he numbered six winter terms, two in Abram Monnett's district, Scott Township, Marion County, and several terms in Macon County. Ill. In 1853, he came to Huron, Erie Co., Ohio, and began buying cattle for his brother, F. H. Wright, and Hiram Slocum, Mayor of Troy, N. Y. He continued with them four summer seasons, cattle dealing and beef packing, teaching during the winters; the last summer or two he was engaged in Illinois. He returned to Ohio in the spring of 1857, purchasing 480 acres of land, located in Portage Township, Wood Co., Ohio, paying $5,000 for it. He made all the improvements, and the same year built a frame residence, said to be the finest house of its kind in the county. He bought this farm in partnership with his uncle, Clark Woodard, then of Huron, now of Cambridge, N. Y. His outlay, above purchase money, was over $5,000 for the improvements, and the farm was known as the "old Cady farm." December 29, 1857, he was united in marriage with Martha E. Monnett, eldest daughter of Abram Monnett, and they moved to their farm the following March. Mr. Wright organized there, in 1858, the first Sabbath school, and was active in its behalf; that point became a regular preaching place thereafter. In the spring of 1861, he sold his interests there and removed to Bucyrus Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, purchasing a farm of 120 acres, which numbers to-day 385 acres, in a good state of cultivation. He owns 700 acres in Crawford, Wyandot, Henry and Marion Counties, and 480 acres in Portage and Adams Counties, Wis. Thus he is the owner of 1,180 acres of arable land. Mr. Wright has made all the improvements of his home farm, which did consist of 225 acres, but having added 160 acres in 1881, it numbers as above. He did not abate his stock-dealing until he acquired his residence in Marion. This he carried on most extensively, and was very successful. February 8, 1865, he met a serious loss by having his residence, while undergoing repairs, entirely destroyed by fire, together with the furniture; and other misfortunes overtook him, to the extent of $28,000. He, however, recovered himself, by handling stock and by calling into activity his unlimited energy, expended in various directions. He is gratified to say, too, that he received through his wife a handsome legacy in land and money. He became a resident of Marion October 3, 1882. Mrs. Wright is a native of Scott Township, born November 26, 1838. They have had ten children—Mattie E. (deceased), Earl P., Helen A. (died from an injury January 1, 1881, aged eighteen years), Gertrude M., Ada M., Libbie B., Charles H., Carrie, Clark W. and George A. While in Crawford County,

Mr. W. and family were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former very actively; but in 1879 they united with the Presbyterian Church. He was formerly a Democrat, but at present a Republican, casting his first Republican vote for Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Wright still takes great pride in raising stock, keeping usually about two hundred head. He is one of the solid, influential men of Marion County, and he can well afford to retire to the enjoyment of the products of his well-directed energies.

JAMES B. WYATT, hardware merchant, and a descendant of one of the first pioneer families of Marion County, was born in Marlborough—now Waldo—Township, September 7, 1836. He is the youngest son of Rev. Samuel D. and Lovina (Brundige) Wyatt. He was reared on the old homestead, one of the first cleared farms in Marion County; he spent two years, 1856–57, in the Ohio Wesleyan University, after which he returned to the farm and followed this pursuit until 1874. He then moved to Marion, and engaged in the hardware and implement business, now carrying a stock of $10,000 and having a good trade. June 4, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Bailey, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth Bailey. Mrs Wyatt was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 12, 1838. To them two children were born, only one of whom—Anna May—is living. Nellie died at the age of two and a half years. In 1864, Mr. Wyatt was First Duty Sergeant of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He was honorably discharged August 26, 1864. Mr. Wyatt and lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marion.

JOHN J. YAKE, deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Opfingen, Baden, January 13, 1793. He grew to manhood on a farm, and when of age he learned the stone-mason trade, which he followed through life. In 1833, he emigrated to the United States with his wife and two children, and settled in Richland Township, this county, where he purchased eighty acres of land. He cleared up most of this farm. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and died on the homestead May 8, 1848, leaving a widow and four children, three children having died. They were as follows: Anna, born May 19, 1821, and died May 27, 1821; Anna (second), born March 15, 1823, and died July 12, 1823; Judith, born December 12, 1824, wife of Rev. A. Ernst; Catharine, born November 3, 1826, wife of August Kraner; John J., born November 15, 1831, and died April 2, 1833; Christina, born June 6, 1836, widow of Cyrus Seibert; and Daniel, born December 25, 1840. Mrs. Anna Yake was born in Opfingen, Baden, July 26, 1799, and was married to Mr. Yake March 5, 1820, and died at Marion, Ohio, August 8, 1873. Daniel Yake, the youngest child, and member of the firm of Yake & Uhler, merchants, was born on the homestead in Richland Township. When eight years old, he removed to Marion with his mother, and for two years and a half found employment with B. R. Durfee. In 1857, he began as a clerk for Lucas & Seffner, merchants, and occupied that position with this firm eleven years. He then became a member of the firm of Reed & Yake, which partnership continued until 1876. Immediately, he engaged in business with Mr. Uhler, under the present firm name. Mr. Yake has acquired a good success in the pursuits of mercantile business, first starting as a clerk and finally rising to the head of a large mercantile establishment. October 5, 1863, Mr. Yake was married to Miss Rachel L. Bridge, daughter of Dr. W. W. Bridge, formerly of Marion. Mrs. Yake was born in Prospect, Ohio, August 16,

1846. To this union three children were born, viz., William W., Eva B. and Harry D. Mr. Yake owns a substantial brick residence on East Center street and one-half of the store room which is now occupied by Yake & Uhler. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

B. G. YOUNG, attorney, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 2, 1850. His parents were Stewart and Aurilla Young. His father emigrated from Ireland and settled in New York, where he married. He removed with his family to Washington County, Ohio, in 1852, and in 1854 to Ford County, Ill.; thence to Iroquois County, Ill., where he now resides. Mr. Young, the subject of this sketch, took a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and in 1874 took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of W. Z. Davis, of Marion, and remained with him until his admission to the bar in July, 1876. He then opened a law office, and the following fall was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He served till 1880, when he was appointed to the Board of School Examiners, which position he still holds. At the Democratic convention of the county, held in August, 1883, Mr. Young received the nomination for Representative to the Lower House of the Legislature. November 16, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna E. Irey, daughter of Joseph Irey. Mr. Young holds a membership in the I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC YOUNG, a native of Perry County, Penn., was born March 22, 1823. His parents, Christian and Ann (Ulsh) Young, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Lebanon and the latter of Perry County. Mr. Young was born January 12, 1792, and Mrs. Young November 18, 1789. They were married in Perry County, Penn., September 12, 1815, and in the spring of 1838 removed to Ohio, and settled near Marion. In 1827, Mr. Young walked from Pennsylvania to Marion County, and purchased 240 acres in the western part of the county. He resided on his farm, near the county seat, till 1871, whence he moved to Crawford County, and in 1876 to Galion, where he died March 10, 1878. Mrs. Young died in Marion County October 12, 1848. Mr. Young was at one time Justice of the Peace in this county, and a man much esteemed. He was many years a traveling preacher in the German Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father of seven children, of whom Isaac, the subject of this sketch, is the fifth. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware. He studied surveying, and in 1844 was elected Surveyor of Marion County, and re-elected in 1846. In 1851, he was chief of an engineer corps on the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad—now the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad—and in 1853 he went to Iowa. The following year (1854), he was employed as Chief Engineer on the Marion & Mississinawie Valley Railroad in Indiana. He returned to Marion in 1856, and in 1863 was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and re-elected to the same position in 1865. He served as City Engineer a number of years, and in 1878 was elected County Surveyor and served one term. Mr. Young has also filled the offices of City Clerk and Treasurer, Township Treasurer and Trustee, and Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Board of School Examiners nine years. He has served the people of his county in many important offices, and in every public trust he has performed his duties with credit to himself. Mr. Young was married, March 31, 1852, to Miss Isabella Baker, daughter of John Baker. She died October 8, 1864, leaving two children —Sydney and Harry R. Mr. Young again married, May 11, 1865, this

time Mrs. Lydia A. White, widow of George White, and a daughter of George Ulsh. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Y. is also identified with the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F.

SOLOMON ZACHMAN, a native of Waldo Township, was born July 12, 1837. He is a son of Francis X. and Mary E. (Beckman) Zachman, natives of Germany and early settlers of Waldo Township. He was reared on a farm, and followed that vocation until 1858, when he took up the carpenter trade, which he continued to follow till the war broke out. November 12, 1861, he enlisted to serve in Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battle of McDowell, Chancellorsville, second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg and all the engagements of the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. He lost his limb October 2, 1863, while in the service, by an accident on the railroad, near Dotson Station, fifteen miles from Dayton, Ohio. He was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 30, 1864. He returned home, and after attending the Prospect school he taught school until 1868, when he came to Marion, and in 1869 engaged in merchandising with L. P. Gross, under the firm name of L. P. Gross & Co., and afterward as a member of the firm of Muntsinger & Zachman. This partnership dissolving in February, 1881, Mr. Z. has since retired. January 2, 1876, he was married to Kate Krause, daughter of Ferdnand and Sophia A. (Moser) Krause, and has three children—Cicero Z., Florence Eva and Gertie Irene. Mrs. Zachman was born in New York City February 18, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Z. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER II.

BIG ISLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

BIG ISLAND TOWNSHIP was doubtless organized in the early part of the first session that was held by the Commissioners after the organization of Marion County, which convened June 7, 1824; but a diligent search of the records has failed to reveal any formal entry of such organization. But that its organization was effected then there can be no question, for on the third day of that session the following entry in which Big Island Township is recognized as an established township, appears:

THURSDAY, June 10, 1824.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present, same as yesterday. Ordered, that there be made four districts in Marion County, for the purpose of collecting the county tax, agreeable to the following boundaries: First District, composed of Scott, Washington, Claridon and Canaan Townships. Second District, composed of Green Camp, Pleasant, Richland and Morven Townships. Third District, *Big Island*, Salt Rock, Center and Grand Prairie Townships. Fourth District, composed of Bucyrus, Sandusky, Grand and Whetstone Townships.

There is no entry on record defining clearly the original limits of this township, but it at present comprises the whole of surveyed Township 5, Range 14, which consists of thirty-three full sections and three fractional sections of Congress lands. At one time the south tier of sections were set off to Green Camp Township, as will be observed from the following portion of an entry from the Commissioners' record:

MARION COUNTY, June 6, 1825.

Ordered, That the south tier of sections now belonging to *Big Island* Township * * * be, and the same is hereby set off to Green Camp Township. * * *

It also appears that this township for a time had secured and held within its limits a portion of Marion Township—then called Center, as will be observed from the following:

"WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1827.

Ordered, That from and after the 1st day of July next, that part of Big Island Township belonging to Center Township shall be considered to be set back to said Center Township.

When the boundaries of Green Camp Township were finally fixed and determined as they now stand, the south tier of sections taken from Big Island in 1825, was restored as appears from the following portion of an entry of that date:

MARCH 5 (first Monday), 1838.

Commissioners met pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Present, Charles Merriman, John Shunk and George Beckley. Whereupon, on petition of John Britt and others, it is ordered that the half-mile strip taken off the west end of Township 6, Range 15, in this county, and attached to the township of Green Camp, in said county, also the whole of Township 6, Range 14, in this county be, and the same is hereby detached from said township of Green Camp, and attached to the township of Pleasant, in this county. And it is further ordered that the *strip of one mile heretofore taken off of the south end of Township 5, Range 14, in this county, and attached to the township of Green Camp aforesaid, be and the same is hereby detached from said township of Green Camp and attached to the township of Big Island in said county.* * * *

The lands of this township for the most part are greatly diversified by hill and dale, the soil is rich, and no more productive farm land smiles under the rays of the sunshine and answers to the refreshing draughts of spring and summer showers with more luxuriant grasses and golden grain than can be found here. An abundant supply of spring water is accessible in all parts of the township, and a number of small streams and creeks afford a good system of drainage. The Scioto River passes along the greater portion of its southern border, and the Little Scioto runs through the southeastern corner of the township for a distance of more than two miles. The low lands have generally been properly drained, and now but few waste places can be found in its entire territory.

FIRST SETTLERS.

But few of the townships of this county contained any settlers prior to 1819. Those portions of Waldo and Prospect Townships lying south of the Greenville treaty line had received a few settlers at an earlier date, and in some instances the townships adjoining them had received a few "squatters," while the central and northern townships remained uninhabited by the whites until a later date when the lands north of the treaty line had been thrown upon the market by the General Government. Yet, even then, there were a few of the early settlers of these townships, who, at first, neither bought nor entered lands, but located on them without even the shadow of a title, thus securing for themselves the name of "squatters." Big Island Township was not wholly free from this class of settlers, but in fact was at first particularly favored with them. Among the "squatter sovereigns" of this township were Jacob Croy and Joshua Cope, Sr., who came in the latter part of the winter of 1819, built cabins, and in the spring moved into them without chimney, floor, door or window, Mr. Cope moving in April 5, and Mr. Croy two weeks afterward. Mr. Cope's was a mile and a quarter north of Big Island, on the old Radnor road, on the farm now owned by Orange Messenger. Mr. Cope was elected the first Justice of the Peace, and Lydia Cope was the first white female born in Big Island Township.

About the same time came the Widow Neville and her two bachelor sons, John and William, the last three of whom located on Neville Run and lived together for several years, employing much of their time in hunting and paying but little attention to agricultural pursuits. They were not skillful hunters, however, and as the country grew older and the game began to disappear, they were compelled to seek a more favorable location for their accustomed pursuit. Accordingly in the summer of 1835, they left Marion County, going northwest through the Black Swamp, cutting their road as they went, and late in the autumn of that year arrived at the St. Joe settlement in Indiana, where they again located and where they were last heard of.

Soon after the lands north of the Greenville treaty line came into the market in 1819, there were a number of families who located in this township, and among them were those of Jacob Dickerson, William Britton, Alexander Britton, Samuel Jones, Dr. Alson Norton and Hezekiah Gorton. During the next two years there came several others, of whom the following are a portion: Leonard Metz, Newton Messinger, Col. Everett Messenger, Portius Wheeler, David Thompson, Elder David Dudley and Caleb Johnson. Quite a settlement was thus early formed near where the town of Big Island now stands, and although there was no laid out or platted town there

at the time, yet it was thought by the inhabitants of that vicinity that there was the most suitable site for the government seat of the county soon to be organized, and they strove to make it such; but they were too far from the geographical center. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the county seat in the year 1822, after viewing several localities, among which were Claridon, Big Island and Marion, selected the last-named place, which, in the judgment of a great number of the settlers of the county at least, was then the most unsuitable and unpromising situation of all in contemplation. The people of Claridon and Big Island were sorely vexed and disappointed; and although the town of Big Island was not platted until in 1826, the settlers there and in the surrounding community contended for the county seat, even for many years after it was established at Marion, and the hope of success was not wholly abandoned until at the time the court house was erected in Marion in 1832. Then they quietly yielded to the inevitable, and the place remains a mere hamlet to this day.

Col. Samuel Everett, one of the earliest citizens of this township, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1786, where he learned the saddler's trade as he grew up. He enlisted in the war of 1812 under command of Gen. Hull, and was one of Hull's men at the infamous surrender of Detroit. He came to this county in 1825, entered a farm in the northeast corner of Big Island Township, on Section 1, where he lived until his death, February 2, 1842. He raised a family of four daughters and two sons. On the southeast quarter of Section 1 is situated

THE NOTED INDIAN FORT.

This fort is on the highest point of land in the township. It really consists of two forts, the principal one being surrounded by a deep ditch. The smaller one contains about three-fourths of an acre, and is connected with the larger one by a narrow passage. They are said by good engineers to be well laid out. Part of the fort is still in good preservation—the ditch, embankment, etc.—showing unmistakably the design of the constructors, notwithstanding there are many large oaks, three and four feet in diameter, standing in the bottom of the ditch.

The story of Samuel Britton and his siege by the wolves is given in the first chapter.

One of the ancient relics of this township is an Indian graveyard, on the farm of James Harraman.

BIG ISLAND VILLAGE IN EARLY DAYS.

The principal hotel in Big Island in 1837 was the brick building then kept by Mr. Morgan, afterward by D. Thurlow, John R. Knapp, Sr., Peter Frederick, Hiram Halsted, etc. Willey Fowler also kept a hotel, and after his death he was succeeded by Daniel Thurlow, and he by his widow. Later, William Wiley erected a fine frame building on the site of the edifice known as the "Old Mansion."

The first dry goods store of any importance was opened by Messrs. Norton, Royce & Topliff. John Hudson at a very early period kept a grocery in the frame building opposite the brick tavern; it was long ago torn away. Later, Ira Halsted ran a grocery store in one corner of the brick building, and Jacob Young a dry goods store in the Norton building.

The early blacksmiths were David Ross, Levi Hammond, John Grice and James Lefever. Israel Jones and Dexter Pangborn were the wagon-

makers. Maj. Pangborn, a patriot of the Revolution, was the oldest citizen and was highly respected. Royal Miller and Alfred Walker were shoemakers. Old Mr. Awkinbaugh also made shoes—at least, says Mr. Knapp, "he made Jakee wear shoes in hay-making time to prevent 'his biting himself mit a snake.'" Jonathan and George O. Ross were coopers. The chief carpenters were Milton Pixley and Samson and Paul Jones. The physicians, Drs. Alson, and John C. Norton and Russell C. Bowdish. Tailors, Joshua S. Batch and James Green.

Some of the most prominent and widely known citizens of Marion County were natives of Big Island Township. Among the number may be mentioned Col. Everett Messenger and Judge Isaac E. James, both of whom were members of the State Legislature; John R. Knapp, for many years a leading editor of the county, now of Washington, D. C., and H. T. Van Fleet, a prominent member of the Marion County bar.

In militia muster days, the village of Big Island was a favorite point of rendezvous on Saturday afternoon, when drinking and fighting constituted the chief attractions. On one Christmas Day in Big Island might be seen at one moment thirteen fights going on! Imagine twenty-six men, all "paired" and stripped, and fighting at one time! It was what was called a free fight, and "outsiders" therefore did not attempt to check its progress or interfere in any way. To have "commanded the peace" that day would have been considered a breach of decorum unpardonable, and, indeed, not a safe undertaking.

CHURCHES.

Free-Will Baptist Church of Big Island.—This church was organized, according to the old church records, by the Rev. David Dudley at his house, July 6, 1822. The first members were Rev. David Dudley, Betsey Dudley, Robert and Nancy Hopkins, John Page, Margarette Page, P. Wheeler and wife, Mrs. E. James, Benjamin F. Wheeler, Asa Davis, John Bates and wife, John C. Bates, Mehala Thomson, George Southwick and wife and D. Thompson and wife. The society grew in numbers and subsequently erected a small church building on the northeast quarter of Section 12, which they used for several years, but which has since been destroyed. They afterward helped build the old Union Church, R. Hopkins donating the site, one and one half miles east of Scott Town, on the northeast quarter of Section 5, in 1842, and it has ever since been their regular place of meeting. It has been used by the Methodists and Presbyterians also. In 1868, they helped build the Pleasant Hill Union Church, on the northeast quarter of Section 10, and in 1873 they built at Big Island Village their present church, four miles from the Union Church edifice, which was dedicated July 6, 1873. The church holds regular services at both places.

The Rev. David Dudley acted as the pastor of this church for about eighteen years after its organization. He was followed by Revs. E. Hutchings, ——— Bradford, David Marks, Aaron Hatch, John B. Wallace, G. W. Baker, Isaac Dotson, Oscar E. Baker, Gideon Moon, Kendall Higgins, John Collier, S. D. Bates, R. J. Poston, W. Whitacre, J. F. Tufts and Rev. J. A. Sutton, the present pastor. This church has been a "tower of strength unto the Lord" for upward of sixty years and numbered among its members many of the most worthy pioneer settlers of Big Island Township.

Bryan Church of the Evangelical Association was incorporated May 15, 1879, by the election of Trustees.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on Section 17.

RAILROADS.

Big Island Township is now traversed by two railroads, running the entire length o it east and west. On the Indianapolis Division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad—the oldest railroad in the county, being built about thirty years ago—are Bryan and Gurley stations, and on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, just completed, are Hord s and Espyville. The Columbus & Toledo Railroad nearly touches the northeast corner of the township.

AGRICULTURAL STATUS IN 1883.

The following is an annual report, made in the summer of 1883:

Wheat, acres sown, 2,423: bushels produced, 30,452, number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,587. Oats, acres sown, 513; acres sown for crop of 1883, 270; bushels produced, 10,113. Corn, acres planted, 3,451; acres planted for crop of 1883, 3,556; bushels produced, 135,250. Meadow, acres, 1,604; tons of hay, 2,026. Clover, acres, 204; tons of hay, 234; bushels of seed, 166. Potatoes, acres planted, 77½ acres for crop of 1883, 65; bushels produced, 6,945. Butter, 39,505 pounds. Bees, 144 hives; pounds of honey, 1,445. Eggs, 16,065 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 179; bushels produced, 2,630. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 5,553, number of acres pasture, 6,200; number of acres woodland, 3,074; total number of acres owned, 15,652. Wool, 36,483 pounds. Milch cows, 171. Stallions, 1. Dogs, 75. Sheep killed by dogs, 72; value, $168. Sheep injured by dogs, 50; value, $30. Hogs died, 207; value, $1,234. Sheep died, 64; value, $175. Cattle died, 20; value, $430. Horses died, 18; value, $1,410.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The following personal notices form an important feature of the history of Big Island Township. They contain the chief facts connected with the lives of those who, by their industry and energy, cleared up and improved it to its present prosperous condition:

DR. RUSSELL C. BOWDISH was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1826. He is the son of Elijah and Sarah Bowdish, who were natives of the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Eljiah Bowdish came from Rhode Island to Columbus, Ohio, in the year 1815; remained there about three years, when he removed to Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he was married to Sarah Russell in 1821. They came to Marion County in 1830, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. Dr. R. C. Bowdish is a sociable, intelligent, well educated, respected gentleman, living on a beautiful farm of 227 acres, which he owns, situated near the village of Big Island. He was a medical student of Dr. J. C. Norton and Dr. T. B. Fisher, of Marion, Ohio, and of Cleveland Medical College. He has practiced medicine for more than thirty years, over twenty-five of which have been at his present location. He is a skillful and successful physician. He was married to Irene Hardin, at Delaware, Ohio, December 28, 1848, and they had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died in childhood. Mrs. Bowdish died in 1876.

ALBERT J. BRADY is the son of S. L. and Mary J. Brady, natives of Big Island Township, who live at present in Morrow County, Ohio, having brought up a number of children. Albert was born February 1, 1859, and at the age of sixteen he started out for himself and worked by the month for five years—four years with his uncle, William Brady. July 3,

1879, he married Ida M. Corey, daughter of Mary B. Corey, of this township. Mrs. B. was born June 22, 1861. Their two children are Ebenezer, who was born April 9, 1880, and Lura Irene, born January 12, 1882. Since 1881, Mr. Brady has attended the Lemuel Fite farm, of 500 acres, being paid by the year. This season (1883) he has eighty acres of corn and thirty acres of wheat.

B. D. BRADY was born January 29, 1858, in Big Island Township, the son of John C. and Elizabeth Brady. His father died in early manhood, so that he obtained but little education. He was married in the spring of 1877 to Miss Sarah Frederick, daughter of Jacob Frederick, of Marion. Their one child is Merrill Leroy. He purchased forty acres, where he resides, in 1870, for $2,000, but sold since twenty acres for $1,100; he is cultivating the remainder.

JOHN BRICKER was born in Germany December 18, 1845, the son of John and Barbara (Bricker) Bricker, who emigrated to America in 1853, stopping in Delaware County, Ohio, eight years, then settling in Green Camp Township, where they still reside. Securing a practical education, John Bricker remained with his parents till marriage, which occurred March 17, 1870. His wife is the daughter of George and Fanny (King) Court (see sketch of George Court), and they are the parents of three children—Mary O., Albert F. and Rosa. Immediately after marriage, he purchased, where he now resides, eighty acres, having then few improvements. He has erected an attractive home, surrounded by substantial outbuildings; is a thorough farmer, raises considerable stock, is a good citizen and votes the Democratic ticket.

JAMES BRITTON was born February 16, 1834, a native of Big Island Township, the son of William and Sarah Britton, who came from the State of New York, entering eighty acres. Having raised a family of nine children, Mr. William Britton died in 1871, aged eighty-two years. James' grandfather, William Britton, came from England; was engaged in both the Revolutionary war and that of 1812. January 16, 1857, the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Lydia McNabb, daughter of Augus and Lydia McNabb, of Massachusetts, and of Scotch extraction. Eight children blessed this union, three dying young. The names of the living are Asa M., Sarah R., James, Jr., Lydia R. and May M. Mr. B. inherited the old homestead, consisting of 102 acres, which he values to-day at $70 per acre. His farm is stocked with the best varieties. He has owned a two-thirds interest in an Aultman & Taylor thresher for twenty-seven years, but he refuses to follow it longer. Both himself and wife hold a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. MARY S. BRITTON is the widow of Gitto Britton, whose parents came from New York in an early day. She was born Februray 26, 1823, the daughter of James Cram, who came to Big Island Township in 1836; his grandfather, Sanborn Cram, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Britton were married in the autumn of 1841, and their three children are William H., Sarah, wife of Harrison Deal, and Louis M., an enterprising farmer, living near his parents. After their marriage, they rented about five years, purchasing their present residence, then of sixty acres in 1850, which subsequently was increased to 132 acres. Mr. B. died in 1863, aged forty-three years, having done a large amount of hard labor, though never a strong man, and was kind to the poor. Mrs. B. is still hale and hearty, and enjoys the confidence of the neighbors generally.

C. COONS is one of Big Island's strong temperance men, born in the State of New York, April 1, 1836, the son of Henry and Mary Coons, who arrived from New York in 1840, settling in Big Island and rearing a family of four children. Mr. Coons remained with his parents only until he was fourteen, when he went out and worked by the day and month until he was twenty-one years of age. His marriage to Miss Lucina Edmonds occurred in January, 1857. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Edmonds, of Indiana. She lived only three years after marriage, leaving one son—Leroy R. Mr. Coons married again in the autumn of 1866, Catherine Uncapher, daughter of Isaac and Susan Uncapher, of Marion. To this union were added two children—Sarah J. and Alondoah. Mr. Coons rented the first three years of married life; then worked at saw milling two years; rented again for eleven years, and finally bought his present residence in 1877, 120 acres, paying $50 per acre—valued to-day at $65 per acre. He has made many improvements; a good house in 1878; a substantial barn in 1879. His fences are fine, and he has already put out 400 to 500 rods of tile. He raises considerable grain annually. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coons are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he acting as Class-Leader and Trustee.

JOSEPH B. COUTU was born in St. Phelix, Canada East, April 7, 1846, the son of Pierre Coutu, whose people originally hailed from France. He remained with his parents until his seventeenth year, when, working out for two months at $7 per month, he obtained sufficient funds to carry him to Toronto. He soon met parties with whom he engaged to work upon the old broad-gauge railroad, and he continued with that company until 1865, when he came to Marion for one year; thence to Big Island. July 21, 1867, he married Susan M. Payne, daughter of Abraham and Philo A. Payne, of this place. Their children are four—Princess A., Philolelia, Stella and Hayes. At present he is renting the "Gurley farm," of 160 acres, and he has continued in this business for the past thirteen years. The education he acquired in the schools of Canada was very limited, but he enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors, not having been out of office since coming into the township; serving as Constable nine consecutive years, and as Township Clerk for three years—which office he now holds.

A. O. CRANMER, who was born April 19, 1831, in Portage County, Ohio, was the son of Israel M. (of New York) and Lusina Cranmer (of Vermont), who came to Marion County in 1840, rearing a family of six children. He married, September 4, 1851, Miss Ann J. Smith, daughter of John D. Smith, of Marion County. They have had five children, four dying young. The only survivor is Eliza J., wife of Thomas Miller. They bought their present residence in 1860, then fifty acres, now 112 acres, valued at $75 per acre; fences good; tiling 525 rods. His fine house, costing $3,000, was built in 1881. At a cost of $800, he built a good barn in 1873. He enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, first as private, but promoted as Corporal and finally as Sergeant. He served in nearly all the leading battles—Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Blaine's Cross Roads, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek, and was captured at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. He was a prisoner four months and two days in Andersonville Prison, when he was exchanged. He was aboard the "Sultana" when she blew up, and nearly burned to death. In one battle he was wounded in the feet twice. October 6, 1872, his left arm was

nearly dissevered by a drag saw, and it is but of little service to him now; nevertheless, he is very industrious, and has cleared in his time eighty-five acres of timber land. Mr. Cranmer commands the respect of his neighbors, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

ALLEN DAY, living in the northwest part of the township, is a native of Big Island, born April 7, 1836, the son of Ovington and Jane Day. His father was a soldier of 1812, while his grandfather, Samuel Day, and his great-grandfather were both engaged in the Revolutionary war. His people are of Scotch extraction. In 1878, his father died, aged eighty-four years, having cleared seventy-five acres of land. All the education that Allen obtained he acquired before his thirteenth year. From his fifteenth to his seventeenth year he was learning the jewelry trade, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, of S. H. Chapman. He never followed this business, however. Mr. Day purchased and inherited the old place of 141 acres, which he has increased to 161 acres, the west twenty acres being in Montgomery Township. He values his farm at $75 per acre. It is already drained with 1,000 rods of tile, and he intends adding about two hundred rods annually. He has the finest graded stock. His inviting house he built in 1877, at a cost of $2,000. He first married, January 28, 1858, Miss S. J. Mears, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Mears, of Wyandot County, Ohio. Seven children were added to this union, three surviving—Florence, Ferris and Gertrude. This wife died in 1872, aged thirty-six years, and Mr. Day married again, October 8, 1874, Mrs. N. J. Lee, daughter of William and Lydia Burns, formerly of Iowa.

BENJAMIN P. DUTTON is a native of the State of Delaware, Sussex County, born August 26, 1829, the son of Jesse and Mary Dutton, who came to Big Island Township in 1835, settling on the old Townsend farm, rearing a family of three children. The father died in 1845, aged fifty-seven years. Benjamin P. Dutton remembers distinctly of hearing wolves, wild cats, and seeing deer near their door, his father killing many of the last. Having obtained a limited education, he commenced to work for himself in his seventeenth year, laboring by month or by day ten years. December 13, 1855, he married Miss Maria E. Riley, daughter of J. J. and Betsey M. Riley; the latter died August 11, 1883. Seven children complemented his marriage, six now living—Martha, wife of Edward Wood; Eliza A., wife of W. W. Miller; Mary M., wife of J. C. Williams; George F., Charles A. and Eva. After renting three years, Mr. D. bought his present farm of eighty acres, paying $1,600; but the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad has taken some of this ground. He has but 73½ acres at present, valued at $75 per acre; is now tiling his farm. He owns two fine horses—"English Glory" and "Heenan." Since 1870, he has had an interest in a thresher; one-sixth interest at first, one-third at present. Mr. Dutton is a hard worker, having cleared in his day 125 acres of forest land. He has been Trustee of the township; also its Clerk. He is a worthy citizen.

J. B. FISHER is an enterprising farmer, located north of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, above Longville, in a neat house surrounded by comfortable buildings. He is the son of Dr. T. B. and E. P. Fisher, of Marion, where he was born October 20, 1843. He received a good education, but at seventeen years of age he enlisted in his country's defense, in Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in many important engagements—Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness and Petersburg. He was honorably discharged in the spring of 1865. Remaining with his people only one

year, he went "out West," becoming a farmer, stock buyer and general trader until 1873, when he returned to Ohio and to his present home. He married, November 26, 1873, Miss Jennie A. Phelps, daughter of T. D. Phelps, of Franklin County, Ohio. Their children are four—Eleanor, Jessie, John S. and Clarissa. He is a faithful member of the Masonic lodge at Marion, No. 70.

HIRAM K. FOOS, an enterprising young man, living in the northern part of Big Island Township, is a native of Scott Township, his birth taking place February 3, 1857. He is of German descent. His parents are James H. and Rhoda Foos. Mr. Foos, in his twenty-third year, November 25, 1879, was married to Miss Nerva E. Clark, an intelligent lady, daughter of R. T. and Harriet Clark, of Marion Township. Their only child, Harry, died when an infant. In 1882, he bought his home, consisting of forty acres, paying $50 per acre; he values it at $60 per acre. He keeps good stock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foos have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past three years.

H. C. FRAME is a young, enterprising farmer, born November 3, 1850, a native of Big Island Township and the son of Smith and Lovey Frame. The former was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1803; his death occurred in 1876, aged seventy-two. The latter was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1811; her death occurred in 1882, aged seventy-one. His parents moved to Marion County in 1835, bought 160 acres and in time accumulated considerable property. They reared a family of five children. Mr. H. C. Frame owns 191 acres of the old homestead, in Section 6, valued at $75 per acre. He makes a business of raising and fattening stock for market. He is tiling the farm to some extent annually, having buried already about two hundred rods. His farm is one of the most desirable in the county. Mr. Frame is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a charter member of Marion Commandery, No. 36, K. T.

CHRISTOPHER GRACELY is a native of Richland Township, born August 15, 1846, the son of Jacob F. and Sophia Gracely, who came from Germany in 1832, locating in the above township. Cholera raged upon the vessel upon which they came, and forty-eight of their fellow-passengers died. They were six weeks moving, with an ox-team, from Cleveland to their place of settlement. They removed to Big Island Township in 1873. The mother died in 1857. Their children numbered nine; one son is Rev. David Gracely, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. The old gentleman, born in 1806, is still vigorous. Christopher, having received a fair education, married, April 18, 1871, Miss Angeline Bauer, daughter of Croft Bauer, of Pleasant Township. The name of their only child is Emanuel W. Mr. Gracely purchased his home of eighty acres in 1871, paying $5,000, adding since forty acres, all worth $65 per acre. As a farmer, he has a fine beginning. His $1,000 barn is just completed. His farm is stocked with the best grades. This is the fourth year of his Town Trusteeship. Himself and family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served in all official relations. He is a highly respected citizen.

J. F GRAY is one of Big Island's highly respected and thrifty farmers; is the son of Judge George and Mary Gray, and was born October 23, 1834. They came from the State of Delaware in 1817, locating in Salt Rock Township, where they remained till 1850, when they moved to Big Island Township. He served two terms as Probate Judge. Of his seven children, five were boys. J. F.'s grandfather, Frazer Gray, was on military

duty at the hanging of Maj. André, the British spy, and he often conversed with Gen. Washington. Mr. G. was married, June 1, 1865, to Miss Amelia E. Riley, daughter of Patterson and Sarah A. Riley, of Marion Township. Their union has been supplemented with six children, two dying infants; the surviving are David, Robert, Cora and Eddie. Mr. Gray rented several years, but purchased his present farm in 1872, consisting of 160 acres, paying $45 per acre, worth to-day $80 per acre. He takes great pride in his farm, having a good barn, fences, etc., and $340 worth of tiling done. Every rod of his land is arable. This summer (1883) he is building one of the finest houses in the township, at a cost of $3,000. His varieties of stock are of the best. Both himself and wife belong to the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church at Urbana, Ohio. Mr. Gray is Town Treasurer, and has been for five years; the Trusteeship he has also held. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Marion, No. 70, also an official member of the Chapter. He is a respected and thrifty farmer.

J. H. GUTHRIE is a stirring, vigorous young man, of only eighteen summers; was born June 30, 1865, the son of John D. and Susan Guthrie, of Bowling Green Township. He has been prosecuting his studies at the Ada and Danville Normal Schools, but this spring (1883) he has been conducting the "Longacre farm," owned by his father, and consisting of 126 acres. On this farm are twenty-five acres of wheat, seventy-five acres of corn and good live stock. In all probability Mr. Guthrie will make this his permanent residence. The farm is supplied with good stock.

AARON HARRAMAN was born in Green Camp Township in 1834, the son of Davis and Betsey Harraman, she dying when he was aged six weeks. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He remained at home until his eighteenth year; then worked by the month until marriage, for his brother, David Harraman, for seven years. In the autumn of 1864, he married Miss Julia Carr, daughter of David and Polly Carr. Their two living children are Orris W. and Clarence G. In 1871, he purchased twenty acres near Big Island, where he lived until the spring of 1883, when he bought, where he now resides, eighty-one acres, paying $3,200—sixty acres in timber. His property is worth $50 per acre. Mr. H has ever been a hard worker, clearing in his time some fifty acres of forest land.

JAMES HARRAMAN was born November 21, 1825, in Big Island Township, son of David and Elizabeth Harraman—the latter from Pennsylvania. They located in Big Island about 1818. His father, David, served in the war of 1812, and was surrendered by Hull, at Detroit, August 16, 1812. His grandfather, David Harraman, of English-Scotch descent, served during the entire war of the Revolution, and was granted a pension; he died in Darke County, Ohio, aged one hundred years. Mr. H. continued with his parents until he was aged twenty-one years; then worked by the day and month three years, receiving from 3 to 4 shillings per day. He has always been a hard worker. In the autumn of 1846, he married Abigail Van Fleet, daughter of John K. Van Fleet. Eleven children have been born to them, five dying infants. The living are Charles, Morton, Curtis, Louisa, James B. and Edward. About 1850, he bought forty acres, where he now lives, which has multiplied to 282 acres. His property is worth, at present, $25,000. He is building this season (1883) a large, handsome house, costing $2,000, located upon the site of an ancient Indian grave yard. A half a mile of hedge runs in front of his house. His farm is excellent for fruits and grain of all varieties, having some three acres of orchard.

JACOB HECKER was born in Baden, Germany, April 29, 1829, the son of Jacob and Mary Hecker. Upon the death of the latter, the father brought the family of three sons to America in 1847, locating at Galion, Ohio. They remained there six years, when they moved a little south to Marion, living there thirteen years. They came to Big Island Township in 1866, where the father died in 1871, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Jacob Hecker acquired a knowledge of the tinner's trade in the fatherland. He was married, in February of 1853, to Susan Schweinfurth, also of Germany. Four children blessed this union, one dying young—Louis (deceased), Jacob, Jr., Catherine and John. His wife died in 1865, aged thirty-six years. In the spring of 1866, Mr. H. married again, Mary Krouse, daughter of Ferdinand and Sophia Krouse. Eight children have been born to them, six surviving—R. Ferdinand, Susan, Magdalene, George, Richard, Sophia and Wesley Gustavus. He purchased his present farm, then of 240 acres. in 1866, adding since forty acres, valuing it all at $65 per acre. He also owns a beautiful and valuable residence in Marion, into which he intends moving in the immediate future. His home buildings are good, substantial and convenient. Himself and family belong to the German Methodist Episcopal Church, he connected officially. He is a worthy and exemplary citizen.

JOHN HEINER was born August 17, 1837, in Richland Township, son of John G. and Neclanna Heiner, who came from Wittenberg, Germany, in 1835, locating in Claridon Township, where they had twelve children, only two surviving. John G. served three years in the late war, in Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; under Capt. and Col. Brown, of Marion. John left home at the age of nineteen, and jobbed about until he learned the carpenter's trade, which he still plies at odd hours. April 1, 1856, he married Miss Mary Frummer, daughter of Caleb (from Germany) and Anna Frummer (from an island near Germany). Their six children are Amelia, wife of Frank Jones; Catherine, deceased; Josephine M., John F., Flora L. and Clara. Mr. H. rented for four years; then bought eighty-four acres in Auglaize County, remaining for five years; from there he went to Iowa, purchasing 120 acres, continuing there four years; he then returned to Marion Township, buying eighty acres, stopping four years, but bought present farm in 1874, consisting of 300 acres, paying $11,000, now worth $80 per acre. His fine house he built in 1879, at a cost of $2,500; also good barn in 1881, costing $700. He is tiling some 150 rods annually. In stock, Mr. H. keeps the best grades of all varieties. He is a prosperous farmer, an esteemed citizen, and himself and wife are consistent members of the Marion Lutheran Church.

FREDERICK G. HETTLER, the son of Jacob and Catherine Hettler, was born in Germany November 20, 1827. He sailed for this country in 1854, coming six years before his parents did. He settled in Pennsylvania about two years, then lived in Marion for seven years, and then moved to Big Island Township, purchasing 100 acres of wild land in 1872. He, with the assistance of his sons, have cleared and improved the most of this farm, and erected suitable buildings. He married, in 1854, Catharine Pfeil, and three children crowned this union—Frederick, Mary and Jacob. Their mother died in 1864, aged thirty-five years. The following year he again married, Margaretta Haberman, and four children were born to them. This wife died in 1878, also aged thirty-five. His third union occurred in 1879, with Lena Wissinger, daughter of Gottleib and Margaret (Ritman) Wissinger, natives of Germany, and the parents of nine children, four liv-

ing—Margaretta L., Louisa Lena, Jacob G. and William. Frederick and three others are deceased. Mr. Hettler is an industrious and worthy citizen. He is a Democrat, politically, and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ENOCH HOCH is a native of Franklin County, Penn., born September 27, 1827, the son of Gideon and Magdeline Hoch, who trace their lineage into Germany. Enoch came to Fremont, Ohio, in 1854, engaging in the mercantile business for three years. He then established himself at Cardington, Ohio, until 1860, manufacturing carriages. Coming then to Marion, in 1867, he continued the same business. He purchased his farm, then of 380 acres, in 1863, which has increased to 500 acres. He also owns 180 acres located near the Scioto River. He employs five laborers regularly. His beautiful farm is laid out in square forty-acre fields, upon which he raises extensive quantities of grass, having this season (1883) 150 acres of meadow. He also cultivates fruit of all varieties, twelve acres being devoted to orchard. His attractive and commodious home, admitting a beautiful lawn in front, was built in 1853. He married Miss Mary C. Garvin, daughter of Henry Garvin, of Tiffin, Ohio. This union was crowned with four children, two dying young. The two living children are Mary C. and Frederick S. Mr. and Mrs. Hoch have been members of the Reformed Church since childhood. Mr. Hoch is an estimable and worthy citizen of Marion County. His portrait appears on another page.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, an old and respected citizen, is a native of Big Island Township, the son of Robert and Nancy Hopkins, who hailed from the State of Delaware. Archibald's grandfather, John Hopkins, arrived in Ohio in 1797, bringing Robert, aged three years, and five older children, settling in Pike County, Ohio, but he died in Pickaway County. Archibald's father, Robert, came to Big Island in December, 1822, locating on the "Heiner farm." He taught the first school in that district, continuing two or three terms. He was a prominent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, at Big Island Village; its Deacon for forty-three years, its Clerk, and also Secretary of its quarterly and yearly meetings. He reared a family of seven children, one of whom—Robert—was Judge of the Probate Court of this county, and his youngest daughter married Dr. J. Copeland, of La Rue. He owned at one time 400 acres of land, and was worth some $20,000. He represented Marion and its districts in both branches of the State Legislature. He was also an old soldier of the war of 1812, his wife receiving, on that account, a pension from 1872 to 1881. Robert's father, John Hopkins, participated in the Revolutionary war. Robert died in 1864, aged seventy years, while his wife survived until 1881, when she died aged eighty-five years. In their veins mingled the Scotch, Irish and English blood. Mr. Hopkins recalls seeing about his father's door deer, wolves and Indians, and knew personally Armstrong and Matthew Walker. He injured his health, when only sixteen, and has been paralyzed more or less ever since. His first marriage took place April 14, 1853, to Miss Cordelia Higgins. She died at the birth of her only child, which did not survive. February 28, 1861, he married Miss Alvira Brocket, daughter of Alonson Brocket, of Trumbull County, Ohio. She, too, died three years later. His last marriage was solemnized with Miss Mary P. Langdon (a Quaker), daughter of William and Lucinda Langdon. In 1856, Mr. H. bought, in Boone County, Iowa, 160 acres, paying $500. He has added since eighty-one acres more, and he values it all now at $30 per acre. He purchased his present home, consisting to-day of only six and

a half acres, in 1862, where he and his wife live very contentedly. They are both members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he has been Deacon several years.

MRS. SARAH A. HUDSON was born November 23, 1823, in Harrison County, Ohio, the daughter of Rev. William and Margery Kenyon, who came from the Isle of Man in 1821, settling in Harrison County. They reared a family of eight children, one a minister, Rev. Henry Kenyon. Mrs. Hudson remained with her parents until September 30, 1856, when she was married to Rev. William Hudson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North Ohio Conference. Mr. Hudson was a thorough scholar and a self-made man. He served twenty-two years as pastor, commencing in 1850; failing health compelled him to cease his labors. A severe attack of typhoid pneumonia caused his death May 2, 1879, aged sixty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson had four children, one dying an infant. The living are William W., Henry M. and Lulu J. M. Rev. Dr. Hudson bought, in 1869, where the family now resides, a farm of 160 acres, paying $3,700; having improved it with a fine house and good outbuildings, it is now valued at $10,000. Mrs. H. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she has been a consistent member for the past fifty years.

WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, SR., was born May 24, 1814, in Providence, R. I. His parents, Philip and Priscilla Johnson, came to Marion County about 1818. Philip Johnson dying soon after this, Mrs. Johnson returned to her native State. At five years of age, William was bound out to E. D. Bates, with whom he remained eighteen years, and by whom he was taught the tailor's trade. He was married to Elizabeth Bickford, daughter of John and Amy Bickford, of Marion. They have had nine children—John B., Samuel C., Mary P. (wife of Edward Kesler), Newton M., Amy E. (wife of Benjamin Burns), Alexander (Baggage Master), Thomas R. (dead), William G. and Lydia A. (wife of Ross Burns). The first three years of married life were passed in Big Island Township; then he went to Marion till 1857, supporting a family of fourteen by digging wells and moving buildings. He worked seven years upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Mr. J. has always been a hard worker, having cleared in his time seventy acres of forest land. He bought a farm of eighty acres at Gurley Station in 1857, but has disposed of that property. Mr. J. has been failing the past few years, losing his right eye by brain fever, 1869. Mrs. J., by breaking both arms, at different times, is permanently crippled.

W. G. JOHNSON, JR., is the son of W. G. and Elizabeth Johnson, and was born November 9, 1853, in Marion. He obtained his education in the common school—sufficient for most practical purposes. He is one of Big Island's enterprising young men, having been engaged the past nine years in manufacturing and shipping lumber—often 150,000 feet to one city. He has also handled 85,000 railroad ties, and followed agriculture to a considerable extent. At present, he and a partner are building the "Rayl & Uncapher pike," four miles in length, at $2,100 per mile. He owns five acres within the corporation of Marion, upon which he intends building a good house this fall (1883). He is a bachelor, and lives with and cares for his parents.

ELMUS LONGACRE was born February 16, 1836, in Wyandot County, Ohio. He is the son of Daniel and Harriet Longacre. His father's grandfather came to this country from Germany early in this century. His father, a soldier of the war of 1812, came from Pennsylvania in 1833 to

Wyandot County, remaining two or three years; then to Big Island Township, remaining until his death in 1867, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Longacre remained with his parents until his twenty-fifth year. October 25, 1860, he married Sarah J. Morthland, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Morthland, of Marion, she dying within a year. He married again, November 27, 1862, Miss Lydia Frederick, daughter of John and Polly Frederick, of Illinois. Their children are three—John F., Eugene D. and Isaac. Mr. L. has moved many times, renting first home property three or four years; then was in Missouri four years; then in Ohio, on the old home place, four years; again in Missouri for fourteen months; then, returning, buying the old Longacre farm, living there seven years; but he purchased his present desirable residence in 1879, consisting of 237 acres, now worth $15,000. His fine tract of land lies between the C. &. A. and the C., C., C. I. Railroads, upon the Green Camp road. He raises large quantities of wheat and corn annually. Mr. L. has been a member of the Baptist Church for three years. He is a reliable and respected citizen

DANIEL LUVISI was born in Italy August 15, 1832, son of Vincennes and Elizabeth Luvisi. He was a soldier in Garibaldi's war of 1848. He came to America in 1856; was robbed of his entire possessions ($15) on the voyage. He peddled the first year or two; then worked upon the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad for six years; then farmed fifteen years, and came to the village of Big Island in 1876, where he has since been engaged as grocer and saloonist. His stock amounts to about $1,200, and his annual sales to $2,000. He married, June 22, 1873, Mrs. Elizabeth Brady, John Brady's widow. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and she of Pleasant Hill Church.

JOHN MATTHEWS was born May 14, 1844, in County Derry, Ireland, whose parents, James and Jane Matthews, came to Philadelphia in 1851, landing June 30, after one month's passage. They continued five years at the above place. He remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, when he rented farms for thirteen years. He bought his home in 1877, consisting of 160 acres, paying $7,300; it is worth to-day $10,000. Upon this farm are 900 rods of tile. Mr. Matthews makes a specialty of wheat and corn. He and wife have been members of the United Presbyterian Church for several years. January 21, 1869, he married Miss Louisa Mason, daughter of Joseph Mason, of Scott Township. Their children are six in number—Minnie J., Wesley J., Florence A., David K., Isabella and John F. Matthews.

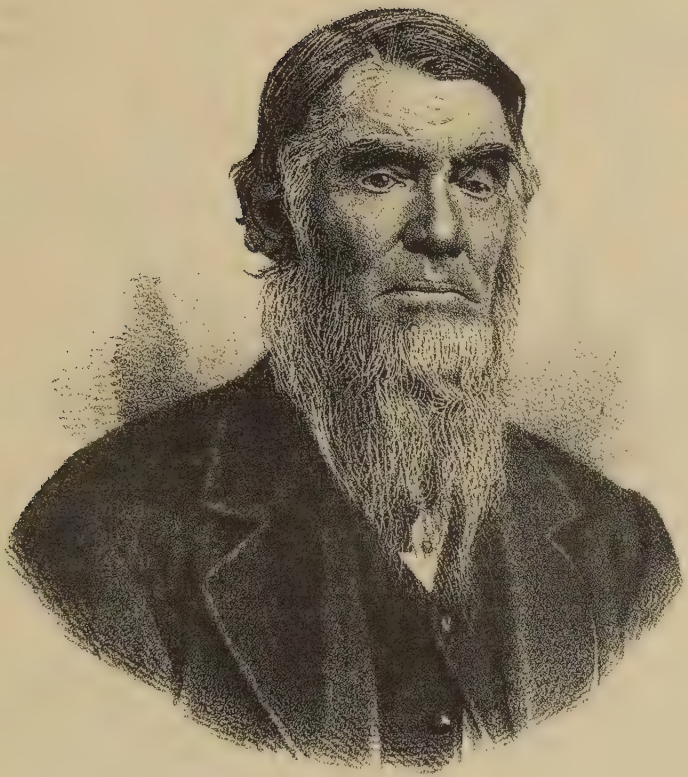
MRS. ELIZABETH M. MESSENGER is the widow of Col. Everett Messenger. She was born July 20, 1820, the only child of Caleb and Jane Johnson. Her father was a native of Rhode Island, and her mother of Vermont. The Johnsons were originally from London, England, while her mother's people were from Wales. Her grandfather, Ezekiel Johnson, was a Revolutionary soldier. Her parents moved to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1819, but they came to Big Island Township in 1820, entering 400 acres. Mr. Johnson drove to this place twelve cows, twenty sheep and several hogs. The Indians were plentiful in that early day. Mrs. M. recalls "Gray Eyes," "Big Trees," "Johnny Cake" and "Between the Logs." Deer and wild cats were numerous. Her father built the first grist mill (horse power) in Marion County. Mr. J. died in 1833, aged forty-nine years; his wife in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger were married August 27, 1834, ten children crowning this union, three dying young. Their names are Lucy A. (who married Mr. Smith and since deceased), Reuben W.,

Newton J., Mary E. (wife of William P. Van Houten), Everett, Jr., Johnson C. and Ira J. Mr. M. first purchased eighty acres, just east of Mr Johnson's estate, but in time he increased his farm to 1,800 acres, and he was worth at one time not less than $100,000. For thirty-five years, he was an extensive stock-buyer, driving to Detroit and later shipping to New York. He had an office at the Chicago Union Stock Yards. From 1865 to 1878, he shipped regularly to New York as high as eight to twenty cars of live stock per day. He invested in railroad stocks and the lead mines of Missouri. He was made Colonel of a home company, and passed by that designation ever afterward. He was a man of uncompromising integrity and liberal views, and was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature one term. His family associate with the Pleasant Hill Church, of which he was Elder and Treasurer. He died in 1880, aged sixty-eight years.

EVERETT MESSENGER was born June 20, 1845, a native of Big Island Township, and the son of Newton and Patience Messenger. He remained at home until the war, when he enlisted, in March, 1864, in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry. He engaged at Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca, where he was wounded in the head. His father brought him home, after lying some time in the hospital. The following October he returned, and was with Hood's raid. His discharge dates December 6, 1865. He was also wounded in the left side. June 28, 1866, he married Miss Jane Irvin, daughter of James and Elizabeth Irvin, of County Tyrone, Ireland. His death took place September 16, 1880, leaving six children—Elizabeth A., Charles N., Mary J., James, Alice and Everett. He is a trader and general jobber and a member of the G. A. R.

ORREN MESSENGER is the oldest male resident of Big Island Township, having been born May 29, 1822, at Marietta, Ohio, whose parents, Reuben and Hannah Messenger, came from Connecticut in 1818, and to Big Island Township in 1824, locating the following year where Orren now lives. His primitive home was surrounded for years by fierce wild cats, wolves, deer and Indians. Orren's grandfather, Payne, was a Revolutionary soldier. His father was Magistrate for thirty consecutive years. Mr. M. married, in 1846, Miss Nancy Prettyman, daughter of James and Sarah Prettyman. She died two years later, leaving one child—Matilda, wife of Charles Thompson. In 1850, he married again, Miss Sarah Wolff, daughter of Henry and Susan Wolff. Their children number eight; they are Henry, Wayne, Susan (wife of Thomas Smith), Van, Jane, Elsworth (dead), Albert and Almon (twins). Mr. M. began buying out the old homestead in 1849. He owns at present 180 acres, worth $70 per acre. He is making a specialty of wheat this year (1883), having sixty-five acres. Mr. M. has done many a heavy day's work; for example, in 1850, he cradled five acres of oats in a single day; another day he cut three acres of timothy. He was never excelled in mowing, outstripping the noted "Tommy Smith." He never found the man who could keep up raking and binding after him. He has split 300 rails in one day, and sheared eighty sheep in the same length of time, and fifty sheep upon the average His mother died in 1870, aged ninety-four years.

MRS. PATIENCE MESSENGER is the widow of Newton Messenger. She was born April 14, 1812, in Maine, the daughter of John and Amy Bickford, a soldier of 1812, who came to Marietta in 1815; then in Zanesville and Morgan County until 1831, when they moved to Marion County, locating where she now resides. Mrs. Messenger is one of seven children.



Hampton Wood

Both her grandfathers, Benjamin Bickford and Jonathan Stevens, engaged in the Revolutionary war. About her father's door came the deer to skip, the wolves to howl and the Indians to beg. Her people went to Delaware and Urbana to mill. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger's marriage took place December 11, 1831. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1804. His parents came to Marion County in 1825. Their children have been eleven, one dying young. They are George, Amy (wife of James Smith), Norman, David, Elizabeth (wife of Simon Shepperd), Everett, John, Maria (wife of William Worington), Harriet (wife of John C. Weston) and Rivirius. At marriage, Mr. M. entered forty acres, which he increased in time to 1,200 acres, his property being worth at leas $50,000. For twelve years he was engaged buying stock, driving, at one time 1,500 hogs to Detroit. He was a hard laborer, one day raking and binding five acres of good wheat. They were both members of the Christian Church, of which he was a Trustee. Mr. M. was highly respected by his neighbors, continuing in office nearly the whole of his life. In the township he was Trustee, Treasurer, Assessor, Justice of the Peace for thirty-six years, and he held the office of County Commissioner for six years. His death occurred in 1882, aged seventy-seven years three months and twelve days. Mrs. M. still survives, the grandmother of forty-one and the great-grandmother of three children.

REUBEN W. MESSENGER, a native of Big Island Township, was born April 8, 1844, the son of Col. Everett and Elizabeth Messenger. He obtained a good education, having attended the Marion High School and Delaware College a few terms. Returning home, he continued with his parents until his marriage, which occurred October 22, 1867, to Miss Violet Wiley, daughter of William and Fanny Wiley. Their children have been eight, five surviving—Lillie B., Effie M., Col. W., Beatrice A. and Nevey D. Since marriage, Mr. M. has been renting five years before coming where he now lives, which was in 1871. At present he has charge of 160 acres. He is an industrious young man.

LEONARD METZ, aged eighty-nine years, is, beyond question, the oldest man in Big Island Township. His birth took place November 10, 1794, in Washington County, Penn., the son of Margaret and Leonard Metz, both from Germany. His father acted as gun-cleaner in the Revolution, and he himself volunteered for the war of 1812, and was on the march for Norfolk when peace was declared. Leonard came to Big Island Township in 1822, entering the northwestern section of the township, all of which he has given to his children save 140 acres, upon which he continues to reside. When he first arrived, his neighbors were the Woods, the Carpenters and the Hopkins. The following year came Hugh Smith, Mahlon Marsh and Enoch Clark. Wild cats, deer and bears were plenty in that primitive day; the first year of his residence, Mr. Metz killed 160 deer. For fifteen years the family went to the Indian mill at Upper Sandusky. He was acquainted with many of the Indians—Walkers, Abe Williams and the chief Warpole. Mr. M. first married Miss Barbara Michaels, in 1815, and there were sixteen children born to this union, eight dying young, and but six living to-day. Mrs. Metz died in 1868, aged seventy-one years. April 4, 1870, he married Ellen C. Potter, daughter of Samuel and Cyrene Potter, of Cardington, Ohio. They have two children—Lura E. and Belzon L. Mr. Metz has cut and split 200 rails in a day, and has reaped with a sickle thirty-five dozen of wheat. He is at present quietly farming, rearing good stock of all kinds, and is well preserved in body and mind.

JOHN PFEIFFER is a blacksmith, living in Scott Town. His birth took place in Delaware County, Ohio, October 18, 1846, the son of Gregory and Mary P. Pfeiffer, who came from Germany in 1834. Of their eleven children, seven are still living. Joseph learned his trade of his father, and has plied it as follows: Four years with John McElroy and George Pugh; two and a quarter years with Levan Miller; two and one-sixth years with Conrad Fritchey, and four months with Mr. Null. He came to Scott Town in 1878, buying soon after his present residence, a neat house, lot and shop, worth $1,500. His hammer is pounding the year round. Mr. Pfeiffer was threatened by death three different times, viz., by being kicked by a horse, falling off a building and by being run over by a hand-car. He communes with the Catholic Church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His marriage to Miss Minnie Essig, daughter of Andrew and Veronica Essig, of New Orleans, La., occurred in the fall of 1869. Four children have blessed this union—Louisa, Frank, Joseph and Bessie.

J. W. REDDING is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born January 20, 1828, the son of Joseph and Sarah Redding, of Scotch-Irish descent. At the death of his father, his mother moved with her family, when J. W. was aged four years, to Union County, Ohio. In 1840, they came to Marion County. The most of the time he worked by the day, until his marriage, which took place June 5, 1849, to Miss Axey E. Williams, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Williams. Her death occurred January 19, 1880, aged fifty-four years. At first Mr. Redding, the subject of this paragraph, purchased the "Benjamin Dutton farm," holding it two years; then he moved to Illinois for nine months; thereupon, he returned to the "Gracely farm" nine or ten years. He purchased his present home, however, in 1873, consisting of sixty acres. Later, he added forty acres more, all of which he values at $65 per acre. His good barn he built in 1874. Here is an index to his laboring ability: The clearing of thirty-seven acres of forest land in two years, and during his life 125 acres. He was an invalid for two years, the effect of a falling log. In 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He found no actual service, but accompanied Sherman's march to the sea. His discharge dates June 18, 1865. His uncles, William, John and Joseph Redding, were soldiers of the war of 1812. Several of their sons were engaged in the Confederate army during the late war. Mr. R. has good stock of all kinds. He is a worthy, upright citizen.

GEORGE RHOADS was born February 1, 1810, in Pickaway County, Ohio, the son of James and Susan Rhoads, who came to Big Island Township in 1828, entering 120 acres, where George now lives. Subsequently he (James) added several hundred acres, and reared a family of ten children. George Rhoads married, March 17, 1839, Drusilla Yoakam, daughter of Absalom Yoakam, of Virginia. They have had twelve children, three dying young. The names of the living are James M., John, Absalom P., Jesse B., Rachel A. (deceased), Winfield S., Mary E., Francis M. and Alpha O. Both her father, Absalom Yoakam, and his father, James Rhoads, offered themselves for the war of 1812, and her grandfather, Michael Yoakam, and his grandfather, were Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. R.'s father died aged eighty-five years, and her mother attained the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. Mr. R. bought the old homestead of 172 acres, which by industry he increased to 700 acres, and was worth at one time $45,000. He built his house in 1853. He has good stock upon his

place. Mr. R. nearly died of the cholera in 1844, but when young he was extraordinarily stout; a seven-pound ax was his choice. With wheat, he often did a two days' work in one. He has been Trustee of the township for fifteen years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Rhoads is still strong, and refers with pride to the fact that, when aged thirteen years, she "spun twenty-four cuts of wool in one day," and that for twenty years she "spun and wove and made the clothes for the family."

HORACE W. RILEY was born December 27, 1848, in Marion Township, son of John P. and Sarah Riley, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came from Pennsylvania about 1830, locating in Marion. They raised a family of six children, and the mother still survives. September 6, 1873, he married Miss J. Brisendine, daughter of James and Martha Brisendine, of Georgia. They have four children – Almeda, Maud, James and John. In 1881, he sold his Hardin County farm, purchasing, where he now resides, 160 acres, paying $60 per acre; it is valued now at $80 per acre. His farm is drained by 700 rods of tile. Two good barns are on his place, the larger being built in 1882, costing $800. Mr. Riley owns two registered horses —"Marquis" and "Belmont Hamlet." Marquis is a full-blooded Clydesdale, imported in 1879 by the Powell Brothers, of Pennsylvania, from whom Mr. Riley bought him; he is five years old. Belmont Hamlet is only three years old, and a full-blooded Hambletonian, Kentucky breed. Mr. Riley is fitting him for the track.

JOHN A. SAPPINGTON was born October 17, 1839, the son of Elias and Mary Sappington; she a native of New Hampshire, he a native of Pike County, Ohio. They moved to Big Island about 1830. John A. was a three months' soldier. He married, in June, 1862, Miss Mary King, daughter of James King. She died three years later, leaving one child—Narcissa. Mr. S. married again in 1868, Miss Rachel Postle, daughter of John and Mary Postle, of this place. Their children are three, one dying an infant; Bertha and John survive. Mr. S. inherited the old homestead of seventy acres, valued at $60 per acre. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. K. SMITH is one of the solid, thriving citizens of Big Island Township. He was born July 26, 1842, a native of Marion County and son of John P. and Naomi Smith, who arrived from Virginia in 1829, settling in this county, where they still live, aged eighty years. Originally, the family were from Germany. At twenty one, J. K. left home, and rented farms for four years. September 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Beaver, daughter of William and Marian Beaver, who hail from England. They named their four children Harry, Ralph W., James C. and Florence I. After marriage, he worked upon rented farms for three years more, when he bought 109 acres in Grand Prairie Township, continuing five years. In 1876, he purchased his present home of 240 acres of valuable land, at $33 per acre, now worth $65 per acre. This season (1883) he has built a large bank barn, at a cost of $1,000, and an attractive house costing $2,000. He is improving all his property. The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad bisects his farm. He was Town Trustee for two years.

JOSEPH SULT was born February 26, 1841, in Cass County, Ind., but his parents, Daniel and Henrietta Sult, were natives of Ohio. His father's people came from Germany, and his grandfather Blocksom was in the war of 1812. When Joseph was eleven years old his father died, but he re-

mained with his mother until his twenty-first year, when he enlisted in defense of his country, in 1862, in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His service continued three years, engaging at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau, Sabine Cross Roads and Forts Gaines and Morgan. He was honorably discharged May 25, 1865. December 21, 1865, he married Ellen Berry, daughter of John Berry, of Marion, but her death took place three months later. He married again, April 7, 1867, Mary A. Holverstott, daughter of Jacob and Mary Holverstott, of Marion. Their union has been crowned with three children, one dying an infant; the living are Joseph W. and Mary Ella. Mr. Sult rented, first ten years of married life, but bought, where he now resides, in 1877, eighty-two acres, paying $44 per acre; he values it to-day at $5,000. He is draining and improving his farm generally. He raises considerable grain annually, and keeps the best of stock. Mr. Sult owns a one-half interest in an Aultman-Taylor traction engine, a Huber separator and a Victor huller. He was the first to introduce the Aultman Taylor machines into the county He has threshed as high as 18,000 bushels of grain in a season. With horse-power, he threshed 1,010 bushels of oats in nine hours! He and his wife have been consistent Christians since early life, holding a membership at present with the Evangelical Church, he having acted in all official relations. He is a thrifty, substantial citizen.

ISAIAH UNCAPHER is one of Big Island's strong men. His birth took place October 29, 1842, and he is the son of Isaac and Susan Uncapher, of Marion County, who came from Pennsylvania about 1838. His family originated in Germany, and his grandfather, Rimal, was a Revolutionary soldier. His marriage to Jennie E. Riley, daughter of Elias and Susan Riley, occurred November 5, 1867. The names of their two children are True and Belle. Mr. Uncapher purchased his present residence in 1876, eighty acres, paying $35 per acre; worth at present $70 per acre. He has good fences, and 500 rods of tile buried. He makes a specialty of corn, having this season thirty-five acres. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he is both Deacon and Clerk.

JOHN A. UNCAPHER is an enterprising young man, having a fine farm of 100 acres, located near the Scioto River. He purchased this place when heavily timbered, in 1871, at $25 per acre. By thrift and energy he has cleared sixty acres, and now tiles 665 rods. He has also made many other improvements, building, in 1877, a neat little house, with fine, upground cellar and a double corn crib and shed. Mr. Uncapher raises large crops of potatoes: 1881, 400 bushels; 1882, 800 bushels; 1883, 6 acres. He is also Commissioner of the "Rayl & Uncapher pike," in course of construction. Mr. U. was born August 8, 1850, in Marion Township, son of Joseph and Rebecca Uncapher, who came from Pennsylvania, settled in Marion in 1840, and brought up six children. He was married, February 27, 1877, to Miss Phœbe J. Cummins, daughter of Widow Cummins. Their children are William H. and Jesse D.

JOHN G. UNCAPHER was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 23, 1831, the son of John and Anne E. (Williams) Uncapher, of Welsh-German ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. John Uncapher was born May 14, 1796, and was a resident of Ohio for forty years. His wife was born about 1808, but is now deceased. They had a family of ten childreu, five living—Eliza, Mary M., Margaret, John G. and Urbane. The deceased were Thomas, Caroline, Andrew, Joseph (an infant) and Sarah. John G. resided with his parents, in East-

ern Ohio, working as tanner for fourteen years. He then followed farming with his father until 1872, with the exception of seven years at Clarkson, Ohio. In that year (1872) he came to Marion County, settling where he now resides. The farm consists of 333 acres, one-half of which has been cleared and put in a good state of cultivation by himself and sons. He has a large, attractive home, and suitable buildings surrounding. March 22, 1860, he married, at New Lisbon, Ohio, Miss Sarah De Wolf, daughter of Peter and Saloma (Sheffer) De Wolf, of German descent, and the parents of five children, four surviving—Maria M., Rebecca, Caroline and Sarah; the deceased was Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Uncapher have six children—Charles E., Byron D., Mary L., Emma M., Lewis F. and Caroline L. Mr. Uncapher is a thorough farmer, an esteemed citizen, and, with his wife and son Charles, a member of the Disciple Church at Marion. He is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS J. UNCAPHER was born June 12, 1846, the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Stonebarger) Uncapher, of German ancestry. Having received a common school education, Mr. U. remained with his father farming until 1871, when he moved to his present home, remaining one year; he then returned to the homestead, engaging in the dairy business two years; then removed permanently to his farm, consisting of 101 acres. The same year, he married Hannah A. Simons, a daughter of John and Mary Simons. Her death took place in 1880. Mr. U. again married, August 10, 1881, Miss Ida Kenyon, adopted daughter of Martha (Kenyon) Moore. When he located here his farm was a wilderness, but during the ensuing years he has cleared many acres, erected a comfortable house and accompanying buildings; he has also put in several hundred rods of tile. He is an exemplary citizen, and at present is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace in the township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN WIXTEAD is the third son of John and Winifred (McCough) Wixtead, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1852, settling in Marion County. The father, with the assistance of his sons, cleared 160 acres of land, which is now in a good state of cultivation. They were the parents of nine children, six living—William, Charles, Patrick, Mary, John and Katie; Michael, Charles and William are deceased. John, having a fair education, married, April 19, 1875, Katie Dwyer, daughter of John and Bridget Dwyer, whose family consisted of four children—Bridget, Mary, John and Kate. John Dwyer died in Ireland about 1855; his wife died October 17, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wixtead have had born to them three children, two now living—Kate M. and Winifred, aged five and three years respectively. Mary W. is deceased. Mr. W. owns the old homestead of eighty-three acres, and has the management of eighty acres belonging to his brother Patrick, a dealer in timber and lumber in Marion. He gives his attention wholly to farming and to rearing fine stock. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM WIXTEAD is a native of Ireland, born in 1848, the son of John and Winifred Wixtead. He remained at home until he was married, in 1874, to Mary Kerse, daughter of John and Kate Kerse, also natives of the Emerald Isle. These people were the parents or four children, three surviving—Thomas, James and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Wixtead have had born to them three children—Michael (eight years old), Kate (five years) and an infant. Mr. W. began life a poor boy, but through industry and perseverance he owns at present eighty acres of land, mostly well improved. His farm is a part of the old homestead. He keeps good stock.

He is a member of the Democratic party, and, with his wife, of the Catholic Church.

F. M. WOOD is one of the reliable men of Big Island Township, a native of the same, and the son of Isaac and Hannah Wood, who came here from New Jersey. Mr. Wood was the youngest of thirteen children. September 20, 1865, he married Miss A. Z. Southwick, daughter of Jonathan Southwick, of Big Island Township. This union has been crowned by two daughters—Ada F. and Ira A. Mr. W. inherited forty-eight acres from his father, which by thrift he has increased to 110 acres, worth $70 per acre. He has improved this farm with a good house, a new barn and suitable buildings generally. Nearly every rod of his farm is arable. He makes a specialty of corn and grass. His farm is stocked with the best varieties. Mr. W. was Township Trustee for one year, and himself and wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Steward for several years.

GEORGE S. WOOD is a native of Big Island Township, born October 7, 1854, the son of Hampton and Susanna Wood. His marriage to Miss Sarah E. Tufts, daughter of Rev. John Tufts, of the Free-Will Baptist Church, took place October 1, 1877. The names of their three living children are Clarence, Ethel and Jeannette. In 1879, he bought and inherited his home of ninety acres, valued now at $75 per acre. He is draining and improving his farm generally, and anticipates building soon. He has fine stock of all varieties. Mr. W. has owned a one-fifth interest in a Huber thresher and a Galion engine for three years. They threshed in one day 900 bushels of oats, setting twice, and 650 of wheat another day, setting the same number of times.

HAMPTON WOOD is the oldest living settler in Big Island Township. He was born in 1813, a native of New Jersey and a son of Isaac and Sarah Wood, of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to Marion County, from Clark County, Ohio, in the spring of 1822, entering 160 acres of land, raising a family of twelve children. They drove an ox-team and wagon, bringing plow and farm implements with them. Around him were Taylor, Beech, Clark, the Carpenters, Croy and Jones Cope; the latter he said was the first settler in this county. Isaac Wood was a great worker, raising frequently 100 acres of both wheat and corn. In that very early day he would split 100 rails for a bushel of corn, and take it thirty miles to mill. At first, his children were compelled to go barefooted all winter. Mr. Hampton Wood commenced teaching when aged twenty-one years, and taught fourteen terms very successfully. He married, in 1846, Miss Susanna Marsh, daughter of Mahlon and Mary A. Marsh, of Salt Rock Township. Twelve children were born to this union, two dying young; they are Olive (Jacob Yauger's widow), Marsh, John, Dr. James Wood (of La Rue), George, Scott, Eliza (wife of Absalom Rhodes), Pearl, Lawrence and Myrta. He purchased his present residence in 1843, then of eighty acres, which by industry he has increased to 488 acres. He owns land, also, elsewhere, having a total of 800 acres. His property was valued at one time at $45,000. He has given each child $3,100. He, together with his wife, inherited $2,900 from their parents. Notwithstanding Mr. W. has been lame all his life, he has done some good days' work. In one season he mowed thirty days for his father, averaging two acres per day; he cradled 120 dozen of wheat in a day; split 400 rails in same time, and, with ten other hands, he reaped 480 dozen of wheat, with sickle. His brother Jeremiah cut 180 dozen stout wheat in a day, requiring a raker and two binders to follow.

He could also split 200 rails per day easily. He and wife have been consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, he holding nearly every office. His wife died in 1878, aged fifty-five years. His neighbors have honored him with many township offices—Constable, Treasurer, Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He is still strong, though somewhat deaf, waiting for the call of the Master. His portrait is found upon another page.

ISAAC M. WOOD, son of the above, was married, September 11, 1873, to Miss Irene Young, daughter of Jacob and Mary Young. Their three living children are Grace, Harry and Dever. Mr. W. rented for three years in Salt Rock Township, and bought there, in 1876, a farm of eighty acres. He sold that, and purchased, where he now resides, in 1882, eighty acres, paying $48 per acre, worth at present $62.50 per acre. He is buying considerable tile, and keeps fine grade stock. He has followed threshing for five seasons. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Kosciusko Lodge of Marion, No. 58.

WILLIAM B. WOOD is one of the old and respected men of Big Island Township. He was born November 24, 1825, the son of Isaac and Hannah Wood, settlers of this place. (See Hampton Wood's sketch for further particulars.) In the winter of 1847, Mr. W. married Miss Malinda Wooley, daughter of Nicholas Wooley, of Hardin County, Ohio. Two children were born in this family, Milton M. surviving. Mrs. W. died in 1854, aged twenty-three years, and Mr. W. married again, February 1, 1855, Miss Rebecca Skates, daughter of Malachijah and Barbara Skates, of this place. Eleven children have been born to them, three dying young; the living are William, Flora C. (wife of Samuel Strutter), Malinda (wife of Daniel Strutter), Edwin, Clara M., Louella A., Nellie. M. (most severely scalded February 27, 1883). Mr. W. received, by inheritance, fifty-five acres of his home, to which he has added forty acres, all valued at $75 per acre. He owns, also, 150 acres in Iowa. He lives in a respectable house, built in 1879. He has been a hard worker, having cleared fifty acres of timber land. In a single day he has cut and split 250 rails, mowed three acres of grass and cradled five acres of wheat, and during the winter of 1845–46, he split 5,000 rails, at 50 cents per hundred.

MRS. MARY O. YAUGER is the widow of Jacob A. Yauger, the daughter of Hampton Wood, and was born November 10, 1848. In 1871, she married Mr. Yauger, a soldier of the late war, of Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was first a bugler, and then a member of an army band, serving three years. His death took place in 1880, the Free-Will Baptist Church losing a valuable worker. Mrs. Y., his widow, continues in faithfulness, ministering to her father's declining years. Her only child—Georgie—died soon after his father, aged about six years.

CHAPTER III.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP, at the organization of Marion County, was included in the territory first given to Grand, as will be seen from the following order of the Commissioners, made on the first day of their first session:

"June 7, A. D. 1824.—Commissioners of Marion County met for the first time after the organization of said county. Present, Matthew Merrit, Amos Wilson, Enoch B. Merriman. Auditor, Hezekiah Gorton.

"*Ordered*, That surveyed Townships 3, 4 and 5, in Range 13, and so much of the Virginia Military Tract as lies south of said townships in Marion County, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Grand Township."

This included the territory that is now Grand, Montgomery and Bowling Green Townships, in Marion County, and also one township which has since been cut off and added to Wyandot County. It will be observed that it embraced the entire western tier of townships of Marion County as they were then numbered, and as they are now arranged.

The first division of this territory made in this county, was effected in 1831, by the erection of Montgomery Township, which was then made to include the present Montgomery Township and Bowling Green Township, as will appear from the following entry in the Commissioners' record, made at that date:

"Monday, December 5, 1831.—*Ordered* by the Board, That Township No. 5 south, Range No. 13, and all the Virginia Military Land lying due south of Township No. 5, Range 13, within said county, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Montgomery."

Seven years later, Bowling Green Township was formed, and was made to include all of the Virginia Military Lands mentioned in the above entry, or all of that portion of Montgomery Township then lying south of the Scioto River, as will be seen from the following entry:

"March 5 (first Monday), 1838.—Commissioners met, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Present, Charles Merriman, John Shunk and George Beckley. And whereupon, on petition of Thomas Parr and others, it is ordered that a new township, to be called and named Bowling Green Township, be and the same is hereby erected and set off as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Marion; thence north to the north bank of the Scioto River; thence down said river, with its meanderings, until it intersects the range line dividing Ranges 13 and 14 in said county; thence south on the line of Green Camp Township, to the line dividing Marion and Union Counties; thence westwardly on said line dividing said counties of Marion and Union, to the place of beginning."

Since the erection of this township, its boundaries have not been changed or disturbed, except in one single instance, which is briefly told in the following entry:

MONDAY, June 22, 1840.

At an extra session of the Commissioners, held this day, present Nathan Peters and David Miller.

Ordered that Survey 9983 be attached to Bowling Green Township.

NATHAN PETERS,
DAVID MILLER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Bowling Green Township is composed wholly of Virginia Military Land, which, for richness of soil, compares very favorably with other portions of Marion County. The surface in the middle and eastern part of the township is generally level, and the soil consists of a rich, black loam, while in the extreme western portion, the surface is generally undulating, and the soil contains much clay and gravel. Upon much of the level portion of the township, at an early day, during a greater portion of the year, stood considerable water, which not unfrequently became stagnated at certain seasons of the year, and produced a miasma that caused much sickness among the early settlers. But, in later years, since the driftwood has been removed from the numerous creeks and runs, with which the township is traversed, and which flow into the Scioto River, that washes its entire northern borders, and since ditching and tiling have added to the drainage, the most unpromising of the waste places have been cleared of the waters, also much of the timber, and have been made to smile in the sunlight of Heaven, and are now subject to the tillage of the farmers, or afford them excellent pasture land, while the atmosphere is becoming free from malaria, and the air is more pure and healthful. The principal streams are Rush Creek, McDonald Creek, Dudley Run and Wild Cat Run. Of these, Rush Creek is the largest. It takes its rise in Logan County and runs through a portion of Union County, and in a northward direction through the eastern portion of this township, and empties into the Scioto. Into this creek, McDonald Creek, Dudley Run and a number of rivulets constantly flow, thus affording ample natural water-courses.

Bowling Green is a timbered township, and when first secured by the whites—and for many years subsequently—some of the finest hard wood, consisting of maple, hickory and cherry, as well as some of the finest walnut and ash timbers, could readily be found in its extended forests, and even to this day such timbers are by no means entirely exhausted.

THE GREAT "WINDFALL" OF 1824.

This tornado took its rise in Logan County, near the village of West Liberty, and in its course passed over Bellefontaine, destroying a number of the buildings in the northern portion of that town, and carrying bits of shingles and pieces of clothing as far as the plains of Big Island Township. It swept on, with increasing force and velocity, through Washington Township, Union County, and entered this township about four miles south of La Rue. The tornado had been gradually widening its track until, at the time it entered this county, its path extended over three-fourths of a mile of territory. Its course in this township was in the direction of Dudley Run and Rush Creek, down to the Scioto, which it crossed, and spent its fury in the adjacent woods of Big Island Township. The tornado swept everything in its path; trees of the greatest magnitude were upturned by the roots, trees of smaller size and the undergrowth were broken, hurled

and scattered in every direction, and in a year or two it presented the appearance of one vast deadening.

It was the custom of the Indians to burn the woods over in the autumn, for convenience in hunting, and the fires of four successive annual burnings consumed the fallen timber, brush, weeds and grass, and rendered the lands along the "Windfall" almost free from logs and brush, and made it available for cultivation. Such was its condition in the spring of 1829, when a few squatters came in from Big Island, as mentioned below.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this township was not commenced at a very early date. Jesse Bell was, perhaps, the first permanent white settler. He located on the east bank of Rush Creek in February, 1831. There had been a few squatters and persons of roving and restless dispositions, who had built cabins here and occupied them for a short time previous to this, but they were indeed few. Among them was Moses Dudley, who is said to have been the very first white settler of the township He, with Hiram Shutes (father of William G.), and Gardner Hatch, his brother-in-law, arrived from Big Island in the spring of 1829, attracted by the cleared ground made by the tornado, and raised a crop of corn, on ninety acres of land--lately the I. F. Guthery farm. This corn they raised without either fencing or plowing, and from a measured half-acre in the fall they husked forty-four bushels. This fact being noised abroad, a number of squatters rushed in during the succeeding winter. Dudley sold his surplus—over 900 bushels—to Bennett & Hardy, of Marion, for 6¼ cents a bushel, and they sold the same to Maj. La Rue for 14 cents a bushel, delivered. Shutes sold 700 bushels to La Rue, who exchanged 200 bushels of it for a horse. Hatch's share was destroyed, he saving only enough to get a chest.

Other pioneers were Benjamin Sager, William Graham, David Harraman, John Burnet, Edward Williams, Aaron Bell, Thomas Welling, John Welling, Elisha Daniels, Thomas Andrews, Jotham Johnson, William Price, Joseph Guthery, John D. Guthery, I. F. Guthery, David and John Hockenberry and Thomas Parr. The last-named pioneer, Thomas Parr, was instrumental in having the township organized, giving it the name "Bowling Green," in reference to a township of that name in Licking County, this State, from which he had emigrated to this place. He also laid out a town in the center of the township, naming it "Holmesville." This place at one time had a tavern, a dry goods store, two or three groceries, a post office, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, etc.; but when La Rue was established, the incipient little town of Holmesville had to go down.

Mr. Parr also erected a horse mill, which was a great convenience to the pioneers, as they had previously to go twenty and thirty miles to get grinding done.

The first school was taught by P. Lampheare, in a rude log cabin, with slab benches, greased paper windows and mud-and-stick chimney, where the fire was built upon the ground for a hearth. Soon after organization, this township was divided into three school districts, and furnished with the same style of schoolhouses. They have long since been superseded by eight fine frame buildings.

The first election in this township was held at Thomas Parr's residence in the spring of 1838. Parr was elected Township Treasurer, and Silas H. Cleveland, Clerk. The first Justice of the Peace elected after the organization of the township was Joseph Guthery, father of John D. and Isaac F.

Guthery, who was commissioned May 14, 1839. William Graham, who resided in the township, was commissioned Justice of the Peace April 13, 1838, having been elected before Bowling Green was set off from Montgomery.

MODERN TIMES.

The character of the soil, the relative position of the township and the class of citizens being such as they are, it is but to be expected that the community would bring order out of chaos, wealth out of crude material and general prosperity out of pioneer privations. From the small beginnings of 1829–31, described on preceding pages, the agricultural development of this territory has grown to such proportions as can only be expressed in figures, and even then but feebly. The following are the agricultural products, etc., of the township, for 1883.

Wheat, acres sown, 1,803; bushels, 17,992; acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,274 Oats, acres sown, 194; acres sown for crop of 1883, 195; bushels, 6,553. Corn, acres planted, 2,579; acres planted for crop of 1883, 3,429; bushels produced, 149,530. Meadow, acres, 1,076; tons of hay, 1,541. Clover, acres, 193; tons of hay, 260; bushels of seed, 36. Potatoes, acres planted, 56½; bushels produced, 6,330. Butter, 40,125 pounds. Sorghum, acres sown, 12¼; gallons sirup, 934. Bees, 247 hives; pounds of honey, 5,070. Eggs, 48,650 dozen. Grapes, pounds gathered in the year 1882, 1,700. Apples, acres occupied, 227; bushels produced, 2,825. Peaches, bushels produced, 124. Lands, acres cultivated, 7,309; acres of pasture, 2,776; acres woodland, 4,849; acres lying waste, 145; total number of acres owned, 14,555. Wool, 32,824 pounds. Milch cows, 284. Stallions, 2. Dogs, 107. Sheep killed by dogs, 105; value, $278; injured by dogs, 646; value, $243. Hogs died, 1,095; value, $6,563. Sheep, died, 505; value, $1,138. Cattle died, 16; value, $407. Horses died, 24; value, $2,195. Losses by flood: Live stock, value, $445; grain, etc., value, $3,725; fences, etc., value, $668.

Bowling Green Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in the latter part of May, 1843, by Peter Marsh and John Gilmer, who were elected Elders. The following were the first members: Peter Marsh and wife, John Gilmer and wife, Thomas Pierce and wife, and Mrs. Thomas Parr. The meeting was held at Parrtown Schoolhouse, adjoining Winnemac. Rev. Miller was the Moderator. Rev. Cephas Cook was the first minister, who died the following October. The first communion was held at the Parrtown Schoolhouse, where meetings were held until 1853. Then a frame church, 32x38 feet, with a seating capacity of 200, was erected in Winnemac, at a cost of $500. The Building Committee were Peter Marsh, John Gilmer and M. A. Mustain. This church was built by subscription, except that $50 was appropriated for the purpose by the Board of Church Erection. The lumber for the seats was drawn from near Bucyrus, thirty miles distant. At this time, the name of the congregation was changed to "Winnemac Church." In 1862, the building was moved over into La Rue and for its further history see Montgomery Township.

The Sabbath school in connection with this church was organized about May, 1845, with Peter Marsh as Superintendent, and John Bonner, Assistant Superintendent. It was organized as a "Union" Sunday school, and so continued until the removal of the church to La Rue, when it disbanded.

United Brethren Church.—This church has numbered nearly a hundred members. Among the first were Joseph and Hannah Guthery, Isaac F. and

Rachel Guthery, Joseph A. Williams and wife, John Dodd and wife, James Reed and wife, Philip Stokely and wife, William Wilson and wife, Solomon Jones and wife, and others. The ministers have been Revs. T. J. Hendricks, Mr. Snell, Thomas Downing and Daniel Downing. In 1862, when the people were sensitive over the issues connected with the war, the minister took strong ground with one party, resulting in breaking up the congregation.

The house of worship which these people occupied was built in 1855, by contributions from citizens of all denominations, on land donated for the purpose by J. D. and I. F. Guthery. It was 24x32 feet and cost, including furniture and seats, about $800. After the United Brethren discontinued the use of the church in 1862, it was used by the Methodists and Baptists until about 1874 or 1875, since which time it has not been used as a house of worship.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The following are the biographical sketches of many of the pioneers and citizens of Bowling Green:

DAVID M. BELL was born in Bowling Green Township February 3, 1860, and is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Harraman) Bell, mentioned elsewhere. David M. obtained a good practical education at the common schools, and at the "National Normal University" at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, which occupation he followed at intervals for three years. He was married April 4, 1882, to May Severns, a daughter of Wilson and Sarah (Stumbaugh) Severns. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were of English and German descent. Mr. Bell resides on and is conducting a part of his father's farm in Bowling Green Township, five miles south of La Rue, giving his entire attention to agriculture and the raising of stock. He is an enterprising citizen, and politically is a Democrat.

SAMUEL BADER was born August 20, 1852, in Richland Township, this county, where his parents settled in 1843, and where they still reside. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Frech) Bader, are of German descent and natives of Ohio. Samuel lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and nine years was engaged in the saw milling business, at which he was very successful. October 6, 1876, he was married at Cardington, Ohio, to Mollie E. Lewis, a daughter of Thomas and Emily (Look) Lewis, the latter natives of Ohio and of German and English ancestry. From the above marriage there are two children—Samuel E., born March 24, 1878, and John W., born November 24, 1879. Mr. Bader is an energetic and well-to-do farmer, highly respected in the township, a member of the F. & A. M. at La Rue, and in politics a Democrat.

LAFAYETTE BELL, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Harraman) Bell, was born in Bowling Green Township March 14, 1852, where he has always resided; during his minority he secured a good practical education. He is now farming the homestead of 160 acres belonging to his father. He was married December 8, 1875, to Roxey J., daughter Ephraim H. and Sarah (Cheney) Watkins. They have one child—Florence—born September 25, 1876. Mr. Bell is a prominent and well-known young farmer, is a member of the I. O. O. F. at La Rue, and politically he is a Democrat.

MRS. MARGARET BELL, widow of Jesse Bell, was born in Kentucky, January 17, 1804; her maiden name was Margaret Sanders, and she

was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Reed) Sanders; her parents were of German and Irish descent, but were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively and the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom Mrs. Margaret Bell is now (1883) the only surviving one. Jesse and Margaret Bell were married April 9, 1822, and settled in Bowling Green Township in 1831. They were the eighth family that had settled in the township, and Mr. Bell cut the timber from the spot where he erected his cabin. Nine children were born to them, five sons and four daughters. Mrs. Bell has been a member of the Disciple Church for forty-five years. She is now in her seventy-ninth year, and is a remarkably intelligent and interesting woman. Jesse Bell was a son of Daniel and Hannah (Underhill) Bell, who were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Jesse died in 1873. (For further particulars of this family, refer to the sketch of Joseph H. Sifritt.)

HARRISON BONHAM, son of Elisha L. and Catherine (Dusthemer) Bonham, was born August 18, 1815, in Licking County, Ohio. The parents were of English and French extraction and natives of Maryland and Virginia. They emigrated to Licking County, Ohio, where he subsequently served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and helped to build the "block-house" at Mansfield, Ohio. He was born February 29, 1774, and died October 22, 1858. His wife, Catherine, was born August 6, 1792, and died September 25, 1855. They settled in Bowling Green Township in October, 1838, and lived there until their death. Their children are Harrison, Amanda M., Oliver P., Jacob, Sarah, Mary, Harvey, Lydia, Huldah and Hiram, all of whom are living. Eliza, Elisha and Andrew are deceased. Harrison Bonham lived with his parents until 1821, during his minority securing a fair education at the common schools. At the age of twenty-three, he learned the carpenter's trade, in which occupation, together with farming, he has been engaged. He was married, March 22, 1838, to Mary A. Catlin, a daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (McKnatt) Catlin, of English and Irish extraction and natives of the State of Delaware; both died in Licking County, Ohio. Mr. Bonham is the owner of 104 acres of well-improved land, almost all under cultivation. He served his township two terms as Trustee, is a member of the "Church of God," and is an honored and respected citizen. Politically, he is a Democrat.

TIMOTHY C. BONHAM was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 16, 1840, and is a son of Harrison and Ann (Catlin) Bonham. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and had prepared to enter college; but at the breaking-out of the civil war he volunteered as a soldier in defense of the Union. He enlisted October 14, 1861, in Company B, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was present at the battles of Corinth, May 28, 1862; Iuka, September 19, 1862; Corinth, October, 1862; and with his company during the Atlanta campaign up to June 9, 1864, when he was detailed as a clerk in the Commissary Department, which position he held seven months, and then rejoined his company at Atlanta, and went through with Sherman's army on its "march to the sea." He served until the close of the strife, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. At the expiration of his first three years' enlistment, he re-enlisted as a veteran and returned home on a thirty days' furlough, and while home was married, February 4, 1864, to Elizabeth Lee, and February 11, 1864, rejoined his company. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have a family of six children. Himself and wife are members of the "Church of God," and politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE S. CLARK is a prominent and well-known citizen of Bowling Green Township, was born January 27, 1827, in Licking County, Ohio. His parents were John and Rhoda (Merideth) Clark, of Scotch and Welsh descent, and natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They settled in Bowling Green Township in 1853, where he died in 1877 and his wife about 1868. Their six children survive, namely, George S. and Samuel; the daughters are now all widows—Elizabeth Stultz, Mary Clayton, Martha Johnson and Eliza Smallwood. George S. Clark, whose name heads this sketch, received a good practical education in the schools of Licking County; at the commencement of his career, after attaining his majority, he had very little means, but by energy, good management and industrious habits, he has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He has a pleasant and attractive residence and is the owner of 208 acres of land, valued at $80 per acre. He is a Democrat and has served his township as Justice of the Peace three terms; was Township Clerk for fifteen years, and served the township in nearly all of its various offices, and is one of its most substantial and enterprising citizens.

NATHAN CLARK was born in Montgomery Township, this county, June 15, 1846; he passed his youth with his parents, receiving such an education as was afforded by the common schools, and was married January 2, 1870, to Victoria Johnson. Their children are Letta, born January 21, 1871; John H., May 19, 1872; Luddy, born June 27, 1874, and died April 28, 1875; Alta, born April 2, 1876; Earnest O. was born September 27, 1878, and died November 2, 1879. On attaining his majority, Mr. Clark taught school for two winters, and August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier in Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was present at the battles of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post. At the latter place he was wounded six times, the last time in the knee by a minie ball; this disabled him, and he was carried from the field. He was sent to the hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, where, on account of wounds received in battle, he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned home, and has since engaged in farming and dealing in stock. He is a substantial and highly honored citizen, and is a Republican. The parents of Nathan Clark were John and Huldah (Messic) Clark; they were natives of Delaware and Ohio respectively, and of Scotch and French extraction; they settled in Montgomery Township, Marion County, in 1829. Their children were Hannah, Noah, George W., Patience, John H., Nathan, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah E. and David M., who are all living; Lettie E. and Demeriss are dead. The father of this family entered 160 acres of land, where he settled, in Montgomery County; nearly all of this land he cleared and improved prior to his death, which occurred September 19, 1875; his wife, Huldah, died November 7, 1879. John Clark, Nathan's grandfather, was born in the State of Delaware, November 11, 1776, and died in 1861; his wife, Pauline, to whom he was married June 14, 1801, was born October 30, 1783, and died in the winter of 1862. The parents of Mrs. Victoria Clark were Henry G. and Martha (Smith) Johnson; their children were Jacob R., Isabel, Robert H., Sarilla, Victoria, Philip G., Mary E., Paulina J. and Henry O., who are living; Rachel is deceased.

SAMUEL W. CLARK was born in Bowling Green Township April 19, 1850, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Debolt) Clark. He passed his early years on a farm and obtained a good education in the common schools of Marion; at the age of twenty years, he engaged in teaching school, an occupation that he followed at intervals for eight years. He was

married January 30, 1873, to Wilmet Patrick, a daughter of William and Sarah (Manly) Patrick. They have had seven children, named as follows: Elmer J., Ester Lulu, Addie E. and Blanch, all living; three infants are deceased. Mr. Clark is one of the thoroughly representative and enterprising men of the township and held in high esteem by all. He has held various offices, among which have been Township Clerk four years; Clerk and member of the School Board of the township, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at La Rue, and politically he is a Democrat. Himself and brother own 100 acres of land, and are now managing some 840 acres of farming land. He devotes his time to the raising of grain and stock, and is a dealer in wool during the wool season.

WILLIAM E. DENMAN was born in Knox County, Ohio, July 5, 1849. His parents, William, Jr., and Sarah A. (Davidson) Denman, were natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. They are now residents of Morrow County, and have been for the past thirty-two years. They have been the parents of thirteen children, of whom three sons and seven daughters are living. William E. Denman during his youth acquired a thorough English education in the schools of Morrow County and Chesterville, Ohio, and when twenty-one years old, engaged in teaching schools, an occupation he has followed during the winters for twelve years. He was married, March 31, 1874, to Sarah Howser, a daughter of Anthony and Eliza E. (Wise) Howser; her parents were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively, and were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living. William E. Denman and wife have one child—Elva—who was born November 3, 1879. Mr. Denman resides on his farm of 103 acres, which is well improved, and valued at $60 per acre. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist.

THOMAS P. DODD was born in Bowling Green Township, this county, July 7, 1853. He is the son of John and Margaret (Chapman) Dodd; they were natives of Delaware and Virginia. On first coming to Ohio, they settled in Pickaway County, living there three years, when they came to Marion County and located in Bowling Green Township on a small farm, where they resided a few years. He died March 26, 1881. His widow still resides on the old homestead, in the limits of La Rue Village. They had six children, all now living, named Hannah, Celia A., Thomas P., Susan M., Maggie P. and Lola. John Dodd was born January 10, 1804; his wife Margaret was born March 13, 1819. They were married August 9, 1846; she was a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Chapman, who were natives of Virginia and of English extraction; her parents had thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Thomas P. Dodd was educated in the schools at La Rue, and on attaining his twenty-first year began teaching school, an occupation that he has followed at intervals up to the present time. He has been Mayor of La Rue and member of the Council one year; is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

HON. JOHN D. GUTHERY. This well known and honored citizen of Marion County is of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry, though his parents, Joseph and Hannah (Dever) Guthery, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. They came to Pike County, Ohio, at a very early day, and from there to Marion County in 1827, settling in Salt Rock Township. Joseph Guthery was born in Greene County, Penn., March 29, 1790, and died in Marion County, Ohio, February 5, 1856. His wife Hannah was born January 17, 1796, and died in Marion County, Ohio, in 1864. They had four children, all sons—John D., born September 16,

1819; and Isaac F., born October 24, 1821, are the only surviving ones. Mr. John D. Guthery obtained a good English education under the tutorship of Joseph M. Dickinson, in the common schools of the township, and from the age of twenty to twenty-seven years taught school at intervals. He was married, April 23, 1854, by the Rev. J. K. Ford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Susan Frederick, a daughter of John and Lydia (Earhart) Frederick By the above marriage, there were the following children: Joseph D., March 12, 1855; James B., October 28, 1856; Rachel A., March 29, 1859; William L., February 15, 1862; John H., June 30, 1864; Isaac S., February 8, 1866; Frederick E. and Alma Dell, twins, born January 13, 1868, all of whom are living except Alma Dell, who died December 14, 1869; and Emma C. was born February 18, 1858, and died August 8, 1868 John D. Guthery, the subject of this sketch, is the largest landholder in the township, owning some 1,240 acres, a large proportion of which is under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served the township and county in various official positions, always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, among which were nine consecutive years as Township Clerk, Land Appraiser three times, Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, and for two terms represented his county in the Ohio State Legislature. He is a man of excellent judgment, strict integrity and of rare executive ability, and his whole public career is without a stain. He has retired from active farming, renting most of his land to tenants, but still resides on the homestead in Bowling Green Township. The parents of his wife were of German extraction, but natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. Their children were Matilda, Ann, Catherine, Simon, Rachel, Philip E. and Susan, who still survive. Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia, John F., Eve and Mary are deceased. All these children lived to have families, excepting Sarah, who died at the age of sixteen years. The father, John Frederick, died December 23, 1853, and the mother of this family, Lydia, died August 29, 1859.

JOSEPH D. GUTHRIE, son of John D. and Susan (Frederick) Guthrie, is a native of Bowling Green Township, born March 12, 1855. He finished his educational career by completing a commercial course at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1873; he then became a pedagogue, teaching the winter months until his marriage. This important event occurred May 29, 1877, with Miss Mary E., daughter of John G. and Elizabeth Wolford. Their union has been crowned with the birth of Erven, aged four years, and Bernard, one and a half years. Mr. Guthrie is a respected and energetic young man, having under his control about 600 acres of land. He ranks among the leading farmers and stock-dealers in his township. He votes the Democratic ticket.

PHILIP E. GUTHERY, son of Isaac F. and Rachel (Frederick) Guthery, was born in Bowling Green Township July 31, 1857. His parents were early settlers in Marion County, and now are living at Marion. Philip E. was reared on a farm, in the meantime obtaining a good English education. Since the age of nineteen, he has depended on his own resources and is now the owner of 120 acres of land, valued at $65 per acre. He was married, July 4, 1877, to Lizzie M. Clark, a daughter of George S. and Elizabeth Clark. From this union there are three children—Mabel, born June 11, 1878; George M., January 21, 1880; and Sybil, born February 5, 1882. Mr. Guthery is an enterprising farmer and citizen, well and favorably known. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and a Democrat.

JOHN HARRIS was born in Darby Township, Union County, Ohio, December 9, 1829. His parents, Garrett and Sarah (Orr) Harris, settled in Darby Township about the year 1810. He was Assessor of that township thirty-five years, and Justice of the Peace forty years. He was a highly respected citizen and a pioneer. He died on the old homestead in that township in 18--; his widow still resides in Darby Township with her son, George Harris, and is in her seventy-eighth year. Their children's names were William, George, John, our subject, Mary and Warren, all of whom are living. John Harris was married, June 10, 1848, to Hannah Brown, who was born in 1830, and died February 9, 1850, leaving one child—Hannah —who died at the age of eighteen years. He was married a second time to Jemima Benson, a daughter of John and Charlotte Benson. Eight children were born to this union, all of whom are living, named Garrett, George, Ellen, Louisa, John, William, Mary, Charlie E. and Elton; all of these children live within two miles of the homestead. Three of them were married the same day and by the same ceremony. Mr. Harris moved from Union to Marion County in 1868, and purchased 100 acres of partly improved land in Bowling Green Township at $40 per acre. This land is all now thoroughly improved and under cultivation. He has erected a comfortable frame house, in which he resides, and other outbuildings. He has served the township as Trustee for several years, which office he now fills. Himself and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and politically he is a Democrat. He enlisted as a soldier in the great civil war, August 29, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was present at the battles of "Overalls Creek," and of the Cedars, at which engagement he was wounded in the right side by the explosion of a shell. He was disabled for duty and sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and thence to the Nashville barracks, where he was honorably discharged from the service June 8, 1865.

JOHN JOHNSON was born March 18, 1827; his parents, Allen and Elizabeth Johnson, were early settlers in Montgomery Township and had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are still living: Allen Johnson died Jauuary 11, 1858, aged sixty-eight years; his widow is seventy-eight, and is still living. John Johnson was reared on a farm, attending during his youth the district schools. He was married, September 11, 1852, to Jane Van Buskirk, a daughter of Michael and Anna Van Buskirk, by whom there were eight children. His wife died February 8, 1867, and he was married again February 4, 1868, this time to Adeline Longberry, a daughter of Michael and Margaret Longberry. By this marriage there were five children. Mr. Johnson has a farm of fifty acres, on which he has recently erected a good frame house. He is one of the oldest residents, having lived in the county forty-seven years. He is a Democrat.

ALBERT JONES was born in Montgomery Township August 28, 1840. His parents, Mires and Mary (Prettyman) Jones, were of Welsh and English origin, but they were natives of the State of Delaware. They settled in Montgomery Township in 1837. Mires Jones died there in 1844, and his wife in 1842. They had two children—Albert, the subject of this sketch, and Mary, who died in 1843. On the death of his parents, Albert went to live with his uncle, John Jones, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, during this time obtaining a limited education at the district schools. He was married, November 4, 1862, to Martha J., a daughter of John and Esther (Smith) Leslie. Her parents are both de-

ceased. They were formerly residents of Bowling Green Township. Albert Jones and wife have six children—John W., Mires, Albert L., Elizabeth E., Mary M. and Mintie D. Mr. Jones owns a farm of sixty acres, on which he resides, and is a highly respected citizen of the township. Politically, he is a Democrat.

ANDREW J. JONES is the second son of John and Elizabeth (Lynch) Jones, and was born in Montgomery Township November 24, 1849. When aged eighteen, after obtaining a fair education, he taught school during the winter seasons for four years. Mr. Jones was married, April 22, 1873, to Catherine Price, daughter of John and Ethelinda (Blue) Price. The children from this marriage are Alfred W., Ida B. and Zoa May, who are living, and two infants deceased. Mr. Jones is Township Trustee and is a Democrat. He has 100 acres of land, and is a well-to-do farmer.

JOHN JONES was born in Sussex County, Delaware, October 2, 1816; his parents were both natives of that State. His father, Loudon Jones, was of Welsh extraction, and his mother, Margaret (Jackson) Jones, was of Irish origin; they both died in their native State. Only two of their eight children are now living; one is the subject of this sketch and the other is Nancy, the widow of William McClerg, and resides in Indiana. John Jones had but few advantages in his youth, and consequently his education is a practical one, acquired from observation and experience. From the age of seventeen, he was thrown upon his own resources. The first dollar he ever earned was a silver one and he now has it in his possession. In the commencement of his career he worked as a laborer on the canal and railroad for eight years. In the fall of the year 1837, he came to Marion County, Ohio, and settled in Bowling Green Township. April 10, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Lynch, who was born in Delaware September 1, 1826, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Dutton) Lynch. Her parents were of English ancestry, but natives of the State of Delaware, where they lived and died. Jeremiah Lynch was born December 15, 1791, and died in 1833; his wife Mary was born October 10, 1790, and died in 1872. Although John Jones commenced a poor boy, by habits of industry and economy then formed, combined with rare good judgment and foresight, he has accumulated a large fortune, and is now (1883) the owner of 1,492 acres of land, that, at a fair valuation, is worth $50 per acre. He still gives his whole attention to the management of his farm and performs manual labor daily. The home place is stocked at present with 1,300 sheep, 100 or more of cattle, a large number of hogs, with horses, etc., sufficient to attend to with the labor on his extended possessions. He has always given more attention to the raising of stock, although he raises annually large quantities of grain. He has lived in Bowling Green Township ever since his settlement, with the exception of two years spent in Indiana. Mr. Jones is a temperate man, never having used tobacco in any of its forms. He has served his township one term as Trustee, and politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Jones and family live on his farm, near La Rue, surrounded by the comforts and conveniences of life. It is quite a contrast to their first housekeeping, as they then had neither a chair, bedstead, table nor stove. Himself and wife have a family of seven children, namely, Jeremiah, Mary J., Andrew J., John W., Josephine and Emma, all living, and most of them married and residing in homes of their own.

JACOB KOLB, only son of Jacob and Catherine Kolb, was born in Germany April 10, 1829. He obtained a good education in the Fatherland, and emigrated to America, locating at Marion, this county, in 1856, where

he worked and lived about twenty years. He was married, August 25, 1868, to Mary Katie Fullmer, born in Germany November 18, 1836, a daughter of Simon and Dorotha Fullmer, both natives of Germany, where her parents died. Mrs. Kolb came to America, locating in this county, in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb's children are Jacob W., John, Charles, William, Frank, Arthur, Susie and Mary, all of whom are living. George and an infant unnamed are deceased. In November, 1876, Mr. Kolb bought eighty-three acres of land in Bowling Green Township, where he has resided with his family ever since. This farm is well improved, sixty acres under cultivation, and he has erected a comfortable residence and other outbuildings. Mr. Kolb is a well-to-do farmer; himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM P. LA RUE was born in Iowa May 10, 1856; his parents, Luther R. and Ann (Keech) La Rue, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of French and Scotch descent respectively. After marriage they settled in Montgomery Township about 1847–48; after remaining there six years, they removed to Iowa. They returned in 1868, since which time they have been residents of Marion County. They have four living children—David H., Albert N., William P. and Mary C. Two of their children are deceased, namely, William and Oliver P. William P. La Rue received his early education in the common schools, and later entered as a student at the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, which he attended from 1875 to 1877. When eighteen years of age, he engaged in teaching school, which he has continued to follow at intervals for about nine years. He was married, March 23, 1882, to Maggie M. Bain, a daughter of John and Eliza (Scribner) Bain. Her parents were natives of Scotland and Ohio respectively. William P. and Maggie La Rue have one child—Harley G.—born February 5, 1883. Mr. La Rue is a well-to-do farmer; himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

LUKE LENOX was born in Baltimore County, Md., June 13, 1823. His parents, John and Maggy (Phillips) Lenox, were of English and Welsh ancestry, but natives of Maryland. They removed to Ohio in 1836, settling in Knox County, thence to Delaware County in 1837, where they lived until their death. She died in 1840 and he in December, 1853. They were the parents of the following-named children: Ruth, Mary, Susannah, Luke (our subject) and Richard, who are still living. Nathaniel, Sarah, John T., Elijah and William H. are deceased. Luke Lenox received the advantages of a common school education, and remained at home with his parents until their death. He was married, April 16, 1846, to Mary E. Mealey, and from this union there were the following-named children: Mary E., born April 18, 1854; Lenora V., born January 7, 1857; Harriet A., born April 19, 1847, died May 18, 1866; Charles, born June 23, 1849, died August 3, 1849; and Perry, born June 20, 1850, died December 4, 1857. Mr. Lenox resides on a farm of 156 acres, one mile west of La Rue village, that he purchased in 1862, which has ever since been his home. It is one of the best farms in the township, with fine improvements, which are mostly the results of his judicious labor; several miles of tiling underdrain this farm. Mr. Lenox is a Republican, and, although living in a township with a strong Democratic majority, was elected Justice of the Peace for three successive terms. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Lenox has been in the past years largely interested in buying and shipping stock, though now he has retired from active business and rented his land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the F. & A. M. Lodges at La Rue, and himself and amiable wife are

members of the Methodist Protestant Church. The parents of Mrs. Mary E. Lenox were Michael and Elizabeth (Marrimore) Mealey, and were natives of Ireland and England respectively; were brought to this country when small children and have since become the parents of nine cihldren, of whom but three—William, Michael and Mary E.—survive, the last named being Mrs. Lenox.

THOMAS McNEFF was born in Ireland in 1838; his parents, Thomas and Mary (Rane) McNeff, both died in Ireland. Mr. McNeff emigrated to the United States in 1853, landing on the shores of America a poor boy, with only his two hands and a stout heart with which to make his way in the land of his adoption. The same year, he came to Marion County and engaged as laborer on the railroad. He followed that occupation for twelve years, and then engaged in agriculture on his own farm of eighty-three acres in Bowling Green Township, which he has made by his own labor a valuable, well-improved farm and a comfortable home. He has been a resident of the county for about thirty years, and is a well known and respected citizen. He was married, February 17, 1861, to Winnie Gilrain, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (O'Harra) Gilrain; her parents were natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McNeff have had seven children, named as follows: Mary A., Sallie, James, Ella and Maggie, all of whom are living; John and Michael are deceased. Mr. McNeff and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

MRS. ELIZABETH (ADAIR) MELVIN, widow of Bartholomew Melvin, was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 13, 1806; she was the daughter of John and Jane (Ross) Adair. They were natives of Virginia, and settled in Madison County, Ohio, in 1804, where Mrs. Adair died June 3, 1838; Mr. Adair's death occurred in 1858. Elizabeth, our subject, was married to Bartholomew Melvin August 1, 1826. He was a son of John Melvin, a native of Tennessee. He came with his parents to Madison County, Ohio, in 1805, where he lived until his death in 1856. Twelve children were born to this marriage, viz.: William A., Margaret A., Charles D., Mary A., John J., Augusta A., Eliza M., Joseph B. and Benjamin L. are living; Samuel, Jane B. and Nancy M. are deceased. All are married excepting Augustus A., who is the main support of his aged mother. Mrs. Melvin has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, and is a very intelligent, highly esteemed lady. She is now in her seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM A. MELVIN, a substantial citizen and farmer, was born in Union Township, Madison County, July 27, 1830. He remained on the farm with his father until twenty-three years of age, in the meantime securing a good education. From this time he depended on his own resources. He was married, October 19, 1853, to Margaret, a daughter of James and Sarah Ewing. By this union there were four children, all deceased. His wife died July 13, 1877, and he was married the second time, April 27, 1883, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sherrick) Self, formerly of Hocking County, but now of Bowling Green Township. James Self served three years in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Melvin is the owner of seventy-one acres of valuable land, on which he resides. He has served as Trustee of the township four years, is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a Democrat. His father, Bartholomew Melvin, was born in Tennessee in 1796, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1806. They were early settlers in Madison County, where he

(Bartholomew Melvin) died March 10, 1856. His wife Elizabeth is still living.

MATHEW G. MILLER was born in Cumberland County, Penn., May 16, 1839; his parents, John and Hannah (Gelvin) Miller, were both natives of Pennsylvania; the first was born in April, 1815, and the latter in 1807. They came to Ohio in 1846 and settled in Montgomery Township, where Mr. Miller purchased ninety-six acres of land. Mrs. Miller died on this farm in 1879; Mr. Miller now resides at Agosta. Mathew G. Miller lived on the farm with his father till the commencement of the civil war, when he volunteered as a soldier, to serve in the ranks of the Union army. He enlisted November 14, 1861, in Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was present and participated in the battles of second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the last-named battle, he received a gunshot wound through the hip, disabling him from duty. He was sent to the field hospital, remaining there fifteen days; thence to Harrisburg, Penn., and from there to the hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he recovered. After an absence of five months, he returned to his company, then stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., about November 30, 1863. Subsequently he was present at the battles of Dallas, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Duck River, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. He was with Sherman's army to the sea, and was captured by the rebels during the engagement at Bentonville, N. C. He was a prisoner for two weeks and was confined in the famous Libby Prison; he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged from the service, June 12, 1865, having served in the war three years seven months and two days. He returned home, and December 28, 1865, was married to Clara A., daughter of Hormal and Nancy (Berry) Porter. By this marriage there are two children—John S., born December 15, 1866; and Mathew N., born May 30, 1870. Mr. Miller resides on his farm in Bowling Green Township; is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Green Camp, and is a Republican.

JOHN E. MOORE, a farmer of Bowling Green Township, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, September 25, 1854. His parents, David C. and Margaret R. (Berry) Moore, were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively and of Irish and English descent. They now reside on their homestead in Pleasant Township, where they have lived for about thirty-three years. They have five living children—Rebecca S., Benjamin F., John E., Mary A. and Clara. One of their children died in its second year. John E. Moore was raised to the life of a farmer, and remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred September 11, 1877, to Princess Topliff, a daughter of Lewis and Dorcas (Bent) Topliff. Then he took up his residence in Bowling Green Township, on a farm consisting of 152 acres of land, formerly owned by Lewis Topliff. He now devotes his attention to farming and the raising of stock. His home is located one-half mile west of La Rue. Himself and wife have two children—Gracie, born April 9, 1881; and Della, born June 23, 1882. Mr. Moore is a substantial, well-to-do citizen, and in politics is a Republican.

JOSEPH ORR was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 12, 1848; his parents, James D. and Elizabeth Orr, were natives of Ohio and of English and German origin. James D. died in Licking County, Ohio, in 1851; his widow resides in Bowling Green Township. Joseph Orr obtained his early education in the common schools of Licking and Union Counties, and came with his mother to Bowling Green Township, Marion County, in 1860, and

finished his education at the schools of La Rue. On attaining his majority, he taught school one term and was married October 2, 1877, to Clara E., a daughter of John and Christena C. Littell; her parents are natives of Ohio, and of English and German descent. Joseph and Clara Orr have two children—James W. and Noah L. Mr. Orr is the owner of 102 acres of well-improved land, and is an enterprising and substantial farmer, and much respected in his community. Politically, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM L. RAUB was born in Mercer County, Penn., October 27, 1833; his parents, Henry and Hannah (Aultman) Raub, were of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Mahoning County; two years afterward, they removed to Knox County, where Henry died in 1868; his widow moved to Marion County and died in 1871. They had seven children—Eli, Henry A., William L., Samuel H. and Andrew J. are all living; Levi and Elizabeth are deceased. William L. Raub received a fair common school education in Knox County, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen, commenced to depend on his own resources. He has made farming the business of his life, and is now the owner of 430 acres of land on which he has recently erected a fine frame residence and barn. He is a thorough farmer, highly esteemed, and possesses the confidence of the community in which he resides in an eminent degree. He is Treasurer of the township, and has been for the past twelve years; and has also served as Township Trustee. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was married in January, 1865, to Jane Baldwin, a daughter of James and Ellen (Love) Baldwin, formerly of Madison County, Ohio. Their children are Henry J., Emma G., Ella R., Mary, Lillian, Susie D., Silas A., George W. and Dessa, are living; Romma, aged three years, and an unnamed infant are deceased. Mr. Raub is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. RIDGWAY, son of Bazzle and Catherine (Houghn) Ridgway, was born in Virginia July 14, 1834. His parents were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, and were of Irish and German descent. They came to Union County, Ohio, in 1836; thence to Franklin County, Ohio, where Catherine Ridgway died in 1855. Mr. Ridgway subsequently moved to Marion County, where he died in January, 1879. They had six children; but three of them are living, namely, John H., whose name heads this sketch; Joseph and Lovina. John H. Ridgway lived with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, having, during his minority, obtained a limited education. He has always given his time and attention to farming, and now owns eighty-two acres of well-improved land, on which he has a fine frame residence and other improvements, the result of his own labor. He is a substantial farmer and respected citizen. He was married, December 11, 1862, to Margaret J. McNeer, born April 25, 1842, a daughter of John and Eliza (Hawn) McNeer. They have three children, namely, Rachel C., born November 3, 1863; Ida J., born February 26, 1865; and John W., July 21, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at La Rue, and, politically speaking, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN SAGER was born in Loudon County, Va., August 12, 1800; his parents, George and Christenia (Firestone) Sager, emigrated with their family to New Salem, Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1803, where Christenia, the mother, died in 1804. His father, George Sager, moved to Darby Township, Union County, in 1808, where he died in 1824, aged eighty-five years. Benjamin Sager was married in June, 1823, to Deborah Duvall,

a daughter of William and Sarah (Hinton) Duvall. By this marriage there were ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Deborah, his wife died in 1844, and he, in 1845, was married to Sarah Cursey, who was a widow of Samuel Gale. By this marriage there was one child—Eliza. Benjamin Sager was divorced from his second wife, and he was married November 23, 1852, to Mary Ann Stiner, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Lewis) Stiner, of Union County. Two children were born by this marriage, viz., Elizabeth, November 10, 1853; and Marquis L., March 23, 1857. Of Mr. Sager's children eight are living, as follows: Louisa, Minerva, Benjamin F., Mary, Lucas L., Elijah, Elizabeth and Marquis. Mr. Sager is still quite vigorous and resides on the 200 acres of land in Bowling Green Township that he purchased in 1834. He has been a longer resident of the township than any other person within its boundaries, and claims to have been the first citizen of the township that purchased land within its limits, and voted when there were but fifteen votes cast in the township. He was a licensed minister in the Christian Church for about four years, and has been a member of that church for over fifty years. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is one of the very few pioneers still living, and is honored and respected by all as an honest man and a good citizen.

BENJAMIN F. SAGER was born in Bowling Green Township August 13, 1833, and is the son of Benjamin and Deborah (Duvall) Sager, who are mentioned elsewhere. Benjamin F. obtained his early education in the old-fashioned log schoolhouse, this being the first schoolhouse in the township; it did not contain a sawed board, a pane of glass or a nail; not a piece of iron of any kind was used in its construction. This building was replaced by a hewed-log house with a puncheon floor. The hinges to the doors in place of wood, were made of scrap iron. He attended school during part of the year until he was fourteen, and for those days acquired a fair education. He was left motherless at the age of eleven, and his father breaking up housekeeping at the age of thirteen, his advantages were very limited. From about this age he began to work and manage for himself. He was engaged in various business enterprises, among which was lumbering, traveling and boating on the Wabash & Erie Canal two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to farming and followed that vocation of summers and lumbering of winters until the year 1854. During the summer of 1855–56 he worked on the farm, and during the winter went to school. He was married, February 8, 1857, to Sarah C., daughter of Abel and Phebe (Dice) Couger, of Pendleton County, W. Va. From this marriage there are the following children: William A., A. F., Henry W., Edward F., James D., Minnie E., all living at home. Mr. Sager is the owner of 500 acres of valuable land, located on the La Rue & Essex pike, three and one-half miles south of La Rue. It has the highest chattel assessment of any one in the township of Bowling Green. To the improvement of this farm and the raising of stock he devotes the most of his time. He has been called upon to fill several offices of honor and trust in the township, such as Assessor, Clerk, and in 1881 was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he is now acting. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Rush Creek. He is the oldest native citizen now living in Bowling Green Township and is one of its most substantial and prominent men.

LUCAS L. SAGER, son of Benjamin and Deborah (Duvall) Sager, was born in Bowling Green Township, January 1, 1837. He resided with his parents till he was eighteen years of age; was married September 28, 1863, to Lydia, daughter of David Harraman, of Marion County. Four children

were born to them, two living, Lenora L. and Hattie May. The deceased were Jonathan E. and Annie S. Mr. Sager commenced with nothing for a start in a financial sense, and has accumulated a fine farm of seventy-nine acres, on which he resides. He is a highly respected citizen and a Democrat.

HENRY SCHOTTE was born in Prussia May 17, 1832, and lived there until a man grown. He served as a soldier in the Prussian Army from 1852 to 1855, and emigrated to America in 1858. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, October 12, 1861, to Rosena Barth, a daughter of Henry and Christena Barth, who were all born in Germany, and emigrated to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1850, where he died January 3, 1879, and his wife Christena in 1878. Henry Schotte, for the past twenty years, has given his attention to farming. He first bought forty-six acres of wild land, covered with a heavy growth of timber, which he cleared and improved. He now owns ninety-two acres of land worth $75 an acre. Mr. Schotte is a prosperous farmer, and politically speaking is a Democrat. His six children are Charley, Rhena, Frank, Herman, Rosa and Caroline. Mr. Schotte's parents, John G. and Frederica Schotte, were also natives of Germany, where his mother died in 1863. His father emigrated to Ohio, in 1864, and settled in Montgomery Township, this county, and died in Bowling Green Township in 1876.

HENRY L. SHORT resides west of La Rue Village, and is a farmer on his father's place near La Rue. He is the son of John and Isabel (Gilman) Short, and was born in this township May 15, 1858. Obtaining a good education, he began teaching school at the age of eighteen years, an occupation that he has followed more or less for seven years; in the meantime he was engaged at farming in the spring and summer seasons. He was married, July 25, 1882, to Caroline L. Pratt, a daughter of Lincoln and Mary Pratt, of Auglaize County, Ohio, and they have one child.

JOHN SHORT was born in Fayette County, Ohio, October 16, 1821. His parents, Henry and Lydia A. (Williams) Short, were natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio at a very early day before their marriage. Henry Short was a soldier in the war of 1812. After his marriage to Lydia Williams, they settled in Fayette County, Ohio, and in 1828, he, with his family, moved to Logan County, Ohio. He died in 1879, aged eighty-eight years seven months and twenty days. His wife died near West Liberty, Ohio, in December, 1882, aged ninety years one month and two days. John Short remained on the farm with his father until August, 1840, when he was married to Isabella Gilmer, a daughter of John and Nancy (McCormick) Gilmer. After his marriage, he engaged in farming on 100 acres of land in Logan County, for four years, when he engaged in milling about four years; then sold out his interest and became a dealer in stock, which he continued about three years. In 1857, he moved with his family to Bowling Green Township and purchased fifty acres of land, on which they located; he has since added to this purchase so that the homestead now consists of 150 acres. It is situated one mile west of La Rue Village, and is one of the best farms in the township. Mr. and Mrs. John Short have had a family of the following-named children: William G., Henry L. and Margaret Ann, who are now living; Mary Louisa and Newton A. are deceased. Mr. Short has retired from active farming, his farm being now conducted by his son, Henry L. John Short enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, April 21, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three months, and re-enlisted in the same company

and regiment to serve three years. He was present at the battles of Blue Gap, Cross Keys, Winchester and various other engagements, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., having served for about two years.

JOSEPH H. SIFRITT is the sixth son and ninth child, and the only surviving member of a family of eleven children He was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 9, 1836; his father, John Sifritt, was a native of Virginia, and while a single man came to Ohio at a very early day and located in Madison County. Here he was married to Harriet Chapman, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Stone) Chapman, who was also a native of Virginia. They lived in Madison County about twenty-four years, when they moved to Green Camp Township, Marion County, where he died in 1850, and his wife Harriett in 1873. They had eleven children, all except the subject of this sketch dying between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four years. Joseph M. Siffritt was reared to the occupation of farming, and has made it the business of his life. January, 1862, he was married to Mary Bell, a daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Sanders) Bell; the last named were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively, and came with their parents to Ohio when quite young. After their marriage, which occurred April 9, 1822, they settled in Union County; subsequently they settled in Bowling Green Township, February, 1831. Mr. Bell afterward moved to Union County, but finally returned to Marion County, where he died in 1873. His wife Margaret is still (1883) living, in her seventy-ninth year. They had nine children, seven of whom are living, namely, William, Samuel, Jonathan, Nancy, Hannah, Elizabeth and Mary. Joseph H. and Mary (Bell) Sifritt have had a family of four children—James W., born August 12, 1864; Newman and Truman (twins) were born April 10, 1871, and Truman died September 2, 1872; Lenora A., was born October 24, 1862, and died September 2, 1864. Joseph H. Sifritt was brought to Green Camp to this county by his parents, when he was but three months old. Thirty years afterward he moved to his present home in Bowling Green Township, where he has lived sixteen years. Thus it will be seen he has been a constant resident of this county for forty-six years. He owns 201 acres of land, finely improved, with a commodious frame residence and outbuildings. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at La Rue, is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT THOMASSON was born in East Virginia October 9, 1814. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Lovin) Thomasson, were of English extraction, but natives of Virginia, where they both lived and died, he at the age of forty-eight, and his wife aged fifty-eight years. Albert Thomasson, at the age of twenty-one years, commenced to work for himself; he served an apprenticeship to learn the trade of brick mason, and on completing his trade he came to Ohio and settled in Bowling Green Township in 1838, and followed his trade for forty years. He is now carrying on tile works and also owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at $85 per acre. He was married, December 14, 1837, to Emily Manly, a daughter of Richard Manly; from this marriage twelve children were born, seven daughters and five sons, six only are living. Mr. Thomasson has been Trustee of the township for several years; is a member of the F. & A. M., and is an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOHN D. THOMASSON, fourth son of Albert and Emily (Manly) Thomasson, was born in Bowling Green Township, November 25, 1847. He was reared to a farmer's life, an occupation he has always followed.

He was married, February 12, 1877, to Emma E. McCormick, a daughter of James and Minerva McCormick; they have two children—Orlie and Eva. Mr. Thomasson is an energetic and prosperous farmer, and is devoting most of his time to gardening and an apiary, a business he has followed for seventeen years with good success; he is politically Democratic.

RICHARD H. THOMASSON, first son of Albert and Emily (Manly) Thomasson, was born Sepember 9, 1842, and was reared at his father's homestead in Bowling Green Township. He enlisted to serve as a soldier in the Union army during the war of the great rebellion, on November 16, 1861, in Company A, Second Battalion United States Infantry, and participated in many battles of that war, receiving at the battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864, a gunshot wound in the right shoulder. He served until the close of the conflict, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865, and returned to his native place, engaging in farming. He was married, December 15, 1874, to Elizabeth, a daughter of John A. Johnson, by whom there have been four children—Samuel H., J. Dalzel and Holden F., that are living; and Albert T. deceased. Mr. Thomasson owns fifty acres of land, on which he resides with his family, and is a substantial citizen of the township.

EMANUEL TRUMBO, deceased, was born October 12, 1822, in Pendleton County, Va. He removed with his wife, Hannah (Couger) Trumbo, and children, to Fayette County, Ohio; thence to Marion County, Ohio, settling in Bowling Green Township in 1856, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in sawing lumber; his wife died February 16, 1864. By this wife there were five children—William H., Noah L., George O., Pleasant and Asenath S., all except the last named are living. Mr. Trumbo was married the second time, December 20, 1864, to Sarah A. Elland, who was born in Big Island Township November 20, 1835. She was a daughter of John and Hannah Elland, who were natives of England. By Mr. Trumbo's last marriage there was one child—Hannah E.—who was born February 20, 1866. Emanuel Trumbo was a man of fine ability and a good scholar. He was elected and served as County Surveyor three terms, and in other ways was a prominent citizen. He died March 9, 1870; his wife and five children still survive him. The widow resides on the homestead of eighty-seven acres. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Trumbo's parents, John and Hannah Elland, came from England to America in 1833, and settled in Big Island Township, where they lived eighteen years, when they moved to Montgomery Township and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1849, aged sixty-seven years. His wife died in 1875. Their children were Hannah, Sophia, Susan, Sarah A. (the widow of Mr. Trumbo) and William, all living. Francis and John are deceased. Emanuel Trumbo's parents were William and Susan Trumbo, of German ancestry, and natives of Virginia. Their children were Anna, Lavina, Elijah, Susan, Mary, George, who still survives; Samuel Rahama, Josephine, Caroline and Emanuel are deceased.

HENRY TRUMBO, son of Emanuel and Hannah (Couger) Trumbo, was born in Pendleton County, W. Va., June 28, 1846. He received a fair practical education in the schools of Bowling Green Township, and was married, March 16, 1871, to Maggie Sifritt, born in Green Camp Township September 26, 1854, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Bell) Sifritt; from this union there is one child—Myrtie V., born December 14, 1872. Harry H. Hopkins, an adopted child, was born near Saline City, Clay Co., Ind., August 9, 1875. Hannah Trumbo, the mother of Henry, died Febru-

ary 15, 1864, aged forty years; Emanuel, his father, died March 9, 1870, aged forty-seven years. Henry Trumbo, the subject of this sketch, is one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of the township, has always lived upon a farm, and now owns 115 acres of land, valued at $60 an acre. Politically, he is a Democrat.

EPHRAIM H. WATKINS was born in Bradford County, Penn., July 1, 1831. His parents, Ephraim and Fannie (Palmer) Watkins, were natives of the States of Connecticut and Vermont respectively, and came to Ohio in 1835, settling with their family of eight children in Bowling Green Township. He was born July 31, 1796, and died October 11, 1882. His wife preceded him March 28, 1878. They were of Welsh and English extraction. The subject of this sketch lived on the farm with his parents until the age of twenty-five, in the meantime during his minority receiving the advantages of a common school education. September 11, 1856, he was married to Sarah Cheney, a daughter of Francis O. and Roxcy (Mathers) Cheney. The latter were of English and Welsh ancestry, but natives of Ohio; they died many years ago. Ephraim H. Watkins and wife have had the following children: Roxcy J., Allen E., David P., Emma O., Harvey S., Mary A., Marcus A., Louisa E., Lilla B. and Nancy E., all living; Benjamin, W. F. and Owen G. are deceased. Mr. Watkins resides on his farm of 137 acres of land, to the care of which and raising of stock he devotes the most of his time. His residence is about five miles south of La Rue, in Bowling Green Township. He is a Republican in politics and one of the leading citizens of the township. He enlisted to serve in the late civil war September 11, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was present at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Goldsboro, Bentonville, N. C., and various skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, June 8, 1865, at Washington City, D. C. He was taken prisoner by Lyon's rebel cavalry December 23, 1864, paroled the same day, and on his exchange re-engaged in the war.

CHAPTER IV.

CLARIDON TOWNSHIP.

INDESCRIBABLE thoughts and feelings are awakened in the mind and heart of one, when contemplating the mighty work done by the fearless, hardy and brave army of pioneers, whose untiring efforts have subdued the mighty forests of this county and caused her waste places to smile in the sunlight of Heaven and yield an abundance of grain and fruit, and who have cleared her myriads of hills and valleys, which are annually covered with rich harvests or crowned with green pastures. To the early settlers of Claridon Township who endured the privations incident to establishing homes in a new and unbroken country, and who bravely battled to remove her majestic forests and to make it possible to cultivate her fertile plains are due their full portion of credit and the everlasting gratitude of their posterity.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

Claridon was taken from the territory of Canaan Township and was one of the first townships organized in Marion County. Although there is no entry on the records of the county defining clearly its exact limits as first created, yet there is no doubt but that it has always included the constitutional requirement of territory—a full surveyed township of six miles square; and although Scott Township has made repeated efforts to obtain its northern tier of sections, they have always proved unavailing, and to-day this township remains as one of the only two townships containing the full constitutional area in Marion County. Just how fierce the struggle was on the part of the people of Claridon Township, to retain their full territory, or just how vigorous and determined the efforts were on the part of the citizens of Scott to obtain the northern tier of sections, we are, at this late date, unable to chronicle; but a simple record of the proceedings will show that repeated efforts were made, and that they were invariably resisted. The residents on the territory in controversy were divided in their opinions as to the propriety of detaching these six sections from Claridon and attaching them to Scott Township, as will appear from the following entry taken from the record:

Auditor and Commissioners' Office, Marion, Marion County, Ohio, March 7, 1848. This day came Lawrence Van Buskirk and others, being a majority of the householders residing within the boundary of the portion of Claridon Township hereinafter named, and made application, by petition, for an alteration of the boundaries of the townships of Claridon and Scott, as follows, to wit: To attach to the said township of Scott one tier of sections from off the north side of said township of Claridon, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that legal notice had been given, and that all things appertaining to said application have been done in due form of law, it is ordered that the said one tier of sections from off the north side of said Claridon Township be and the same is hereby attached to the township of Scott.

HUGH V. SMITH, } *Com.*
JOHN UNCAPHER, }

For some reason that does not appear from the record, which possibly was some defect in the proceedings that invalidated them, that, doubtless, was taken advantage of by those opposing the movement—the order was annulled. The following year a petition of similar import, asking that the very same territory be attached to Scott Township, was presented to the Commissioners, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and this tier of sections was again set off to Scott, as appears in the following entry:

AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, }
March 5, 1849. }

This day the Commissioners met pursuant to the statute. Present, John Uncapher, Hiram Knowles and Lewis Topliff, Commissioners, and Lawrence Van Buskirk, County Auditor.

This day came Adam Hipsher, James Tight and others, and presented their petition to the County Commissioners in the words and figures following, to wit: "To the Honorable the Commissioners of the County of Marion and State of Ohio: Gentlemen—We your petitioners would humbly represent that Claridon Township is six miles wide from north to south, and that Scott Township is but four miles wide from north to south, and that we believe it would conduce to the public benefit if one tier of sections were set off of the north side of Claridon Township and attached to said Scott Township. We, your petitioners, therefore pray your honors to attach one tier of sections from off the north side of said Claridon Township to said Scott Township, thereby making the said townships equal, or nearly so, and we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc. January 30, 1849." And said Commissioners being satisfied that said petition is signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed change or alteration, and it having been proven to them that notice of such intended application had been given by advertisement set up in three public places within the bounds of such proposed change or alteration, for the period of thirty days and more previous to this date, and it appearing necessary to said Board of Com-

missioners, that so much of the territory of Claridon Township, in said county of Marion, as is included in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 5, south of base line, in Range 16 east, be and the same is hereby attached to and made part of Scott Township. Whereupon came Garry Clark, one of the householders residing upon said territory, and gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

This was accordingly done, and in due time a hearing was had, the Commissioners' proceedings were duly reversed, and the territory restored to Claridon Township. But Claridon was called upon to make another struggle for the retention of this same territory. Scott Township had irretrievably lost two tier of sections from off its northern boundary, that then, as now lay in Crawford County, thus leaving it only twenty-four sections, or two-thirds of a regularly surveyed township, and its people seemed desperately determined to acquire more territory. So in March, 1851, another effort was made to secure the same territory, as appears from the following entry:

AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Marion County, March 4, 1851.

This day the Commissioners of Marion County met pursuant to statute. Present, Thomas Parr and Hiram Knowles, Commissioners, and E. Peters, Auditor of Marion County, Ohio.

This day came S. C. Parcel, James Bell and others, and presented their petition to the County Commissioners in the words and figures following: "To the Commissioners of Marion County: We, the undersigned residents of Claridon Township, pray your honorable body that you will take one tier of sections from off the north side of Claridon Township and attach it to Scott Township, which will make them of equal dimensions; Claridon Township is six miles square, and Scott Township is four by six only. Your humble petitioners. January 31, 1851."

And the said Commissioners being satisfied that the said petition is signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed territory of land petitioned to be struck off from Claridon Township, and it having been proven to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the affidavit of James Parcell, George Boyles, Jr., and James Osborn, that lawful notice has been given by advertising in three different public places, on said territory proposed to be struck off and attached to said township, of the intention of said petitioners, for the period of thirty days and more previous to the presentation of this petition, and it appearing necessary, just and right to said Board of Commissioners, that the alteration as prayed for in said petition should be made. It is therefore ordered by said Board of Commissioners, that so much of the territory in Claridon Township, in said county of Marion, as is included in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Township 5, south of base line, in Range 16 east, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of Scott Township. Whereupon came Garry Clark, James M. Brigs, two of the householders residing upon said territory, and gave notice of their intention to appeal the same to the Court of Common Pleas.

The appeal made, and after a careful view of the proceedings in the Common Pleas Court, that tribunal annulled the proceedings of the County Commissioners and restored the territory to Claridon Township, and no effort has since been made to disturb the boundaries of the two townships as was fixed and determined.

Of course these entries do not show what part the citizens of both townships outside of those on the territory in controversy did for its possession, but that the struggle was fierce and prolonged and that the citizens of both townships were much interested in the result, and that their influence and possibly some of their time and money were given to maintain their respective rights, there can be no doubt. Scott Township apparently laid no stronger claim to it other than that it would equalize the territory of the two townships, and Claridon did not seem disposed to yield quietly and submit passively to the loss of one-sixth of her valuable territory on such a flimsy pretext. Had Scott Township succeeded in securing and retaining this tier of sections, the village of Caledonia, which is now the pride of the township, would have been lost to Claridon, for it is located in Section 1 of this township.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the land throughout this territory is generally level, and the southern and eastern portion of the township consists of timbered lands, while the northwestern part includes a portion of the Sandusky Plains. The soil is excellent and unexcelled where thoroughly drained for farm land or for grazing grounds to the hundreds of sheep and cattle kept here by stock-raisers. Much water stood upon the plains and other portions of the lands of this township at an early day, but a system of liberal drainage has relieved the surface of the greater portion of it and made the entire township tillable land that responds readily and generously to the efforts of the skillful husbandman. The Whetstone flows through the eastern portion of the township, and not a few smaller streams and rivulets join it in its onward course.

TWO PRECINCTS.

In December, 1868, this township was divided by the County Commissioners into two election precincts by a "parallel line running directly through said township east and west, said division line being marked by a township road leading through the center of said township east and west, just south of the residence of the late Jonathan Miles; the portion of the township lying north of said road to form the North or Caledonia Precinct, and that portion lying south of said road the South or Claridon Precinct, of Claridon Township."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlers of this township for the most part were from England. Few of them are still living, while many others have passed away, leaving their descendants to enjoy the fruits of their early labor. Among the former is Joseph Hornby and wife, who came to this township in 1820 and located near where Claridon now is; also William Thew and his wife, who came direct from England with other families, and all located near each other in the southeastern portion of the township, where they struggled together as a common community to establish permanent and comfortable homes. Success crowned their efforts, and prosperity attended and blessed their industry. Soon much of the gigantic forests were cleared away, and many broad acres of cultivated land appeared. Mr. Thew, who died in August last, outlived that entire number, his wife having died twelve or fifteen years ago, and the others, each one by one, have taken his chamber in the silent halls of death. (See Chapter II.)

The other early English settlers who located here were Vincent Douce and family, John Hinds and family, Matthew Fields and family, William Dickson, Mr. Warwick, Robert Boulton, George Bayles, John Hooten, George Welbourn, Mr. Sergeant, John and Michael Welbourn, William Parker, Henry Hatfield, Comfort Olds and family, Hugh Osborne, William Welbourn and others. Joshua B. Bearse, Amos Earl and James Lambert were also early settlers in and about the vicinity of Claridon. These all came between the years 1820 and 1823 and formed what would now be considered a sparse settlement, but which was then looked upon as quite a little colony. And so in truth it was an English settlement of no small pretension, which at once gained the ascendency that has ever since been maintained throughout the township, and to-day the descendants of those English settlers are in the majority there. They were a thrifty, industrious, economical, Christian people, whose work and principles have left their imprint on the present generation, and nowhere in the county can be

found a better class of citizens than in the southern portion of Claridon Township.

As early as 1821, they laid out a town near the Whetstone and strove to make it a suitable place for the county seat. The site selected was on the place then owned by Joshua S. Bearse, and was surveyed and platted by Col. James Kilbourne, which plat was duly recorded August 25, 1821. The location was a beautiful one, and at that time the center of the territory then constituting Marion County. The town was laid out in what was then considered magnificent style, covering an area of 102 acres, containing even at first nearly a 100 regularly laid out building lots, besides abundant territory for extra additions. In the center of the town, a large square was donated for a site for county buildings and a park, or if not required for that, to be used for buildings for literary purposes. It contained avenues and streets of no narrow dimensions, the former being six rods in width, while the latter assumed a breadth of four poles. This town was given the beautiful and historical name of

CLARIDON.

It was the first village or town platted within the limits of Marion County, Marion not having been laid out until in the following year. Is it strange that the good people of Claridon, having the largest settlement, perhaps, within the territory at that time, and being located near the center of the same, with a town of ample area already laid out in splendid style, with sufficient ground donated for county buildings, should expect and hope for the location of the county seat here at the organization of the county, which must needs soon take place? It certainly was no unreasonable expectation, and the hamlet soon began to grow and flourish. Dwellings began to be erected, shops built, and that ever essential structure—the log tavern—with its quaint appearance, arose and towered above them all.

George Shippy was the genial and accommodating landlord, who then served the public and dispensed the substantial and wholesome food that was then obtainable to his guests, and, upon the whole, they no doubt fared equally as well as do the traveling public to-day in the more modern hotels. True then, meals then consisted of one plain course, but, doubtless, with its variety, no plum pudding, no strawberry short-cake, no highly-seasoned dishes graced the board of the early inn-keepers, yet what to them was far more palatable, the "pone," the venison, the "pumkin pie," were ever at hand, and were served in no sparing quantities. Among the early business men of the place were Mr. Broman, a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer; Mr. Norton, a tanner and vender of leather, both of whom did quite a business in his respective line. Ansel Matoon, from Worthington, was the village blacksmith, of whom it doubtlessly could have been truthfully said:

"You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low."

Other business and other trades were also here represented in a limited degree, and soon the village began to attract immigrants, and the prospects for the capital town of the new county grew quite flattering.

But there came a frost, a killing frost, and nipped the rising ambition of the little village in the bud, and left it to wither and decay, and even to this day only a comparatively few houses stand as a monument to mark the spot and tell the sad tale of blighted hopes and cherished desires of the

early English settlers, at least so far as the securing of the county seat is concerned. For in the spring of 1823 a committee was appointed by authority of the State and sent out to select a suitable site for the county seat. After viewing the different localities and considering well the claims of each, the present site of Marion was decided upon as the most proper point. Marion had just recently been laid out, and at that time presented a less promising appearance than Claridon, but the wisdom of the selection has since been proven, as the division of the territory since made has placed it nearer the center of the county, besides other natural advantages. It is said that the settlement in Big Island Township maintained that the site where the village of Big Island now stands was the most suitable place, and made strenuous efforts to secure the location of the county seat at that place. Even for many years after its location at Marion, and yet after the town of Big Island was laid out in the year 1828, the people at that point long contended for its removal thither.

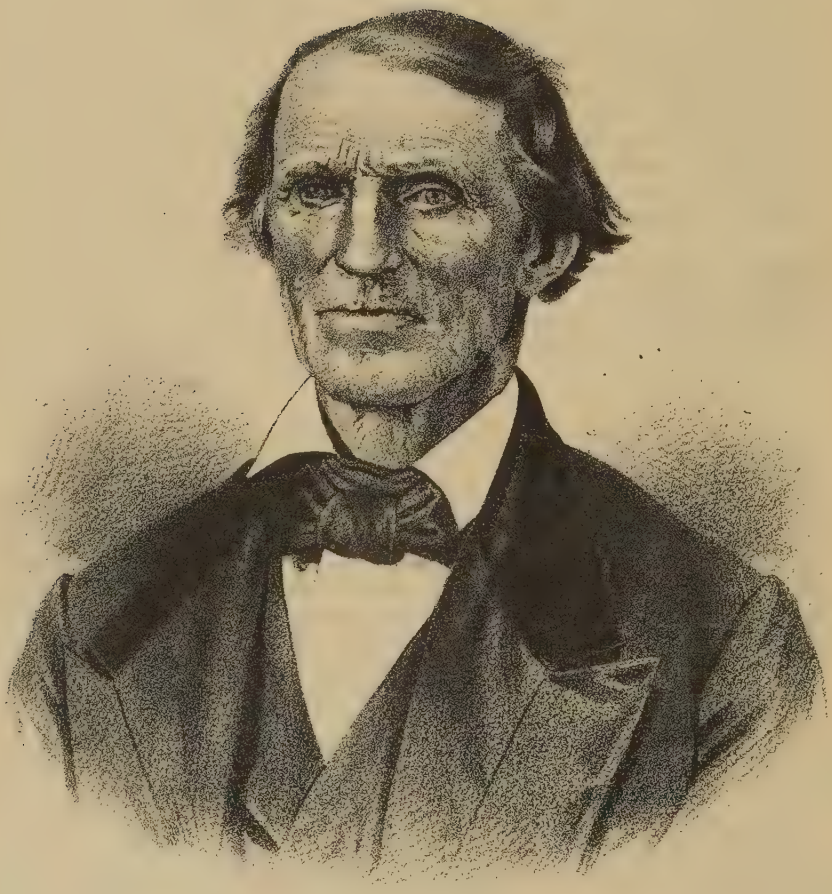
Claridon felt the blow at once, and the effect of the failure to secure the county seat was soon visible, for owing to this fact and the unusual sickness and death prevailing there during the autumns of 1822 and 1823, many removals were made and emigration in that direction ceased for a time. But it was only temporary.

FURTHER SETTLEMENT.

The country about Claridon, especially along the valley of the Olentangy, or the Whetstone, as it is more recently called, was too fertile and productive and possessed too many wild and enchanting beauties to be long neglected by those who were seeking desirable locations for homes, and while the village of Claridon never recovered from the shock mentioned, and while, for a number of years, it received but few accessions, the country in that vicinity was being settled by a steady flow of immigrants. Among them were Thomas Boyce and wife, who came in 1828; William Mitchell and family came the following year and located about one mile and a half south of the village. John Underwood and family settled two and a half miles east in 1829. Also Peter Gable and Henry Holverstott, who came in 1830; Joseph Smith, James Lawrence and Charles Owens, who located in 1832; Jefferson Smith, Obadiah Miller, and Matthew Fields, who, with their families, took up their abode here in 1834.

Numerous others came at a later date, and among them were Jacob Howser and family and Dr. J. W. Devore and family, the former from Harrison County, Ohio, and the latter from the neighboring county of Knox. They both located near the village of Claridon and both have been unusually prosperous, and they now number their possessions in lands by the hundreds of acres, and the live stock owned by them is of a superior quality. They are both honorable and influential gentlemen, and have done much to forward the material interest of Claridon Township. Each has his residence near the village of Claridon, and each is living in a comfortable manner and in handsome style. Dr. Devore was called upon to represent this county in the halls of legislation at Columbus in the years 1870 to 1872, and did so with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, leaving a record well worthy of high ambition, and one of which his friends may well be proud.

The northern portion of the township received a few settlers at an early date, but the settlements there did not at first increase as rapidly as the one around the village of Claridon. Capt. George Beckley in his



ROBERT KERR

reminiscences of the early settlement of the Whetstone Valley, in Marion County, Ohio, written by him and published in 1875, says that when he came to this part of the township with his father and his father's family in 1821, Daniel Wyatt and Thomas Van Horn lived near where Caledonia now stands. In fact, Caledonia is located on a part of the land then owned by them. He also speaks of Jeremiah Colden and Isaiah Mattix as having been employed by his father to erect his cabin, and, doubtless, they, too, were located near the same place.

Nathan Clark, his wife and a four-year-old son, natives of Connecticut, came to this part of the township in the spring of 1820. Mr. Clark also entered a part of the lands on which Caledonia now stands, and located on the bank of the Whetstone, a short distance south of the site of the town, where the family resided until in 1828, when they removed to the farm now occupied by the son, C. N. Clark. In June, 1842, C. N. Clark, Esq., married Miss Sarah Garberson, a daughter of William Garberson, one of the early settlers of this section of the county, and upon the farm just mentioned both families continued to reside until a short time before his death, when the old genleman moved to Caledonia, in which village he peacefully passed the evening of his life.

William Garberson, one of the old pioneers, who recently passed away, emigrated from Westmoreland, Penn., in 1823 with his wife and one child, and located here near the present site of Caledonia, and here started a tannery, which proved to be a great convenience in supplying the early settlers with leather, and also quite a source of revenue to Mr. Garberson.

George Ulsh, also a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Perry County, came, bringing with him his wife and four children, to Marion in the winter of 1828, and there remained with his uncle, Maj. Ulsh, until the following spring, when he moved out on the farm on which he still resides. The farm was a portion of what was the "Turnpike Lands," which belonged to the "Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike Company," and which then had just recently been established. Although this was in the year 1829, Mr. Ulsh was the first settler along that road or turnpike within the limits of Claridon Township. Mr. Ulsh's first cabin, intended, for temporary purposes only, was constructed of large poles; in dimensions it was about 12x16 feet, with stick chimneys, mud jambs, paper windows, etc.; but in this the family lived four years, at the end of which time they erected a larger, more substantial, more convenient and more comfortable dwelling, which Mr. Ulsh had erected near by, and in which the family kept tavern for a period of more than seven years; and received, for those days, considerable patronage, as there was considerable travel at that time on the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike running by Mr. Ulsh's place. Mr. Ulsh has since built a neat, substantial brick residence, which he and the remainder of his family now occupy. Benjamin Bell came to this township at an early day and located on Bee Run, and was one of the first settlers; also George Hollman, who then lived on a part of the place since purchased and owned by Mr. Ulsh. Christopher Croft came in about the year 1834, and located where his son, Samuel Croft, now resides.

Dr. Booth was one of the early doctors of this vicinity, and lived where Montgomery Lindsay now resides. Here the Doctor, in common with the practice of that day, freely administered extract of white oak and Peruvian bark, and jalap and calomel. Joseph and Philip Strawbridge lived near Dr. Booth's home.

Philip Slick came in the year 1831 and located on the mud pike, at the

crossing of the railroads, and within a year or two established and kept a public house for the accommodation of the traveling public, and for many years it was known as Slick's tavern, and to this day the place is called "Slick's Station."

William S. Aye was the first white child born within the limits of this township, he having been born January 19, 1821. His father, Jacob Aye, in the year 1820, entered the farm now owned by Mrs. Douce, and during that year he, with his wife, moved on to this place. They lived there but two or three years and then sold the farm to Vincent Douce, and at once entered another place, a little southeast of where Caledonia now stands. From thence, in a few years, they moved to the farm now owned and occupied by William S. Aye, just across the line in Canaan Township, Morrow County. From here, the family moved to Delaware County, where Mr. Aye engaged in running a mill for a short time, but soon returned again to the farm in Morrow County, where Mr. Jacob Aye died in the year 1871.

SQUIRRELS.

The early settlers of this township experienced much trouble, for the first few years, in protecting their crops from the ravages of the squirrels, which were so numerous that in a few days they would destroy and take a small crop of corn, such as our pioneer fathers then planted. Mr. Rice, an early pioneer, relates that in the spring of 1822, he planted four or five acres of corn, on a patch of ground he had succeeded in getting cleared, and it grew nicely and had nearly ripened, when the squirrels made a raid on it in droves, and in three days they had destroyed the entire crop, stalks, ears and all. Often, in those early days companies were organized and certain days set for all to assemble and take a grand squirrel hunt, and as a greater incentive and inducement, a prize was generally offered to him who would kill the greatest number of squirrels during such hunts. Mr. Rice, Mr. Olds, Mr. Aye were all excellent " shots " and very often their expeditions against the squirrels resulted in their securing about an equal number of these little animals. Nor was this the only game that then abounded. The original forests teemed with deer, pheasants and wild turkey, while the waters were covered with innumerable flocks of ducks and wild geese.

INDIANS.

A number of the Wyandot Indians still lingered here at the commencement of the early settlement of the township. Among them were the noted Tom Lyons, " Standing Stone," " Between the Logs," and others.

The early settlers usually held their elections at some private residence. Two cabins in this township have been mentioned as having been used for this purpose. One was that of Mr. Gaylord, who lived a short distance north of Claridon, and the other was that of Niger Royce, who then lived in the northern part of the township, on the mud pike, near where the railroads now cross it.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers of Claridon Township, soon after location here, established schools and church societies, which for a time were held in the various cabins of these pioneers. Of the former, the first was taught by Rebecca Aye in her own house, during the summer of 1822. The wages, of course, were very meager, and for the most part were paid in produce. The foregoing picture is one extreme; the other extreme is that of the present

day, when a comfortable schoolhouse is provided in every neighborhood. Some of these rural academies are built and furnished at considerable expense. The Claridon brick schoolhouse in District No. 6, was built in 1875, at a cost of nearly $4,000. It is two stories high and has two departments. S. G. Smith is the Principal.

CHURCHES.

Claridon Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious society in Marion County was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was formed at the log cabin of Jacob Aye, near the village of Claridon, in the autumn or winter of 1820. This was prior to the erection of the county, and even before Claridon, the prospective county seat, was laid out. The society as it was first organized, was composed of seven members, viz., Vinal Steward and wife, Jacob Aye, Jr., Rebecca Aye and Henry Aye. Vinal Steward was a local minister and Class Leader. This society formed a part of Columbus Circuit of the Scioto District, Ohio Conference. Meetings were held at the house of Jacob Aye, Jr., until the spring of 1823, and at the house of William Parker, Sr., until 1832 or 1833, when they erected a hewed-log house thirty feet square one mile northeast of Claridon and gave it the name of "English chapel." In 1855, the Claridon old church house was erected; it is 36x48 feet in size. The church has enjoyed a gradual prosperity since it was founded in the primitive forest, until it has attained a membership of sixty-eight. James Owen and James L. Douce are Stewards, and M. C. Aye, H. C. Garvin, William Haley and W. P. Wittred, Class Leaders. The following pastors have served this church, viz.: Revs. ——— Murray, Harvey Camp, Uriah Heath, Alexander Blaupied, J. G. Bruice, H. E. Pilcher, W. C. Pierce, Peter Sharp, William Boggs, J. M. Longfellow, T. J. Monnett, Stephen Fant, B. Herbert, W. S. Paul, R. D. Ahlfield, D. D. S. Reagh, F. Howison, John Graham, S. Fant, B. F. Bell, M. D. Chilson, N. J. Close, G. E. Scott, T. J. Gard and W. B. Taggart.

In the spring of 1846 or 1847, a series of revival meetings were conducted by Rev. William Nap, resulting in about seventy conversions. Many of the accessions to the church became ardent and substantial members.

Likins Chapel, Methodist Episcopal.—The society of this church was organized in 1857, at Showers' Schoolhouse, by Rev. T. H. Wilson. Twelve members constituted the society, as follows: Robert T. Clark and wife, James Zook and wife, John Little and wife, Shelby Jump and wife, Ami Cluff, Mrs. Starch, Mrs. Ann Brown and Mrs. Mary Harvey. Robert T. Clark was one of the first officials. The meetings continued to be held in the Shower Schoolhouse till 1871, when the present commodious building was erected. It is 34x40 feet in size, and cost $1,400. The society has a present membership of forty, and with Robert T. Clark and Thomas Cluff as Stewards and R. T. Patton and Ami Cluff, Class Leaders. In the spring of 1869, a series of revivals were conducted by Rev. A. D. Matthews, resulting in the conversion of over forty souls. Rev. G. E. Scott, in 1878, carried on revival meetings, and about forty more were converted and united with the church. Rev. S. Fant also enjoyed successful meetings during his pastorate. The following is a list of the pastors who have served this congregation, viz.: M. D. Chilson, 1871 and 1872; Stephen Fant, from 1872 to 1875; N. J. Close, from 1875 to 1877; G. E. Scott, from 1877 to 1879; T. J. Gard, from 1880 to 1881; and W. Ben Taggart, the present pastor.

Claridon Free-Will Baptist Church.—The first meeting of this denomination was held December 5, 1870, by Rev. S. D. Bates, in the Morrow Schoolhouse. At the same place, July 2, 1871, Rev. Bates organized a church here, with nineteen members, comprising P. W. Holverstott and wife, L. J. Holverstott and wife, C. Clendennen and wife, E. Rush and wife, C. L. Haines and wife, Mrs. J. Howser, Mrs. S. A. Curtis, Maria Howser, John Martin and wife and two daughters, and L. Clendennen. The official members were, Deacons, P. W. Holverstott and C. Clendennen; Clerk, L. J. Holverstott. A church building was erected on the mud pike near Clendennen's residence, and dedicated in the fall of that year, 30x45 feet, and costing $1,500; but, from some unknown cause, this building was burned during the summer of 1876, at midnight; no insurance. The people rallied and erected another building, about a mile south of the old one, dedicating it February 4, 1877. It is about two miles east of Claridon, where the mud pike crosses the Marion & Mount Gilead road.

The membership has numbered as high as fifty or more at one time; at present it is thirty-four. They maintain a good Sunday school and a Woman's Mission Society. Rev. S. D. Bates has been pastor from the commencement to the present time. Deacons, C. Clendennen and P. W. Holverstott; Clerk, J. H. Howser.

The Evangelical Church, on Section 36, was built about 1874 or 1875. It was erected on the site of one that was destroyed by fire.

Bright's Chapel, Church of the United Brethren in Christ.—This church was organized at the log meeting-house on the banks of the Whetstone, December 13, 1851, by Rev. William Mathers. Nine members constituted the society. Among them were John Fields and wife, Matthew Fields, Sr., Matthew Fields, Jr., and William Mills. In 1860–61, the church at Claridon was erected, where they have since worshiped. The society has a membership of fifteen, and has in connection with its regular services a Sabbath school. The following pastors have served, viz., William Mathers, G. G. Nickey, James Long, J. Jacoby, T. T. Rose, J. F. Siler, and J. F. Cender, the present minister. The present Trustees are Andrew Hinds, William Garvin and E. D. Fields.

CEMETERIES.

The "Underwood Burying-Ground" was laid out about 1835 as a private cemetery. There are now about a hundred graves contained within this inclosure, among them those of Adam Hines, a soldier of 1812, and Jesse Underwood, a soldier in the last war.

The "Gable Cemetery" is situated on the A. Gable farm, and is also a private burying ground. Here lie the remains of Joseph Wyant, a soldier of the last war.

The "Thew Graveyard," situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, was laid out at a very early day and was used by the people as a public burying-ground. It contains about a half acre and contains the remains of many of the oldest pioneers of Claridon Township.

The "Lawrence Burying-Ground" is on the late James Lawrence's farm and was used as a family burying place.

PRESENT STATUS.

The following report of the Assessor for 1883 gives some idea of the comparative agricultural standing of Claridon Township: Wheat, acres sown, 2,585; bushels produced, 35,974; number of acres sown for harvest

of 1883, 2,088. Rye, acres sown, 6; bushels produced, 140. Oats, acres sown, 1,004; acres sown for crop of 1883, 877; bushels produced, 24,991. Barley, acres sown, 20; bushels produced, 513. Corn, acres planted, 4,003; acres planted for crop of 1883, 4,125; bushels produced, 162,395. Meadow, acres, 1,620; tons of hay, 1,867. Clover, acres, 744; tons of hay, 868; bushels of seed, 1,052. Potatoes, acres planted, 72½; acres for crop of 1883, 69½; bushels produced, 7,152. Butter, 52,762 pounds. Sorghum, acres planted, 9; gallons sirup, 484. Maple sugar, 395 pounds; gallons sirup, 40. Bees, 450 hives; pounds of honey, 1,595. Eggs, 74,977 dozen. Grapes, 11,380 pounds. Apples, acres occupied, 257½; bushels produced, 4,103. Lands, acres occupied, 15,112; acres of pasture, 6,682; acres of woodland, 1,845; total number of acres owned, 20,714. Wool, 53,251 pounds. Milch cows, 555. Stallions, 6. Dogs, 100. Sheep killed by dogs, 60; value, $156; injured by dogs, 11; value, $33. Hogs died, 61; value, $263. Sheep died, 153; value, $553. Cattle died, 28; value, $457. Horses died, 18; value, $2,505.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS SINCE 1850.

Trustees—1851—Charles Owen, Charles Clendennen and John Parker.
1852—William Van Buskirk, Henry Hartmann and C. Clendennen.
1853—Hannibal Irey, William P. Thew and Charles Clendennen.
1854—C. Clendennen, William Garberson and John Underwood.
1855–56—C. Clendennen, Jesse W. Mills and John Underwood.
1857—L. C. Haines, Peter Gabler and James McKinstry.
1858–59—C. Clendennen, W. J. Smith and James McKinstry.
1860—C. Clendennen, R. B. Elder and William J. Smith.
1861—C. Clendennen, R. B. Elder and Samuel Adams.
1862—William Van Buskirk, R. B. Elder and W. J. Smith.
1863—W. H. Mouser, E. D. Fields and George Beckley
1864—L. C. Haines, William P. Thew and W. H. Mouser.
1865–66—William P. Thew, P. W. Holverstott and J. R. Garberson.
1867—William P. Thew, Jacob Howser and W. J. Smith.
1868—Jacob Howser, Charles Owen and William Brocklesby.
1869—John A. Foos, Samuel Devore and George Beckley.
1870—William Conaway, W. J. Smith and William Brocklesby, Jr.
1871—Samuel Devore, T. W. Roberts and William Brocklesby, Jr.
1872—T. W. Roberts, John A. Foos and Charles Owen.
1873—W. J. Smith, E. D. Fields and J. F. Apt.
1874—Samuel Devore, T. W. Roberts and William Brocklesby, Jr.
1875—T. W. Roberts, Samuel Devore and John A. Foos.
1876—William Devore, T. W. Roberts and William Brocklesby, Jr.
1877—William Brocklesby, T. W. Roberts and James Smith.
1878—John A. Foos, George Fetter and James Smith.
1879—James Smith, George Fetter and J. G. Giddis.
1880—J. G. Giddis, Ami Cluff and M. C. Aye.
1881—J. G. Giddis, Ami Cluff and M. F. Epley.
1882—Ami Cluff, George Fetter and J. W. Bush.
1883—Ami Cluff, J. W. Bush and F. M. Epley.

Clerks—Jesse W. Mills, 1851 to 1853; C. N. Clark, 1854–55; P. B. Owen, 1856; C. N. Clark, 1857; E. F. Underwood, 1858; C. N. Clark, 1859 to 1862; Samuel Adams, 1863 to 1865; P. B. Owen, 1866; J. R. Garberson, 1867–68; James L. Bell, 1869; C. N. Clark, 1870; J. L. Bell, 1871–72; J. H. Howser, 1873; William Garvin, 1874 to 1877; W. M. Nellaus, 1878; F. W. Brooks, 1879–1881; S. G. Smith, 1882–83.

Treasurers—John R. Garberson, 1851 to 1854; J. W. Devore, 1855–56; N. C. Mitchell, 1857–58; L. C. Haines, 1859 to 1861; William P. Thew, 1862; J. W. Devore, 1863–64; H. Irey, 1865 to 1868; H. Hunter, 1869 to 1872; A. M. Williams, 1873; J. W. Devore, 1874–75; A. M. Williams, 1876–77; H. A. Hipsher, 1878 to 1881; George W. Williams, 1882.

CALEDONIA.

The first cabin erected on the present site of Caledonia stood on the west bank of the Whetstone, a short distance east of where the depot now stands. This, however, was before Caledonia was thought of as a town. In 1830, John Parcel purchased of Daniel Wyatt, the original proprietor from the Government, the land upon which Caledonia was originally laid out, and upon which a portion of it is now built, at a cost of $145 for forty acres. He at once cleared a few acres of the northern portion of the land, and a year or two later he opened a kind of a country store at a spot a short distance south of the little run that passes through the southern part of the town as it now stands, and by and by a little hamlet in the woods appeared at that point, and Mr. Parcel was not the only merchant, for William T. Farrington had also established a little store there.

In 1833, William T. Farrington bought twenty-two acres of land from John Parcel, a part of it being a portion of the forty acres just mentioned and a part of it from the north half of the west half of the northeast quarter, all of it, however, lying on the west side of the Whetstone. This twenty acres extended down near the south line of the original plat of Caledonia. In fact, it is a part of the southern portion of the original plat.

These stores supplied the settlers around here with many of the necessaries of life, and soon a demand was created for greater supplies, and in the early part of the following year, Mr. Farrington and others began to contemplate the propriety of laying out a town. Accordingly, in December, 1834, William T. Farrington, Richard Wilson and Charles H. Weed purchased of John Parcel about five acres additional, paying therefor $100, which purchase is located and described as follows: "Being a part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 16, in Marion County, Ohio, commencing at a stake standing in the center of the two roads running north and south and east and west, near the store now owned and occupied by Hunter & Hipsher; thence west thirty-five rods; thence south twenty-four rods; thence east twenty-three rods; thence north ten rods; thence east twelve rods; thence north fourteen rods to the place of beginning." At the same date, Richard Wilson and Greenville Cherry bought about one and a third acres of land from the same owner, John Parcel, at a cost of $300, the boundaries of which strip is given as follows: "Commencing twenty-four rods south of a stake in the center of the street near the store of Mr. Farrington; thence south eighteen rods; thence west twelve rods; thence north eighteen rods; thence east twelve rods, to the place of beginning."

Upon these two lots of land and a small portion of the twenty-two acres formerly purchased of John Parcel by William T. Farrington, the town of Caledonia was laid out by these two men as proprietors, it having been surveyed and platted by Samuel Holmes, April 11, 1834, who was then Surveyor of Marion County; but it was not acknowledged by them until December 30, 1834.

The town in its original survey, contained thirty-three full lots of uniform size, they being 4x9 poles, and ten lots of various sizes, some along the

river containing a half acre, while others comprised only one-eighth of an acre. A square of 10x12 poles was left vacant and the three principal streets, Marion, Main and Water, were made sixty-six feet in width. Lots were at once sold and houses erected thereon, and soon many of the different branches of trade were represented; also the professions to a limited extent. Dr. Disbrough was perhaps the first practicing physician of the place, and he was succeeded by Dr. Lee.

Since the town was originally laid out, there have been thirteen new additions made, and the number of town lots altogether now is 129, which in all extend over quite an area.

On the second day of September, 1873, a petition was circulated by J. Blanchard, signed by T. A. Cross and forty-eight other citizens of Caledonia, alleging that the town then contained a population of 500, and praying that it should be incorporated and given all the rights, privileges and immunities of an incorporated village. The prayer of the petition was granted by the Commissioners, and on November 12, 1873, that dignity was duly bestowed upon Caledonia, and the following territory was incorporated within the boundaries of said village: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township Five (5), south of Range Sixteen (16) east; thence on the half section line north to the northwest corner of lands owned by William Hinds, the same being the southwest corner of Ephraim Glatharts' lot; thence east to the old channel of Whetstone Creek; thence in the center of said channel, north to the section line; thence on said line west to the southwest corner of the graveyard; thence on the west line of said graveyard north to the northwest corner thereof; thence along the center of the old road north, 15 degrees east, to the north line of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section, township and range aforesaid; thence west 108 rods to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section No. 1, aforesaid; thence on the west line of said tract and on the west line of the east half of the southwest quarter of the section, township and range aforesaid, 234 rods to the southwest corner thereof; thence on the section line east 81 rods to the place of beginning."

January 12, 1877, the corporation boundaries were again extended and a small piece of territory between Water street and Whetstone Creek was annexed to the village, which is included in the following boundaries: "Beginning on the west bank of the Whetstone Creek at the northwest corner of lands owned by the heirs of William Hinds, thence eastwardly down said creek on the north line of said William Hinds' lands and lands of J. H. Coulter, excluding his flouring mill, following his east and south lines west to his southeast corner; thence west on the center of the State road to the east line of the present incorporated limits of said village on Water street; thence on said line north to the northwest corner of lands of the heirs of John Hinds aforesaid; thence on the north line of said lands east to the place of beginning, including all the lands within said bounds except the mill as specified."

MILLS.

The first mill, which was a water-power mill, was built, together with the race, about 1834, by Mr. Parcel. It was only one story high and had two run of buhrs. It ran for some years, the only mill in this section of the country, except a tread-mill in Tully Township. It has long since been destroyed.

Merchants' Mills.—This was built about 1859, by Mr. Harmon; it was

two stories high and had one pair of wheat buhrs and one of chopping. After running the mill until 1867 or 1868, Mr. Harmon sold it to G. G. Freeman, who put in new works. A year or two afterward, he sold it to Frederick Fisher, by an assignee, who made some repairs and then sold to J. H. Coulter, Roberts, Rinker, McNutt and Coulter. J. H. Coulter now owns the Merchants' Mill.

Eureka Mills.—These were built in 1875, by W. J. Miller. It is a two and a half story structure, with three run of buhrs, costing $9,000. In the fall of 1876, it was purchased by Noah Lee and Silas J. Hipsher, who added another pair of buhrs and nearly all the present machinery. The engine is 50-horse power. Three men are employed to run it, and they manufacture both merchants' and custom flour. Capacity of the mills, forty barrels of flour per day.

Ault & Apt's Saw and Planing Mill.—In 1874, G. W. Ault purchased a portable saw mill of Lee & Hipsher, and in 1875 he added a planing mill. At the same time, J. F. Apt and R. Thew became partners, under the style of Apt & Thew. In May, 1876, they established their present business. During the year 1882, they added the "Universal Wood-worker," and now the buildings cover an area of 120x35 feet. Recently Mr. Thew passed out of the firm, and the name has since been Ault & Apt. The mill gives employment to twelve men, manufacturing building material of all kinds, and making a specialty of hardwood lumber. They deal also in all kinds of building material, both hardwood and pine, purchasing at wholesale sash, doors, blinds, etc. They enjoy a successful run of trade.

WAREHOUSE AND ELEVATORS.

In 1855, a warehouse, two stories high, was built by Garry Clark at a cost of $1,500, situated on the south side of the railroad. It was run until 1872, when it was moved further west and another story added by Carpenter, Webb & Co., who converted it into an elevator, ran it three years, and sold it to Charles Webb; the latter leased it to Harrison & Irey until 1877, when Underwood, Dilts & Co. leased and ran it until 1880. Then James Carpenter purchased it and conducted the business there until March, 1882, when it was destroyed by fire.

MERCHANTS.

The first merchant in Caledonia was W. S. Farrington, who laid out the town. He died while in business. R. & N. House came next and built a store, one and a half stories high, where the furniture store now is. They were succeeded by Lawrence Van Buskirk, for whom the post office was named; he was Postmaster from December 15, 1832, to April 23, 1842. Van Buskirk was succeeded by Greenville P. Cherry in the same building, who, about 1848, removed his stock to Galion, and three or four years afterward bought a store of Dr. J. M. Briggs, ran it a short time, failed and moved to Indiana, where he now resides.

Previous to 1848, probably in 1846, Parcel & Hipsher started a store at Farrington's old stand; a year afterward Parcel was succeeded in the firm by Dr. Briggs, and the firm of Briggs & Hipsher continued two or three years, when Mr. Hipsher retired. Dr. Briggs in a few months sold out to Greenville P. Cherry.

About 1850, Capt. George Beckley established a store on a part of the ground where Rinker & Bush's furniture store now is, but closed in two years. He was succeeded by S. V. Harkness and he by Search & Dumble,

who were burned out in 1858. Shurr & Bailey succeeded Cherry; a year afterward, Shurr retired, Bailey continuing two years alone, when he sold to Trusdell & Osborne, who moved their stock to Mount Gilead.

About 1855, Neal & McKinstry opened a store in Caledonia. Near the same time or shortly afterward, Henry Speaker erected a store building where Marggraf & Hind's store now is, and failed about 1857. Neal sold his interest to his partner, McKinstry, and the latter sold to Ruehrmund & McBride, who ran the store one year. Then Mr. Ruehrmund was alone until 1863, when he was succeeded by Bell & Hunter. H. A. Hipsher was a silent partner in the firm of Bell & Hunter from 1863 to 1871, when the firm changed to Bell, Hunter & Co.; in 1875 it became Hunter & Hipsher, when Mr. Bell moved to Marion.

In 1859, Messrs. Underwood & Hunter started in the Speaker building; in 1862, Hunter retired; the next year, Annis Whitaker was admitted as a partner, and the firm of Underwood & Whitaker continued until the death of the latter in February, 1866. Moses Carr bought Whitaker's interest, April 17, following, but the next year he retired. In January, 1868, Mr. Underwood formed a partnership with his father, under the style of E. F. Underwood & Co. May 1, 1877, A. M. Dilts was admitted into the company, forming the firm of Underwood, Dilts & Co., but since February, 1882, the firm name has been Underwood & Dilts. These gentlemen are now the principal merchants of Caledonia. In 1872, Neal & Kennedy started a store on Marion street, and two years afterward Mr. Kennedy retired, and in 1876 Mr. Neal failed.

In 1865, R. L. Highly established a tin and stove store on Water street, and in 1878 removed to Marion street, where he was burned out, July 23, that year.

In 1869, Kiefer Bros. started a hardware store on Marion street. They were succeeded by Milford Lewis; he by Apt & Highly in 1872; they by Campbell & Rice; subsequently Apt & Thew, and finally Mr. Thew became sole owner.

July 1, 1883, the merchants of Caledonia were Underwood & Dilts, Hunter & Hipsher, T. J. Anderson, Marggraf & Hinds; hardware merchants. R. Thew, T. W. Roberts & Son and R. L. Highly; druggists, J. M. Coe and Kelly & Brook; grocers, John Hanly, O. L. De Shong, and J. P. Walterhus; furniture dealers, Rinker & Bush; dealers in boots and shoes, C. Pommert and R. Vannatter; proprietors of planing mill, Ault & Apt; livery stable keeper, R. C. Layton.

CALEDONIA DEPOSIT BANK.

This monetary institution was established July 24, 1883, with William Rowse as President, and J. T. Monnett, Vice President. The other stockholders are Josephus Monnett, E. B. Monnett and M. W. Monnett. C. H. Rowse is cashier. The bank has a capital of $25,000, while the stockholders represent $400,000.

CALEDONIA "ARGUS."

The first venture in journalism at this place was made in June, 1875, by Will H. Warner and J. Blanchard, who continued to issue the paper, which was the Caledonia *Argus*, for a short time, when the firm changed. It finally passed into the possession of the present editor and proprietor, George Henness, who conducts it in a creditable manner.

The town of Caledonia has grown considerably within the last ten years.

During that time the Underwood brick block has been erected. It is 36x80 feet, two stories high, and cost $7,500. The Deposit Bank is in the northeast corner room on the first floor, and stores occupy the other rooms, while in the upper story are two halls, one for the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and one is occupied by the printing office. In 1880, the Temple Block was built by Kelly & Brooke and J. Blanchard. The third story, 50x70 feet in size, is owned by the Freemasons and Knights of Pythias. In 1868, H. Hunter erected a two-story brick on Water street. In 1867, Anderson & Dunhill erected a two-story brick building near the railroad. It is now owned by Charles Webb, of Monroe, N. Y.

CONFLAGRATION.

July 23, 1883, at 2:30 in the morning, there broke out the most destructive fire that ever occurred in Caledonia. It originated in T. J. Anderson's warehouse, from some unknown cause, and ceased not its insatiate fury until it had destroyed seventeen buildings, with much of their contents. Fire engines were telegraphed for from Marion and Galion, which arrived in time to do good service. The area burned over is best described by naming the principal losers, as follows: T. J. Anderson, $5,000; J. W. Hinds, $2,500; R. L. Highly, $4,500; R. Thew, $10,500; Odd Fellows building, $2,000; Dr. Weeks, $2,000; J. Hanley, $5,500; Jacob Weber, $3,200; J. M. Coe, O. L. DeShong, J. G. Wortman, Maris Hart and railway company, smaller amounts.

CALEDONIA UNION SCHOOLS.

Organized in April, 1873. The first Board of Directors comprised A. M. Dilts, Chairman; J. F. Apt, Treasurer; and Noah Lee, Clerk. The following summer, a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected at an expense of $13,000. The main building is 30x60 feet, with a wing 30x35 feet, and is situated on a plat of one and one-half acres, between North High and North Main streets. It contains six rooms besides the Superintendent's office. Until 1881, there were four departments of the school; since that date there have been five. From the time of organization to the present, there has been expended for teaching $16,000, besides $3,000 for other expenses. For the building of the schoolhouse, bonds to the amount of $8,000 were issued, to run ten years, interest payable semi-annually at 8 per cent, and the last bond was paid in October, 1883. The following are the Principals who have had charge of the schools: James A. K. Weber, 1874–75; G. W. Snyder, 1875 to 1877; Z. E. Rutan, 1877 to 1879; U. K. Guthery, 1879 to 1881; C. G. Harriman, 1881–82; Lewis Ranck, 1882 to 1884. The present School Board is composed of H. Hunter, Chairman; Noah Lee, Clerk; J. F. Apt, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

The village of Caledonia is the center of a large religious community, and has several well established church organizations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest religious denomination at this place, was organized at the house of William Garberson about the year 1830, by William Garberson, G. P. Cherry, Isaac Cherry, Nathan Clark, and others. The following were some of the first members: William Garberson and wife, G. P. Cherry and wife, Isaac Cherry and wife, Garry Clark and wife, Nathan Clark and wife, John Lee and wife, Jacob Geyer and wife, Benjamin Bell and wife, Michael Welbourne and wife,

Father Stater, George Welbourne and wife, and others. William Garberson, Nathan Clark, Isaac Cherry and G. P. Cherry were officers.

The first church was erected on the northeast corner of the public square in 1833. It was 35x40 feet in size and cost $800. This building was used until 1862, when it was disposed of and the proceeds went to a new house, which was built on the southwest corner of Church and Main streets. It is 40x50 feet in size, two stories high, and cost $2,500. The following is a partial list of the early pastors with the years they served: Harvey Camp and Philip Nation, 1834–35; Harvey Camp and J. W. White, 1835–36. This appointment was a part of Marion charge for several years, then organized to Waldo and Westfield charge, and in 1872 was organized as the Caledonia charge, with its present limits. The pastors who have served since that time were B. F. Bell, 1872–73; S. R. Squiers, 1874–75; G. L. Hanawalt, 1876 to 1878; C. Baldwin, 1879–80; G. E. Scott, 1881 to 1883. Under the present organization, the following-named Presiding Elders served, viz., Henry Whiteman, 1872; John Whitworth, 1873 to 1876; Samuel Mower, 1877 to 1880; and A. Pollock, 1881 to 1883.

The church of Caledonia has a roll of 240 members. The present officers are W. Brocklesby, William P. Thew, J. G. Giddis and Joseph Fields, Stewards, with W. Brocklesby, Recording Steward.

The Thew Log Church.—In 1824, a round log church was built at Thew's graveyard and used for religious worship a few years. Revs. Gaff and Gilruth were pastors.

The First Universalist Church of Caledonia was organized in the Presbyterian Church building by Revs. Crosley and Root, February 17, 1867, with twelve members, viz., George Beckley, T. A. Cross, Mercy Parcel, J. W. Thatcher, S. M. Thatcher, James Miller, Mary Miller, Perry Kellogg, Daniel Lee, John Bentley, F. C. Beckley and Eliza Beckley. George Beckley and James Miller were elected Deacons; J. W. Thatcher, Secretary; T. A. Cross, Treasurer. Meetings were held at the Presbyterian Church until 1871, when the society erected a house of worship of their own on Water street, at an expense of $3,284.33. Universalist preachers, as Revs. George R. Brown, Frank Monroe, E. R. Wood and others, visited Caledonia in a very early day. The pastors since organization have been Revs. M. Crosby, one year; W. B. Woodberry, three years; E. Morris, one year; N. S. Sage, two years; E. R. Wood, one year; Frank Evans, three years; N. H. Saxon, two years; A. C. Lander, six months; B. F. Rice, six months; and J. D. Laner, two years. The present membership is thirty-five. Deacons: G. W. Ault and N. Lee; Secretary, S. H. Rice; Treasurer, Mrs. Jane Pittman; Trustees, R. J. Monroe, G. W. Ault and Martin Koch.

Presbyterian Church.—This religious denomination was formed May 13, 1867, and elected A. W. Hayes, R. C. Layton and Augustus Marggraff Trustees; James McKinstry and Ebenezer Burt were the first Elders. The church has a present membership of eleven; David Christy and J. F. Morrow are the Elders.

The Catholic Church comprised about fifteen families soon after the war, but there are only seven families of that faith here now. They have a house of worship on Water street, erected in 1866–67, at a cost of about $800. Rev. John Mackey was the first priest.

The "Reformed Zion's Congregation, of Caledonia, to stand in connection with the Reformed Church in the United States," was organized a few years ago.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Calanthe Lodge, No. 116, Knights of Pythias.—Dispensation was received January 28, 1879, and the lodge was organized by F. W. Brooke, A. J. Anderson and C. P. Bargar, with the following members: A. J. Anderson, P. C.; C. P. Bargar, C. C.; F. W. Brooke, V. C.; J. M. Coe, P.; J. M. McLaughlin, M. of E.; John Kail, M. of F.; T. J. Anderson, K. of R. and S.; H. G. Cooper, M. at A.; P. Meister, I. G.; S. White, O. G.; C. E. Warwick, Albert Hines, J. M. Ball, W. Fell, E. A. Benfield, T. Layton, Samuel White and J. B. Iler. The present M. at A. is L. Chamberlain; I. G. is F. W. Brooke; and O. G., W. C. Coulter. From the time of organization to December, 1881, the lodge met in the hall at the northwest corner of the public square, and since December 15, 1881, in their hall in Temple Block. The present membership is forty-four, and the officers are F. W. Brooke, D. D. G. C.; J. M. Coe, P. C.; E. S. Giddis, C. C.; J. C. Hauser, V. C.; W. S. Green, P.; George Henness, M. of F.; A. M. Dilts, M. of E.; J. K. Rogers, K. of R and S. The lodge has $1,200 in the treasury; meets Monday evenings.

Alpha Lodge, No. 1, Prudential Order of America.—This society was organized Setpember 8, 1881, by J. Blanchard and others, with over thirty members. First Eminent Ruler, W. S. Clark; Eminent Ruler, 1882, Mrs. M. E. Dilts; 1883. J. K. Rogers. The present membership is twenty-eight, who meet every Thursday evening in Temple Block.

Oliver Lodge, No. 447, F. & A. M.—A dispensation was granted by the Grand Master, July 26, 1870. On the 8th day of the following August, the lodge was organized by F. C. Ruehrmund, a Past Master of Marion Lodge, with ten members, as follows: Peter Beerbower, W. M.; Oliver W. Weeks, S. W.; William C. Neal, J. W.; John Rice, Treasurer; Ernst Cauzler, Secretary; William T. Wayland, S. D.; Solomon Pittman, J. D.; John Weiss and Jacob Rice, Stewards; and V. O. Harrison, Tiler. By-laws were adopted and meetings were held in a rented hall in the second story of a two-story frame building standing on the northeast corner of the public square. On the 19th day of the following October, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge in session at Springfield, Ohio. On the 4th day of November, of the same year, the lodge was constituted by Julius Strelitz, of Marion, Ohio, by a special proxy of the Grand Master of Ohio An election of officers occurred the same evening, resulting in the election of Oliver W. Weeks, W. M.; John Weiss, S. W.; William T. Wayland, J. W.; John Rice, Treasurer; William C. Neal, Secretary; Solomon Pittman, S. D.; Jacob Rice, J. D.; William Boughton and Joshua Crawford, Stewards; and George W. Ault, Tiler. These were duly installed into office by Julius Strelitz, of Marion. The lodge meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in their new hall on the south side of the public square, built in 1881. Present officers, George W. Ault, W. M.; William Boughton, S. W.; J. A. Francis, J. W.; William W. Hinds, Treasurer; Noah Lee, Secretary; T. B. Rogers, S. D.; J. D. Hinds, J. D.; John Gracy and S. B. Rice, Stewards; John Witcroft, Tiler.

Caledonia Division, No. 4, Sons of Temperance.—This lodge was organized by E. J. Bradley, of Cleveland, and dispensation received November 20, 1878. The first members under the dispensation were G. T. Harding, Daniel Lee, Ella Chambers, Streeter G. Smith, C. E. Criswell; Smith Woodcock, C. A. Beckley, W. A. Baldwin, W. W. Thew, Sarah Cunningham, T. B. Rogers, John Street, Mary Dilts, William Conaway, Warren Harding, C. P. Woodcock and Emma C. Boughton. The following persons

were chosen as officers, viz.: W. P., Daniel Lee; W. A., Ella Chambers; R. S., S. G. Smith; A. R. S., C. E. Criswell; T. S., Smith Woodcock; Treasurer, C. A. Beckley; Con., W. W. Thew; A. C., Mary Dilts; J. S., T. B. Rogers; O. S., John Street; Chaplain, M. S. Bowser; D. G. W. P., G. T. Harding. The present officers are W. P., J. D. Hinds; W. A., Tilla Marggraf; R. S., T. B. Rogers; A. R. S., Anna Anderson; F. S., C. E. Boughton; Treasurer, Mary Dilts; ———, C. S. Tedron; C., George Hinds; A. C., Ada Dorwin; J. S., Wilbur Tedron; O. S. C., Marggraf; P. W. P., D. B. Hart; D. G. W. P., D. B. Hart. This society convened for two years in the Webb Block, and since that time in the Temple Block. Wednesday evening is the time of regular meetings. The society has a membership of seventy, and is prosperous financially.

The orders of Knights of Honor, Legion of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic have each organizations here, but no account was ever received of them.

CALEDONIA GRAVEYARD.

This graveyard was laid out and dedicated to its solemn purpose about the year 1824–25. It is situated on the west bank of the Whetstone and within the corporate limits of the town. This was the first burying ground in the township, and many of the pioneer settlers of the Whetstone Valley now repose in its silent graves. It contains the remains of two or three patriots of the Revolutionary war, and one or more soldiers of the war of 1812. Time has obliterated the inscriptions on many of the marble slabs erected at the first graves, and some of which are crumbling and falling to the earth, leaving nothing but a little mound to mark the resting place of the honored pioneer. The following inscriptions were obtained from some of the most ancient tombstones, and no doubt many of them were intimately identified with the early history of Claridon and adjoining townships.

James Larrabee was born March 13, 1767, and died June 26, 1835. Mary Larrabee (his wife), born April 18, 1774, and died August 31, 1838. Phebe Van Buskirk, wife of William Van Buskirk, died May 31, 1839, aged thirty-six years and seven months. In memory of Mary, wife of George Plotner, who died October 12, 1834, aged thirty-one years. In memory of John C. Smith, who departed this life August 23, 1833, aged twenty-three years, nine months and sixteen days. In memory of Margaret Parcel, who died December 1, 1835, aged fifty-three. In memory of John Parcel, who died October 20, 1836, aged fifty-three years three months and seventeen days. In memory of William S. Farrington, who died at Caledonia, September 14, 1838, aged thirty years and five days. Eliza, wife of Nelson Farrington, died November 19, 1836, aged twenty years, eleven months and eight days. In memory of Samuel A. Porter, who died June 12, 1832, aged twenty-seven years. In memory of Massy, wife of John Irey, who died May 27, 1836, aged twenty-nine years. In memory of John Irey, who died December 20, 1837, aged eighty years, ten months and twenty-two days.

This old graveyard was used by the public till April, 1875, when the Caledonia Cemetery Association was formed.

CALEDONIA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This cemetery association was composed of the citizens of Caledonia and the surrounding country. A committee, consisting of J. L. Bell, Martin Koch and G. C. Rinker, was appointed and authorized to purchase grounds appropriate for a cemetery. Seven acres of land, situated on the

east bank of the Whetstone, opposite the village, was secured at a cost of $1,300. The land was laid out in uniform lots and platted by Capt. George Beckley, and now affords an admirable burying place.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Mayors—F. C. Beckley was elected Mayor in April, 1874, and served until May 5, 1875, when he resigned and A. M. Dilts was appointed to serve until a special election June 16 following, when T. A. Cross was elected. E. F. Underwood served in 1876–1877; J. B. Harrison, from 1878 to December 3, 1879, when D. O. Smith was chosen at a special election. In April, 1880, he was re-elected. From April, 1882, to the present time, J. Blanchard has held the office.

Recorders—Smith Woodcock served from 1874 till April 19, 1876; C. P. Bargar from that time till May 1, 1881, since which date F. W. Brooke has filled the office.

POSTMASTERS.

Lawrence Van Buskirk, December 15, 1832; Henry Bretz, April 23, 1842; Greenville P. Cherry, August 24, 1844; Russell C. Bowdish, March 20, 1850; James M. Briggs, August 17, 1851; Henry Speaker, July 16, 1853; James Bell, December 29, 1855; F. C. Ruehrmund, May 24, 1861; Elihu F. Underwood, March 23, 1863, to the present time.

August 31, 1835, the name of the post office was changed from Van Buskirk to Caledonia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Most of the settlers of Claridon Township were poor, having barely means enough to enable them to purchase their lands at the Government price, get their families and household goods transported through the trackless forest to their lands. After they had succeeded in erecting their cabins, with persistent energy, they set to work, and the heavy forests, which were but a short time before the home of the red man, began to disappear. It was soon found to be one of the most fertile tracts in this section for agricultural purposes, and to-day is one of the best and richest divisions of the county. The subjoined personal sketches form a very important feature in the history of the township. They go to prove what industry and energy can accomplish, and lay down precedents which, if followed, will lead to most prosperous results.

JOHN W. ANSELMENT, is a native of Claridon Township, where he was born September 23, 1845, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Zuck) Anselment. His father was born in Germany and immigrated to America in 1829. He married in Marion County, but moved to Missouri in 1866, where he died December 6, 1882. His wife was born in Ross County, Ohio, and died March 12, 1851. They were the parents of seven children, five surviving—Sarah, Rebecca, John W., Charles and Lydia. Mary and Catherine are deceased. Our subject obtained a fair education in the common school, and married, December 26, 1872, Rebecca J. Bird, daughter of Simon and Mary (Starr) Bird, and five daughters were born to them—Ettie M., born September 20, 1874; Maude E., December 23, 1876; Leotie, September 22, 1879; Blanch, January 17, 1881; and Alzora, February 23, 1883. Mrs. Anselment was born October 31, 1852. Mr. Anselment has always pursued the avocation of farming, and so successfully that he owns to-day (1883) 323½ acres of fine land, valued at $75 per acre. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. APT, mechanic, is a son of Harry and Sarah (Klinefelter) Apt, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Canaan Township, Morrow County, Ohio, March 21, 1851. He spent his early life upon a farm and obtained such an education as the common schools afforded. He was married, July 14, 1872, to Miss Ada Osborne, a daughter of James S. and Minerva (Hipsher) Osborne. They have had five children—Laura, born May 16, 1873; Merta, born September 26, 1876; Loberta, born July 27, 1878; Pearl, born May 2, 1881; and Mabel, born July 7, 1883. Merta and Mabel are deceased. When seventeen, Mr. Apt took up the carpenter trade, and has followed it successfully ever since. He owns an attractive residence on Watts street, Caledonia, and is an industrious and respected citizen. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs; is filling the office of Dictator in the K. of H.; is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. JACOB F. APT, of the firm of Ault & Apt, is a native of Marion County, and was born February 25, 1836. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Klinefelter) Apt, of German lineage and natives of Pennsylvania. They came to this county before marriage, the former in 1824, in his eighteenth year. They were married in 1834, and were the parents of seven children, four surviving—Jacob F., John W., Sampson and George W. Harry W., James K. and Sarah E. are deceased. Capt. Apt obtained only a limited education, and mastered the carpenter's trade before his twenty-first year. April 23, 1857, he married Mary J. Deardorff, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Collins) Deardorff. The former was of German and the latter of Irish ancestry. Their two children are John C., born February 5, 1858, and Franklin S., born November 28, 1860. The Captain enlisted in the defense of his country, December 16, 1861, in Company D, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. His company was detached from this regiment, and, together with Companies A, B and C, was sent to Fort Laramie, W. T., "to protect the innocent and valuable." He continued on frontier duty during all the service. He was Second Duty Sergeant by first appointment; then Quartermaster Sergeant about one year; then Second Lieutenant in 1863, serving nearly two years, and was appointed Captain and assigned to Company I, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in the summer of 1864, continuing as such to the close of the war. He was discharged at Omaha, Neb., May 6, 1865, then of the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in a number of battles with the Indians, and was a good soldier and officer. Since returning, he has been busy in various pursuits, always making a success in whatever he turned his hand to. He was Trustee of the township two years, one of the first elected Councilmen of Caledonia, serving six years, and a member of the School Board ten years. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., to the K. of H., to the Republican party, and, with his wife, to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. AULT, of the firm of Ault & Apt, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 7, 1837, the son of John A. and Leah (Nace) Ault, of German and French descent respectively, and natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ault having acquired a fair practical education, "went West," engaging in various pursuits, such as lumbering, teaming, etc. He was a member of a company that made the county seat, Iola, of Allen County, Kan. He returned, after an absence of four years, August 25, 1862. He enlisted in the late war, Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Gettysburg, Lookout Mount-

ain, Mission Ridge, and through the entire Atlanta campaign. He was Wagon Master, having in his care at one time thirty-three wagons. He was also assigned to the artillery corps, having in charge the ammunition train, until the close of the war. He served nearly three years, was engaged in nearly all the severe battles, was never captured nor wounded, and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 27, 1865. He married, in June, 1866, Miss Maggie Lee, a daughter of John C. and Louisa (Spurgeon) Lee. Two children were born, both deceased; and the wife died in 1869. He married again, September 30, 1873, Annie Hays, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (McKinstry) Hays, and one heir was born to this union—Milford H.—dying at the age of one year. His wife died January 16, 1875. He married for his third wife Mintha Ault, a daughter of Washington and Louisa (Wilson) Ault, and two children were born to them. Howard L., born September 14, 1880, survives. Mr. Ault established himself in his present business in 1875. In 1876, he admitted Jacob F. Apt and Richard Thew into partnership. The firm then bore the name of Ault, Apt & Thew. They did an extensive business; Mr. Thew retired in 1878. The firm is still doing a large business under the name of Ault & Apt, employing twelve hands on the average. They deal in lumber, sash, frames, etc. Mr. Ault is an enterprising citizen, Master Mason in the Masonic order, member of the K. of H., of the G. A. R., of the Republican party, and, with his wife, of the Universalist Church.

MELVILLE C. AYE, second son of William S. and Sarah J. (Mitchell) Aye, was born in Canaan Township, Morrow County, Ohio, July 24, 1851. His father, of German stock, was the first male white child born in Claridon Township, which important event took place September 19, 1821. His wife, of Irish extraction, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 27, 1829. Mr. Aye, whose name heads this paragraph, secured a love for learning in the district schools of his native township. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University in the autumn of 1869, teaching the subsequent winter. He then turned to farming, and November 18, 1874, he formed a partnership for life with Miss Arminda J. Devore, eldest child of Dr. Devore. Their two children are Oda D., born November 17, 1876; and an infant, born July 10, 1883. Mr. Aye is a Democrat in matters of politics, and was elected Trustee of the township in 1880. He is a class leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal supporter not only of his own church, but also of all charitable causes.

MORRIS J. AYE, son of William S. and Sarah J. (Mitchell) Aye, was born in Canaan Township, Morrow County, Ohio, February 26, 1849. He attended the district school and finished his educational career at Mount Gilead at the age of nineteen years. He made his father's home his place of abode until he married, January 13, 1876, Miss Elizabeth Jacoby, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Worline) Jacoby. Two children are the fruit of this marriage—Florence E., born November 1, 1876; and Elias J., born December 14, 1879. Mrs. Aye was born July 20, 1849. The subject of this sketch has been engaged exclusively in farming and rearing graded stock, principally sheep and horses. He has ninety acres of arable land, valued at $70 per acre. He is an industrious citizen, and a Democrat.

MRS. ELIZA BECKLEY (Capt. George Beckley's widow), was born in Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Penn., February 4, 1812, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Corns) Miller. Her father was a native of England and her mother of New Jersey, and both of Irish extraction. Captain and

Mrs. Beckley were joined in marriage in the winter of 1832, and four children blessed their union—John, foreman in an extensive manufacturing establishment at Springfield, Ohio; Andrew, engaged in mining in Nevada; Frank C., recently elected Sheriff for this county; and Emerline, wife of Jacob Thomas, of Springfield, Ohio. Capt. Beckley was a highly respected and very useful citizen; he was accidentally killed, May 13, 1878, on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad. His widow is an estimable lady, hale and hearty for her years. She is a member of the Universalist Church.

SAMUEL BERRIDGE, stock-dealer, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, was born March 10, 1848. He is a son of William and Sarah (Thorp) Berridge, who immigrated to America in 1854. They settled in Claridon Township, where they resided fourteen years; then removed to Illinois, and three years and a half later to Kansas, where they now reside. They had nine children, all of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He was married, August 24, 1869, to Alcinda A. Irey, a daughter of John and Ann (Hornby) Irey, both deceased. Mrs. Berridge is the only surviving member of a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Berridge have five children—Sarah E., Flora, Abbie M., Mistie and Charles. Mr. Berridge, our subject, devoted his energies to the farm until 1873, when he moved to Caledonia and began buying and shipping stock. He is doing a thriving business, and is well known throughout the county. He is a stanch Republican and a member of the F. & A. M.

JOHN BLANCHARD, Mayor of Caledonia, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 15, 1845, the son of Raimes and Ann (Mason) Blancha d, who immigrated to Ame ica in 1850, settling in Scott Township, and locating upon land now owned by Joseph Mason. They were the parents of three children, our subject being the only surviving one. Robert M. and George W. were both soldiers in the late war, the former having enlisted in June of 1861 in Company C, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; participated at Bull Run, Gettysburg, the siege of Vicksburg, and many other hard-fought battles. In a skirmish he detected a rebel taking steady aim at him; both fired instantly, the rebel was silenced and our hero received his bullet between his second and third fingers, and had his arm shattered to the elbow. This occasioned the amputation of the arm at once, and he was discharged from further duty. He applied, however, for further service, but was rejected on account of disability. He settled in Fayette County and died while serving his second term as Clerk of the Courts. His brother, George W., having enlisted August 2, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was killed in a battle at Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863. Mr. John Blanchard, having acquired a fair education by attending the Bucyrus Schools two terms, taught three or four winters, and having moved to Fayette County, commenced the study of law under the instruction of Charles A. Palmer, continuing one year. He then returned to his former home, assisting his mother about the farm. In the autumn of 1871, he located at Caledonia in the photograph business, following it successfully one year. He then commenced the practice of law, having been commissioned Notary Public December 24, 1872. He has been doing a good business since, and was the principal mover in incorporating the village of Caledonia. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, and re-elected in 1882; also Mayor in 1879. He owns a beautiful residence on Main street, and has accumulated a good

property. January 1, 1873, he married Hannah E. Black, daughter of William and Lydia (Rice) Black, natives of the Buckeye State. Her mother was born July 20, 1829, and died February 9, 1863; her father is still living, a resident of Morrow County, Ohio. They were the parents of five children, four living—Hannah E., Henrietta, Samuel and Isabel. John died in January, 1863. Mr. Blanchard and wife are the parents of Maude M. and Claude R. Mr. Blanchard's history is largely associated with the growth and development of the municipal affairs of Caledonia. He is always ready to aid every public improvement. He was founder of the Supreme Lodge of the Prudential Order of America. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CASHIUS BOYNTON, a son of Amos and Mary A. Boynton, was born on the old homestead in Claridon Township October 10, 1852. He was brought up on a farm and received his education in the common schools. He married, March 29, 1877, Miss Rachel Alban, a daughter of John and Jeanette (Carr) Alban, residents of Wyandot County, Ohio. Two children have blessed this union—Emma L., born March 4, 1878; and Charles C., January 27, 1880. Our subject is an enterprising young man, and has the charge of a part of the home place of ninety-three acres. In politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM BROCKLESBY was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 30, 1833. He is the son of William and Emma (Thew) Brocklesby, who immigrated to this country in 1844, locating in Claridon Township. Being a wagon and carriage maker, he bought property, and located in Claridon, where he lived and died. They had five children, of whom two survive—William, our subject, and Robert, a resident of Morrow County, Ohio. John, Bettie and Emma M. are deceased. The father was born February 29, 1807, and died in June of 1878. The mother was born about 1809 and died in 1844. William having obtained the rudiments of an education, lived with his uncle, William Thew, from his tenth year to his marriage, which took place January 1, 1856, to Miss Abigail Curtis, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Woodhouse) Curtis, natives of England. Eight children have been born to them, four living—Joseph C., born February 19, 1860; Emma, May 15, 1863; John B., October 22, 1865; and Ella A., November 2, 1878. William T. was born December 29, 1857, and died October 25, 1874; Charles Y., born July 1, 1868, died October 25, 1877; Mary O., born August 9, 1875, died October 28, 1877. An infant died unnamed. Their mother was born June 3, 1835. Mr. Brocklesby is one of the leading farmers of the township, having the control of and owning 410 acres of arable land. He is an enthusiastic Republican, serving the township as Trustee for eight years; he also made a creditable race for County Commissioner one year, and in 1882 for Infirmary Director. His brother, John Brocklesby, enlisted in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and died in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and his remains lie in the United States Cemetery at that place. Mr. Brocklesby, the subject of this paragraph, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his family, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has belonged to this denomination thirty-four years, been class-leader fifteen years, and its Recording Steward twelve years. He is a useful citizen, exemplary in life, and an honored gentleman. The portrait of Mr. Brocklesby appears on another page of this volume.

FREDERICK BUSH, of the firm of Rinker & Bush, is a native of Germany, born March 5, 1850. At the age of nineteen years, he immigrated

to Caledonia and worked at the carpenter's trade and such other employment as came to hand, for one season, when he engaged with C. C. Rinker to work at the cabinet business, which he had previously learned. After continuing for nine years as an employe, he became a member of the firm, carrying on a successful business, theirs being the only establishment of the kind in the place. Our subject was married April 23, 1879, to Mary L. Rinker, a daughter of G. C. and Sophia Rinker, of German extraction. The names of the two children are Charles L., born June 6, 1880; and Loreta S., born February 4, 1883. Mr. Bush is an energetic and respected citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Democratic party.

JOHN CHRISTANZ, merchant tailor, was born in Geluhaussen, Germany, May 9, 1831, the son of John and Barbara (Roush) Christanz. He came to Marion County in 1868, engaging to work in the stone quarry and in masonry three years, but at the end of that time he moved to Caledonia and engaged in tailoring, which he has continued to prosecute since, conducting a flourishing business, employing at present three hands regularly. He was married, April 24, 1861, to Maggie Ort, and the names of their two children are Nellie, born August 7, 1859; and Katie, born December 1, 1861. Their mother's demise occurred October 17, 1864. John Christanz again married in the spring of 1865, Catherine Haberman, a daughter of Conrad Haberman, who died in Germany. Catherine came to America in 1868. Mr. Christanz has a good education, is an industrious citizen, a successful business man, a member of the Druids, of the German Army (formerly), of the Democratic party and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM N. CLARK, first son of Charles N. and Sarah (Garberson) Clark, was born at Caledonia May 22, 1843. He obtained his education in the Caledonia Schools, and remained with his parents until his thirtieth year, when he married, January 1, 1874, Mary L. Douce, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Thew) Douce. Four children have been born to them, three surviving—Bertha, Elizabeth S. and Charles N. Harriet A. died July 25, 1882. The mother was born January 23, 1850, and died November 24, 1882. Mr. Clark has always devoted his attention to agriculture; he owns a farm of 112 acres of valuable land, estimated at $100 per acre. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and affiliates with the Republican party.

JEROME N. CLINE, only son of William H. and Rachel (Darst) Cline, is a native of Claridon Township, where he was born February 3, 1852. He obtained such an education as the common schools of his day afforded, and was married to Clara A. Maxwell August 10, 1879. She was born September 25, 1862, and is the daughter of Johnson and Nancy J. (Stanton) Maxwell, natives of Marion County and residents of Richland Township. The names of their two children are Harry A., born August 24, 1881, and Orra M., born July 1, 1883. Mr. Cline is a promising young farmer, having sixty acres of arable land worth $60 per acre. He belongs to the Democratic school of politics, and, with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Claridon, of which he is a liberal supporter.

WILLIAM H. CLINE (deceased) was born in Marion February 20, 1828. His father, Abraham Cline, was among the first settlers of Marion, a tanner by trade, living there until his decease, about 1853, at the age of thirty-five years. His wife, Nancy (Moore) Cline, died only a few days prior. The subject of this memoir resided with his uncle, Henry Cline, in Delaware County, Ohio, until he was wedded, January 25, 1850, to Rachel Darst, a daughter of William and Rebecca (Moyer) Darst. Five of their

six children grew to maturity—Priscilla J., born May 10, 1851; Jerome N. see sketch); Caroline M., September 2, 1856; and Martha E., July 8, 1859. Laura J., born October 1, 1861, died December 20, 1862. Mrs. Cline was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 13, 1829. Our subject enlisted in his country's defense May 10, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Rich Mountain, July 12, 1861, and at Beverly, Va., the next day. He was taken sick at Washington, and after lingering three months with chronic diarrhœa and knowing death was imminent, wrote to his wife, their circumstances being moderate, not to be to the expense of bringing his remains home. His death occurred at Camp Chase, Ohio, October 17, 1862, and his body was buried in the National Cemetery at Washington. Their six children were left to the care of his widow. He bequeathed also his farm of 149 acres. Mrs. Cline has reared and educated the children in a worthy manner. She also receives a pension of $8 per month, and holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claridon.

AMI CLUFF is a native of Canada born November 26, 1834, the son of Josiah L. and Olive (Lester) Cluff. The former is a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. They were married in Canada, remaining there several years, then they came to Ohio, settling near Cardington, Ohio, where they resided until 1856. Two of their seven children are living—Lenora and Ami. The deceased were Lucinda, Weltha, Isaac, Thomas and David. The father died in 1856; the mother survived until May 10, 1876. Mr. Ami Cluff, having secured such an education as the common schools afforded, married, January 13, 1856, Joanna Jumf, a daughter of Shelby and Eunice (Slyter) Jumf, natives of Maryland and Vermont respectively. They were married in Pleasant Township, February 14, 1836. He settled here in 1834, on a portion of the land now occupied by the city of Marion. He was a large land-holder and well known throughout the county. His death occurred October 29, 1879, but his widow, born January 3, 1813, still survives, residing with the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs Cluff have four children—Olive E., born October 18, 1856; Weltha A., January 16, 1858; Thomas H., April 19, 1859; and Walter S., December 31, 1860. Mr. Cluff has a fine farm of 100 acres, valued at $75 per acre. He served one year in the civil war, but was discharged for disability. He was a member of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Trustee of the township in 1880, and is acting in that capacity at present. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

JOHN CRISSINGER, lumberman, only son of Daniel and Mary (Plotner) Crissinger, was born in Scott Township April 26, 1837. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born January 1, 1807, and came to Marion County. He married and settled in Tully Township. They were the parents of two children—John and Mary. The father's demise took place in 1845; the mother still lives upon a part of the old homestead, with her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Winch. Our subject obtained only a limited education, for he was dependent upon his own resources. When aged thirteen years, he labored one year for his uncle, Daniel Crissinger, receiving $37. He worked here and there until his marriage, November 22, 1859, to Mrs. Margaret Dunham, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Gotner) Ganshorn. They have had two children—Daniel R., born December 10, 1860; and an infant son deceased. Mrs. Crissinger was born in Germany December 22, 1836, and came with her parents to this country in

1846. Her father died in Caledonia June 3, 1872; and the mother is a resident of Tully Township. In 1863, our subject moved to Caledonia, engaging in the grocery business about a year; then, after an interval in the grocery business, shipping in one year 133,000 pounds of pressed poultry. At present he is extensively engaged in the lumber business, having the leading lumber trade in the county. He employs fifteen men and four teams regularly. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. CRISWELL, M. D., was born in Morrow County, Ohio, December 22, 1850, the son of George and Hannah (Ackerman) Criswell, natives of Maryland and New York respectively. They came to Ohio soon after the war of 1812 and settled in Knox County. John H. Criswell is the eldest of seven children, and having obtained a good education in the Mount Gilead High School, began teaching in his seventeenth year, continuing five years. He then took up the study of medicine, in December, 1872, under the direction of Dr. N. Tucker, of Mount Gilead, and read three years. In 1874–75, he attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, also at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating June 19, 1876. In the autumn of the same year, he settled at Caledonia and has established a good practice. January 28, 1874, he married Miss Cassie E. Barton, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Barton, of Mount Gilead. Dr. Criswell is Supreme Medical Examiner of the P. O. of A. for the United States. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. L. of H.; he is also a member of the City Council. His politics are Democratic.

JOHN CROFT was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 27, 1843, the son of Christopher and Catherine (Clink) Croft, natives of Germany, and immigrated to America about 1831, stopping in Trumbull County, Ohio, for a short time, then coming to Crawford County, where they remained several years, but settling permanently in Marion County. They had a family of thirteen children, eleven now living—Catherine, Eliza, Lewis, Caroline, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Christian, John, Susan, and Samuel. Jacob and Lydia are deceased. The father died in his eightieth year; the mother in her sixty-eighth year. John Croft, having received a limited education, turned his attention to farming until his marriage, which took place February 2, 1871, to Sophia A., daughter of George and Caroline (Wagman) Pfahler, who was born March 19, 1849. They have three children—Emeline, born April 18, 1872; Ida, November 7, 1874; and Mary C., November 11, 1878. Mr. Croft is the owner of 103 acres of good land, valued at $100 per acre, upon which he has recently erected suitable buildings. He has acquired the property principally by his own hands. He is a respected citizen and in politics a Democrat.

SAMUEL CROFT, fifth son of Christopher and Catherine (Chink) Croft, is a native of Claridon Township, born August 27, 1852. Having secured an ordinary education, he made his home at his father's until marriage, which occurred April 12, 1867, to Miss Lillie Brown, a daughter of Christian and Catherine Brown, natives of Crawford County, Ohio. Two children have crowned this marriage—Flora L., born January 23, 1878; and Clara E., born March 23, 1881, dying September 7, 1881. Mr. Croft has been a farmer from his youth up, and has a farm of 113⅛ acres, valued at $70 per acre. He is an energetic young man and a stanch Democrat.

MRS. SARAH E. CURL, widow of Henry C. Curl, and daughter of George and Elizabeth Bates, was born near Caledonia January 28, 1847. Her husband was born April 10, 1844, and they were married October 13, 1870. Four children were born to them—Lillie J., born July 28, 1871;

Mary F., October 31, 1872; and Alonzo C., April 14, 1874; Cora D. was born June 13, 1875, and died December 14, 1879. Mr. Curl was reared and educated upon a farm in Morrow County. He was a good citizen, a stanch Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred January 3, 1875. His widow resided in Morrow County until April 1, 1880, when she moved to Caledonia, purchasing a good home on North High street, where she continues to reside with two of her children. She owns a small farm in the above county, and is a respected and industrious lady.

HON. JAMES W. DEVORE, M. D., is a highly respected citizen of Claridon Township, born in Knox County, Ohio, May 16, 1827. His father, Cornelius Devore, was born in Pennsylvania September 17, 1789, of French descent; his mother, Mary (Porter) Devore, was born in Maryland January 17, 1795, of English extraction. They were married in the latter State and moved to the above county in Ohio, about 1818, stopping until 1839, when they came to near Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio. There were born to them seven children, three still surviving—Samuel, James W. and Nancy. The deceased were Jacob, Sarah and two infants. Mrs. Devore died September 21, 1843; and Mr. Devore survived her until May 5, 1852. Dr. Devore, having attended the common schools of his day and some select schools at Woodbury, Ohio, commenced reading medicine in 1847 under the instruction of McWright & Geller, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, graduating at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and locating in Claridon Township for parctice in August of that year. For thirty-three years he has had an extensive and successful ride. April 10, 1851, his wedding nuptials with Miss Ann E. Martin, born October 28, 1832, were celebrated. She is the daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Kimble) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, of German and English ancestry, who were early settlers of Ashland County, Ohio, and came to Marion County in 1850. Six children were born to the above union—Arminda J., born February 13, 1852; Flora L., October 9, 1855; Martha E., January 18, 1858; Minerva V., April 20, 1860; Mary E., August 12, 1863; and Juliett P., January 15, 1854. Dr. Devore is one of the principal farmers of Claridon Township, owning 700 acres of arable land, which he has acquired by his practice and industry, not $1 having been bequeathed him. He makes a specialty of fine graded stock of all varieties. Politically, he is a Democrat. He represented Marion County in the State Legislature during 1870–71; he is also a member of the F. &. A. M.

AUSTIN M. DILTS, the son of Peter and Sarah (Knight) Dilts, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 13, 1838. He is a merchant at Caledonia, Ohio, of the firm of Underwood & Dilts, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc. Having obtained a practical education in the common schools, he remained with his father farming until his twenty-third year, when he embarked for himself, laboring upon the farm four years. In 1864, he moved to Caledonia, acting as foreman over a party of men who were improving the public highways. He continued at this business, working for a salary, four years; since then he has been a merchant at the above place. February 2, 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Boyer, daughter of William and Sarah (Plotner) Boyer, natives of Crawford County, Ohio. The father died there in 1878, but the mother still survives him, living upon the old homestead. Mr. Dilts is a prominent and well respected citizen, and is largely identified with the interests of his village. He served as Chief Magistrate three years, and is at present member of the Town

Council. He is a member of the Democratic party, of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P., of the Prudential Order of America, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER DILTS is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born August 7, 1814, the son of Peter and Elizabeth Dilts, who emigrated to this State in 1812, entering land. They were joined in marriage August 15, 1791; the father was born in New Jersey January 24, 1769, and died in 1848; the mother was born October 16, 1765, and died December 24, 1835. Peter Dilts, the subject of this sketch, having received such an education as those early days afforded, married Sarah A. Knight March 15, 1837, making his abode with his father until 1852; since that time he was a resident of Morrow County, Ohio, until he came to this county. Nine children have blessed this home, five now living—Austin M.; Louisa, wife of Mr. Monroe; Amanda, wife of Mr. Hipsher; Sarah A., wife of Mr. Cunningham, and Elizabeth A., wife of another Mr. Hipsher; all are residents of Marion County. The deceased are Rebecca, Franklin P., Freeman, and Cordelia, the wife of Levi Ulsh. The last named was shot during the absence of her husband, while sitting in her home in the twilight, knitting. The fatal missile came from without the house, and no light has ever been thrown upon the matter; it remains to this day a painful mystery.

MRS. ANN DOUCE (widow of James Douce), was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 13, 1822. Her parents, Edward and Martha (Stoeper) Lawrence, were also natives of the same place, and after marriage crossed the ocean in 1835, settling in Claridon Township. Four of their eight children survive—Jane, widow of George Welbourn, of Union City, Ind.; George, of Marion; Ann and Rev. Richard Lawrence, of Hardin County, Ohio; James, William, Elizabeth and Sarah are dead. James Douce was born October 2, 1819, in the same locality as our subject. He came to the United States with his parents when only two years of age, locating in Claridon Township, where our subject is residing. The pioneer schools afforded him but limited educational advantages. He became a farmer, and May 29, 1845, was joined in marriage to the subject of this sketch, and six children crowned this union—James L., born September 28, 1846; Martha A., February 29, 1852; Sabina J., March 22, 1854; Sarah P., January 24, 1857; Charles W., February 28, 1860; and Marshall F., June, 21, 1864. The deceased was a prominent farmer, having acquired an estate of 340 acres of valuable land, worth $75 per acre. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (a Trustee at time of death), and a generous giver to all its interests. His death occurred February 23, 1871. His widow is a respected and estimable lady, a member of the same church.

GEORGE W. DOUCE, the fourth son of Robert and Elizabeth (Thew) Douce, was born in Claridon Township October 13, 1860; his parents were natives of England, the father being born June 1, 1812, and the mother June 1, 1822. His father emigrated with his parents to America in 1822; they were Vincent and Mary Douce. They settled in Claridon Township at an very early day; their children were nine, five sons living—Richard R., William T., John T., George W. and James. The deceased were Mary J., Ann, Elizabeth and Mary L., who was the wife of William N. Clark. The father died in 1873; the mother in 1877. George W. obtained a good common school education at Caledonia and at Ada. After closing his school career, he taught one term, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He is the owner of seventy acres of cultivated land, valued at $80 per acre. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and votes the Republican ticket.

JAMES L. DOUCE, son of James and Ann (Lawrence) Douce, was born on the old homstead in Claridon Tonwship September 28, 1846. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools, and completed a commercial course at the "Ohio Business College" at Delaware. He lived on the farm with his parents until he was thirty-five years of age. August 31, 1881, his marriage to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Jacoby) Waddel, was solemnized. She was born April 8, 1875, and their one child—Lawrence J.—was born June 28, 1882. Mr. Douce has given his attention exclusively to farming and the rearing of fine stock, of which he makes a specialty. He owns 160 acres of arable land, on which he has recently erected a frame residence. He is a highly respected citizen, a stanch Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being the Recording Steward of the Letimberville Circuit.

RICHARD R. DOUCE, first son of Robert and Elizabeth (Thew) Douce, was born in Claridon Township July 28, 1852. His parents were natives of the British Isle, his father coming to America in 1822, his mother in 1824. Their marriage took place in Claridon Township, and nine children grew up around them—Richard R., William T., John T., George W. and James living. The deceased were Ann, Elizabeth, Mary J. and Mary. Mr. Douce died in 1873, and Mrs. Douce survived until 1877. The subject of this memoir acquired the rudiments of an education in the common school, but completed his literary attainments at Delaware College in 1876. He then turned his attention to farming. April 4, 1877, his marrage was solemnized with Miss Rebecca, a daugther of Matthew and Phebe (Garberson) McKinstry, of Marion County. The names of their three children are Grace E., born January 9, 1878; Matthew G., March 5, 1880; and Robert, January 15, 1882. Mr. Douce has always pursued farming and the raising of stock. He is the owner of 131 acres of desirable land, which is worth $70 per acre. At present he is erecting a fine frame residence and making other improvements. As a citizen, he is well and favorably known. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and with the Republican party.

WILLIAM T. DOUCE, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Thew) Douce, was born on the homestead, where he still resides, January 28, 1855. The district school gave him a practical education, and he turned to agriculture for a life work. His marriage was celebrated July 3, 1879, with Miss Priscilla Fields, a daughter of Edward and Ann S. (Nesbitt) Fields. The subject of this sketch has 160 acres of land, 100 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, valued at $70 per acre. He devoted his entire attention to the farm, and the rearing of stock, making a specialty of the Poland-China hog. He is an enterprising farmer, a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN EBERHARDT, deceased, was born in Germany June 20, 1809, emigrated to America in 1830, and was an early settler in Claridon Township. He was married, February 16, 1845, to Sarah Yager. By this marriage there were eleven children, eight of whom are (1883) living, namely, John, born June 25, 1846; Laner, October 11, 1847; Maggie, August 1, 1854; David, September 9, 1856; Jacob A., September 6, 1858; William, February, 1861; Frederick, July 27, 1863; and Emma, born November 7, 1865. The deceased were David, born March 27, 1850, and died August 27, 1851; George, born June 19, 1852, and died November 22, 1860; and an infant. John Eberhardt, the subject of this sketch, died April 8, 1873, leaving a widow and eight children, who still survive him. He was a man

much respected for his many good qualities. His widow, Mrs. Sarah (Yager) Eberhardt, is the owner of sixty-four acres of land and a comfortable home in Claridon Village, where she resides. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a lady much beloved for her many kindnesses. She was born in Germany, March 25, 1825, and was brought by her parents, Lawrence and Mary Yager, who emigrated to America and settled in Pleasant Township, this county, in 1830, where they purchased land, and when they lived until their death, which occurred, the father's August, 1846, aged sixty-two years, and the mother's April, 1855, aged seventy-one years.

JOHN EHLERS is a native of Germany, born August 23, 1832, the son of Henry and Arenozena Ehlers. He emigrated to the land of the free in 1852, settling in Grand Prairie Township, and was married in Marion County, Ohio, February 2, 1858, to Eliza Russel, a daughter of Elijah Russel, and six children have been born to them—Elijah, Phœbe D., Sarah J., John W. and Henry U., twins, and Frank. Mr. Ehlers commenced in life a poor boy, but through industry and economy owns at present a valuable farm of 135 acres. He is a stanch Democrat; himself and wife are members of the German Reform Church.

FRANCIS M. EPLEY is a native of Claridon Township, born April 18, 1852, the son of David and Sarah (Dunbar) Epley, who settled in Marion in early times. The father died September 8, 1863, while the mother continues to reside with her son Francis. Mr. Epley obtained a good education from the district schools, and remained at home until he formed a life partnership in August, 1876, with Lydia U. Ulsh, a daughter of John and Jemimah (Cunningham) Ulsh. They had one heir —Marion J.—born October 16, 1878. Mrs. Ulsh was born February 29, 1857, and departed this life August 7, 1882. Mr. Epley has ninety-five acres of well improved land, worth $60 per acre, which is stocked with good grades. He is industrious and highly respected. He was elected Trustee of the township in 1881, and has continued to serve in that capacity. He has also served as School Director nine years and is Clerk of the Board. Politically speaking, he is a Democrat.

GEORGE FETTER, JR., first son of George and Elizabeth (Kyle) Fetter, is a native of Claridon Township, born October 30, 1836. His people emigrated from Germany before marriage. He became familiar with the English branches, and his union to Miss Mary Mautz, a daughter of Gottleib and Christina Mautz, took place April 27, 1858. Their eight children are George F., born March 29, 1859; Jacob D., September 15, 1861; Mary A., June 16, 1864; Samuel H., October 5, 1866; William P., January 15, 1868; John F., November 5, 1870; Mary C., January 9, 1872; and Harmon E., October 30, 1875. Mrs. Fetter was born February 6, 1836. Mr. Fetter has always devoted his attention to agriculture. He is a substantial farmer, owning 266 acres of valuable land, worth $75 per acre. He recently erected a brick residence costing $5,000. Mr. Fetter is a Democrat, and has served as Trustee of the township three years, and as a member of the School Board eight years. With his family he belongs to the Lutheran Church in Richland Township, to which he contributes liberally.

EDWARD D. FIELDS is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born April 22, 1829. He was the son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Fields, who crossed the Atlantic in 1833, locating in Claridon Township. He remained with his parents until his twentieth year, obtaining from the district school a practical education. He was wedded December 31, 1857, to Ann S. Nesbitt, born December 8, 1837, a daughter of Joseph and Ann

(Grubb) Nesbitt. Children—Priscilla E., born October 2, 1858; Joseph C., August 24, 1860; Edward F., November 15, 1862; Sylvester N., February 6, 1866; Henry C., July 13, 1872; and Elma P., February 14, 1878. At twenty years of age, Mr. Fields began to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed it twenty-nine years, his family then residing in Claridon. Abandoning his trade in 1878, he purchased a farm consisting of eighty acres in a wild state, for which he paid $44 per acre. He has cleared and improved this land and erected good buildings upon it. It is now valued at $75 per acre. He served one term as Trustee of the township. Himself and family are members of the United Brethren Church; he is Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is a Republican and an advocate of temperance, and a member of the F. & A. M.

JOHN FIELDS was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 12, 1805, and was married there, September 6, 1830, to Sarah Foster, born December 22, 1812, a daughter of John and Mary (Lane) Foster. He was a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Fields. He emigrated to America with his wife and one child and his father's family in 1834, settling in Claridon Township. His parents both died in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Fields are the parents of ten children, five living—Henry W., born February 2, 1832; Elizabeth H., September 9, 1837; George A., September 10, 1848; Charlotte P., June 17, 1851; and Sarah R., April 12, 1854; Eliza A. was born November 30, 1834, and married John Boyce January 4, 1855; John C. was born September 5, 1845, and died February 16, 1851, Matthew F. was born November 24, 1842, and died January 18, 1863, a soldier at Bowling Green, Ky.; Jesse was born April 18, 1857, and died one month later; Mary A. was born February 27, 1840; she was the wife of Thomas Parker and died March 20, 1879. Mr. Fields commenced in life with nothing, but through his indomitable will and through economy, has now a farm of 120 acres, two comfortable frame residences and ten town lots. He has retired from the farm and has been living in Caledonia some time. He is an estimable citizen, a zealous Republican, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH FIELDS, the son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Fields, was born in Wylingham, by Stow, Lincolnshire, England, March 29, 1820. He came to America with his parents in 1834, settling in Claridon Township July 2 of the same year. He was one of a family of twelve children, ten surviving—John, Ann, Mary, Matthew, Henry, Joseph, Sarah, William, Edward and Dinah. Elizabeth died in England and Benjamin in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Fields died December 2, 1851, and Mrs. Fields lived until 1869. Joseph secured an education at the district school and lived with his father until he married, January 1, 1845, Miss Mary McGinley, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McGinley, of Irish ancestry. Their union was blessed with three children, two of whom are living—John H., born October 3, 1845; and Sarah E., February 13, 1848. Joseph, born December 8, 1850, died July 27, 1851. Mrs. Fields died January 1, 1851, and Mr. Fields was married again October 27, 1853, to Sarah J. Badger, daughter of Joseph Badger, who emigrated to America at the age of seven from Ireland. Mr. Badger was married to Miss Mary Erwin, of Fairfield County, Ohio, and seven children were born to them—Mary C., born July 28, 1854; Asa E., January 6, 1857; Matthew and Joseph A. (twins), February 21, 1860; William F., August 25, 1862; Robert C., born August 31, 1855, died July 29, 1863; and Ada A., born August 5, 1862 (twin with William F.), died July 11, 1863. Mr. Fields embarked in life a poor boy, but has

wrought out by hard blows a comfortable home and a valuable farm of 195 acres, 145 in Marion County and fifty in Hardin County. His home farm is estimated at $80 per acre. He is a thoroughgoing farmer, and has been a resident of Claridon nearly fifty years. He found his home covered with forest and abounding with game, but he has cleared and improved 100 acres. He is a Republican, a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been a local minister several years, is a generous man, an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, possessing a spirit of enterprise, and always aids movements that are intended to benefit the community. The portrait of Mr. Fields appears on another page of this volume.

MRS. ELIZABETH FINK, the widow of Eli Fink and the daughter of Joshua and Catherine Martin, was born March 18, 1837. Her parents were of Irish and German extraction, but natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. They were married in Marion County in 1834, and were the parents of thirteen children. The two deceased were Martha, dying at the age of forty-one years; and Eliza, aged twenty months. The living are Socrates, Julian, Elizabeth, Catherine, Nancy, Leonard, Emma J., Jacob, Margaret, Mary M. and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Fink were married in January, 1858, and four children were born to them—Orilla, born October 17, 1858; Samuel F., February 10, 1860; Dora B., August 25, 1864; and Lulu E., April 18, 1869. Orilla was married September 1, 1878, to C. S. Bittner; Dora B. was married March 2, 1882, to Dr. W. C. Arous, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Fink was an honorable citizen, loved by all, and was doing an extensive mercantile business at the time of his sudden death. This occurred August 2, 1875, and a jury, impaneled to consider his mysterious demise, arrived at the conclusion that his death was caused by an unknown hand. Mrs. Fink has continued to keep the family together and has recently erected a frame residence on North Main street. She commands the respect and sympathy of all who know her.

JOHN A. FOOS was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 31, 1819, the son of John and Mary (Aye) Foos, of German stock, but natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively. The father was born November 15, 1787, and when two years of age came to Kentucky for a brief period, but settled in Franklin County, Ohio, six years. In 1806, they came to Delaware County, remaining until 1831, when they moved to Marion County for a number of years; then they went to Indiana, where the father died, August 10, 1876. Mr. John A. Foos was brought up on a farm. He married, December 28, 1843, Elizabeth Lindsay, and six children have been born to them, three surviving—James M., Nathan and Andrew R. Benjamin F., George B. and Elizabeth J. are deceased. Mr. Foos has resided in the county one-half century, and is a prominent farmer, making a specialty of registered stock. His farm comprises 463 acres of excellent land, valued at $100 per acre. His wealth is not less than $40,000, the product of his own hands. He served a number of years as Trustee of the township, and is a faithful Democrat.

JOSEPH A. FRANCIS, M. D., was born in Waldo Township April 13, 1839, the son of Philander K. and Clarinda (Armstrong) Francis, of French and English extraction, respectively, and natives of New York. Mr. Francis obtained a good education, attending the Mount Hesper Seminary two years. He commenced teaching in his sixteenth year, and continued twenty-one terms. In 1873, he began reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Charles Bates, of Nettle Lake, Ohio; graduated at the Columbus

Medical College in the spring of 1877, and at once commenced practice at Bell Point, Ohio. He came to Caledonia in 1880 where he is receiving a fair share of patronage. He enlisted April 23, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three months. His term expiring at Camp Denison, he returned home, and was married, December 21, 1861, to Mary J. Anderson, a daughter of Andrew and Lucinda (Smith) Anderson, natives of Westfield Township. Five children have been born to them, two surviving—C. Grant, born June 27, 1864, and Edna C., born November 18, 1870. He re-enlisted August 13, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve one year. He was made Second Sergeant, and later Orderly Ser geant, and after participating in several skirmishes was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, May 30, 1865. He is a member of the F. & A. M., of the K. of H., of the I. O. O. F., of the G. A. R. (charter members) and of the Democratic party.

ABRAHAM GABLE was born November 20, 1839, the son of Peter and Mary (Boyer) Gable, natives of Pennsylvania and both of German stock, who had eight children, seven surviving—Susan, Mary, Abraham, Elizabeth, Christena, Catherine and Lovina. Solomon died aged nineteen years. Mr. Gable was born February 11, 1806, and died March 15, 1879. Mrs. Gable born March 11, 1808, resides with her son Abraham. Mr. Gable obtained from the district school a practical education. He enlisted in the Union army November 19, 1861, Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the following battles: McDowell, Cross Keyes, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run (second battle), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie and Mission Ridge; also in these skirmishes: Franklin, Port Republic, Freeman's Ford, Rappahannock Ford, Sulphur Springs and Water Bridge. He marched during this time not less than 2,500 miles, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1863. Re-enlisting again in the same company, January 1, 1864, he fought at Valley Fort, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Tenn., going through the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman to the sea. He was captured at Goldsboro, and after lying in the rebel lines ten days was paroled, being sent to Annapolis, Md., thence to Camp Chase, and was discharged June 23, 1865. Returning to his home in Claridon Township, he married, October 19, 1865, Catherine Heverly, a daughter of John and Christena (Miller) Heverly. Their six children were Elmore E., born June 23, 1868; Ida L., April 6, 1873; Cora B., July 2, 1876; Emma A., October 16, 1880; Samuel G., October 17, 1866, dying February 28, 1869; Willis W. and Wilson H. (twins), June 28, 1870: the former died January 11, 1871, and the latter December 12, 1873. Their mother was born July 17, 1838. Mr. Gable has a farm of 115 acres of valuable land, worth $75 per acre. As a citizen, he commands the respect of his neighbors. He is an influential member of the Evangelical Church and an exhorter in the same. He is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, a liberal contributor to all deserving objects and a Republican in sentiment.

JUDGE JOHN R. GARBERSON, whose portrait appears in this work, is one of the leading citizens of Marion County. He was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 20, 1821, and is a son of David and Rosannah (Resley) Garberson. His father was born in New Jersey November 15, 1759, and his mother in Maryland July 8, 1786. They were of Welsh and German descent respectively, and were married in Knox County, Ohio, February 24, 1820, and settled in Holmes County, where they lived five years, and at the expiration of that time returned to Knox, in which coun-

ty they resided until 1838, when they removed to Claridon Township and settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Their married life was blest with four children, three of whom are now living, viz., John R.; Malinda, wife of Nickson Baker; and Amanda, wife of Levi Irey, of Fayette County, Ill. Mr. Garberson departed this life April 29, 1843, and his widow July 6, 1852. Judge Garberson passed his early life on a farm, and obtained his education principally in the public schools of Marion. He spent eight years in the profession of teaching, after which he turned his attention to farming, to which he has devoted a larger portion of his life. He has been a resident of Marion County since 1838, and is a prominent and extensive farmer. He owns 790 acres of land, 660 acres of which are improved, and 300 acres under a high state of cultivation. He makes a leading pursuit of keeping registered stock. Judge Garberson has achieved a merited success in the business relations of life, and stands as one of the foremost citizens of the county. He is a man of public enterprise, and every legitimate movement that was intended to contribute to the benefit of the community or county has always received his generous support. As a man and a citizen, Judge Graberson is honorable and upright, and as a public officer he has a record that reflects upon him the highest credit. In 1854, he was elected to the office of County Clerk and re-elected in 1857, serving two terms. Eight years after his retirement from this position (in 1868), he was appointed Probate Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. Busby; so satisfactory were his services in this capacity that he was chosen to serve a full term. He has served in nearly every local office of his township. In politics, Judge Garberson is a stanch Republican, and has been prominent in the affairs of his party in the county for many years. April 30, 1844, Judge Garberson celebrated his marriage with Miss Susan Irey, daughter of Samuel and Jenila (Bean) Irey, both deceased. Six children have crowned this union; of these four are living—Loretta, born August 22, 1848; Charles F., June 6, 1851; John M., June 14, 1853; and William R., August 1, 1856. David S., was born August 12, 1845, and died March 19, 1846; Irey was born November 4, 1846, and died June 16, 1847. Mrs. Garberson was born December 3, 1823, and died September 26, 1857. Judge Garberson again married, March 12, 1859, Miss Sarah Curtis, of Richland County. He and wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY C. GARVIN was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 18, 1827, the son of Henry and Catherine (Omwake) Garvin, also natives of Pennsylvania, but of Irish and German ancestry respectively. Having married, they removed to Ohio, stopping at Tiffin a short period, but settling in Fremont, where he became a merchant for many years. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine now living—Hezekiah, Henry C., William, Samuel, Jacob, John, Susan, Catherine and Malinda. Mrs. Garvin died at Fremont March 3, 1873, and then Mr. Garvin moved to Big Island Township, this county, and died March 3, 1883, being eighty-five years of age. Henry C. was joined in marriage August 2, 1849, to Rebecca J. Staley, born December 28, 1829, and eight children have been born to them—Columbus, Virginia, Anna R., Alice R. and Emma, living. The deceased were John F. and two infants. Mr. Garvin, finding himself afloat in the world at the age of thirteen, had very little opportunity to advance his education; at nineteen years of age, he mastered his trade, that of carriage and wagon making, at Leightersburg, Md., beginning in 1843. In 1845, he located at Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, continuing there

four years. He then returned to Hagerstown, Md., where he resided sixteen years. March 22, 1864, he landed in Marion, Ohio, and having worked at his trade a short time, established himself in lumbering at Gurley Station seven years. In October, 1872, he removed to his present site, Claridon, Ohio, and has become a permanent citizen, working at his trade. In 1873, he was elected Chief Magistrate, and will have served in that capacity his fourth term by the 15th of April, 1884. He owns property in the village. He belongs to the Democratic school of politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belongs.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of the firm of Garvin & Weiss, carriage and wagon makers, was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 13, 1835. His parents, Henry and Catherine Garvin, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. They came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1852 or 1853, and resided near Tiffin for eighteen months, when they moved to Fremont, Ohio, where his wife, Catherine, died in 1873, aged sixty-eight years. He died in 1883, aged eighty-five years. William Garvin received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced learning his trade at Green Castle, Penn. After completing the same, he removed to Cardington, Ohio, where he was employed at his trade for six years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Marion. October 20, 1857, he was married to Ann L. Wilcox, who was born September 14, 1837. She was a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Wilcox. This union was blessed with three children, only one of whom is living, namely, Harry D., born November 6, 1858. Mrs. Garvin died April 17, 1862, and April 8, 1869, Mr. Garvin was married to Susan Hock, a daughter of John and Almira Hock, by whom he has had three children—George, born January 11, 1870; Laura B., April 5, 1873; and Lee M., born December 5, 1877. Mr. Garvin remained in Marion until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles of the rebellion: Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Forts Morgan and Gaines, the taking of Mobile, etc. His term of enlistment for three years having expired, he was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Chase, Ohio. He then returned to Marion, and moved to Claridon in 1867, where he has since resided and been engaged in business. The present firm gives employment to eight hands. Mr. Garvin has served the township as Township Clerk four years. Is a Democrat, a member of the F. & A. M. and of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN J. GIDDIS is a native of Somerset County, N. J., born July 12, 1841, a son to Thomas and Rebecca (Saunders) Giddis, natives of the same State and of Scotch and English extraction. The father was born October 2, 1808, and died in 1867; the mother was born January 30, 1810, and died October 11, 1865. John G. Giddis came to Ohio in 1860, stopping in Morrow County two years; he then settled in Claridon Township, where he has since resided. April 16, 1863, he married Caroline Van Buskirk, a daughter of Lawrence and Sarah (Debow) Wooley. This union has been blessed with four children, three living—Minnie V., born January 31, 1864; Cyrus F., February 16, 1866; and Ora E., September 3, 1869. Jessie S., born January 11, 1874, died December 28, 1877. Mr. Giddis is a farmer, having fifty-two and one-quarter acres of excellent land, most of it valued at $100 per acre. He has served three years as Trustee of the township, is a respected and industrious citizen, believes in the Democracy, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. MAHALA F. HAINES, widow of Columbus L. Haines, is a native of Claridon Township, where she was born October 18, 1844. Her parents, Jacob and Mary Holverstott, of German ancestry, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania severally. They settled in this county in very early days, and became prominent farmers, owning 360 acres of valuable land. Mr. Holverstott died in 1860 or 1861, aged about sixty-seven years. His wife still survives him, living upon the old homestead in her sixty-ninth year. Columbus L. Haines was the son of Lemmon C. and Eleanor (Bogan) Haines, also of German extraction. His birth took place June 5, 1844, and he married our subject March 27, 1863. Their two children are Mary E., born December 30, 1864, and Eva E., October 25, 1869. Mr. Haines entered the late war in the spring of 1861, and was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, lying in the hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio, seven months. He was honorably discharged in 1862. His earthly career closed August 14, 1879, leaving an estate of sixty-seven acres. He was an industrious citizen, a live member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and charitable to all deserving objects.

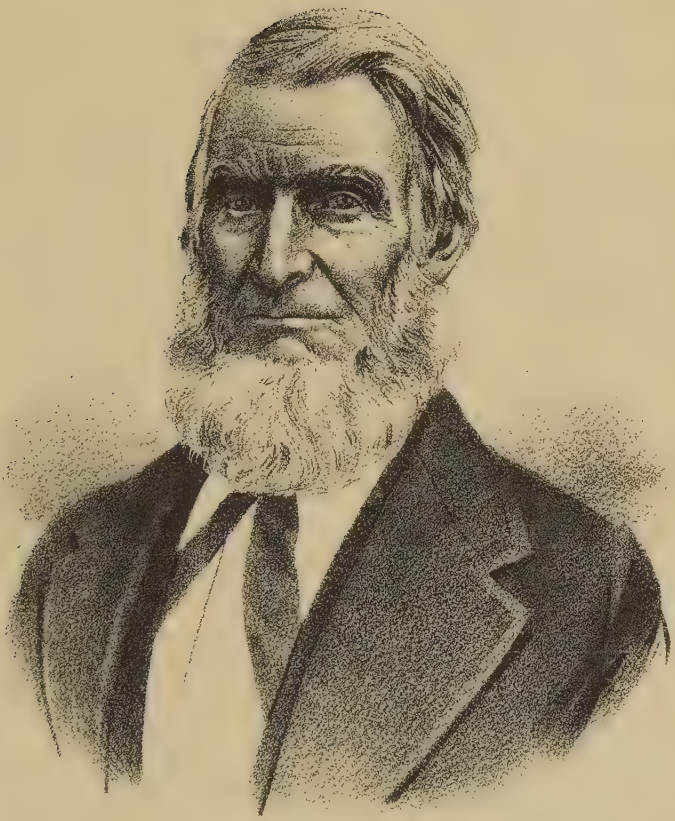
JOHN HANLEY, grocer, a native of Ireland, was born June 21, 1852. He is a son of John and Ann (Kelley) Hanley. He came to America in 1871, stopping in York State one year, learning the cooper trade. He then came to Marion County, temporarily moving to St. Louis in 1873. He remained there but two years, when he returned to Marion, clerking in a grocery, and attending to the books and general business of a company grading a railroad. He has a good education, having attended the national schools in Ireland and the public schools in this country. September 27, 1881, he married Julia Breen, also a native of Ireland. The name of their one child is John, born February 3, 1883. Mr. Hanley is an energetic citizen and a successful business man. He owns a residence on High street and is building a fine frame store and large hotel, 40x50 feet, three stories high. Politically speaking, he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL R. HARRISON, stock-dealer, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born February 20, 1844, the son of Jacob and Rachel (Rice) Harrison, of Irish and German descent and natives of Virginia. They were born in Fairfield County, married about 1827, settled in Morrow County as pioneers, and were the parents of nine children, six living—Rachel R., Ann, Sarah, John V., Michael R. and Elizabeth. Bruce, George and Jacob are deceased. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1880. Michael R., our subject, having received a limited education, remained upon the farm until he married, December 14, 1870, Malinda White, and the names of their two children are Charles R. and Minnie M. They lost an infant. The wife died September 15, 1879. He again married, May 8, 1881, Eliza H. Irey, widow of J. S. Irey (deceased), and a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Boyce) Welbourne, who are natives of England, immigrants of 1822, and settlers of Claridon Township. They had seven children, only three surviving—John B., Eliza H. and Josiah M. His father died October 22, 1865, and the mother August 19, 1865. Mr. Harrison followed farming until 1879, when he commenced buying and shipping stock, and he has become one of the leading shippers of the county. He moved to Caledonia in 1879, but still owns a farm of 160 acres of valuable land, part of the old homestead. He is a well known citizen, a member of the K. of P., votes the Democratic ticket, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT L. HIGHLY, dealer in stoves, etc., is a native of Union County, Ohio. He was born July 16, 1838, and is a son of John and Mary (Cammarr) Highly. The former was of Irish and the latter of German extraction, but both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in 1842, settling in Crawford County, where Mr. Highly became a useful and respected citizen, serving as Assessor nine consecutive years, as Justice of the Peace ten years and as Postmaster during his entire residence there. In 1853, he moved to Cedar County, Iowa, and followed farming the remainder of his days. They were the parents of seven children, five surviving—Rebecca, Thomas, Eliza, Mary and Robert L. Hannah and John are deceased. Our subject, having acquired a limited education, commenced to learn the tinner trade, at Muscatine, Iowa, under the direction of D. T. Miller. Having mastered his trade, he enlisted in his country's defense, April 28, 1861, Company C, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry The company's Captain was J. D. Brewster, and its Col. S. R. Curtis. He participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth and Iowa Creek, Ala. He was honorably discharged Apri 28, 1864, and returned to his home, engaging with his former employers. In the spring of 1865, he came to Caledonia and established himself permanently in the stove and tinware trade. His marriage took place November 28, 1867, to Catherine D. Houser, daughter of Anthony and Eliza (Wise) Houser. His union has resulted in the birth of four children—Charles A., born June 7, 1870; George T., May 19, 1875; Robert F., October 25, 1878, and an infant son, deceased. Our subject is doing a good business, and is the owner of considerable property in the village. He is a member of the I. O. O F., of the Labona Encampment, at Galion, Ohio, and of the Crayton Post of the G. A. R.

CHARLES W. HINDS, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Carpenter) Hinds, was born February 1, 1856. Having obtained a fair, practical education, he married, December 26, 1880, Miss May Brooke, and they have one child —Ralph C., born June 13, 1882. Mrs. Hines is a daughter of Wesley and Eunice (Adamson) Brooke. Her father died in 1864, and his wife is still a resident of Caledonia. Mr. Hinds is an energetic young farmer, residing on the old homestead, and is a member of the Sons of Temperance.

JOHN B. HINDS was born in Claridon Township, October 23, 1840, the only son of Thomas and Ann (Bostock) Hinds, who emigrated from their native place, Lincolnshire, England, in childhood. Thomas was born in 1817 and was the sixth son (had had three sisters). He came to Claridon Township in 1822, and was married to the above lady in 1839, in Richland County, Ohio. Their union was blessed with two children—John B. and James H., who died at the age of twenty-one years. He married, for his second wife, Rebecca A. Carpenter, and eight children were born to them, seven surviving—Charles W., David C., George G., Mary A., Elizabeth A., Catherine and Rose A. When aged one year, Susie died. Thomas Hinds was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Claridon, and a liberal supporter to all benevolent and charitable causes. Our subject was educated at the district school. He continued at home until March 23, 1864, at which time he married Miss Mary F., daughter of Thomas and Amy (Swisher) Curl, residents of Morrow County, Ohio. A daughter and son were born to them—Annie L., born December 20, 1866, and Edgar W., April 3, 1869. Mrs. Hinds died January 27, 1871. Mr. Hinds again married, this time to Margaret Anderson, February 18, 1875. She is the daughter of John and Martha (Roult) Anderson, and the mother of six chil-



James Libbins

dren—Raymond H., born December 1, 1875; Lucy A., July 10, 1881; Ella, November 22, 1882; Mattie, June 10, 1879, died August 27, 1879, and Thomas W. and Charles (twins), May 26, 1880; the latter died very young, the former died August 6, 1881. Mrs. Hinds was born October 14, 1846. Mr. Hinds has always devoted his attention to agriculture, rearing graded stock. His farm of 157 acres is highly cultivated, and worth $75 per acre. He is an upright and an enterprising citizen. He has been Assessor of the township one year. He is Republican, and an advocate of temperance. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a generous giver, and has been its class leader six years.

JOSEPH D. HINDS, of the firm of Marggraf & Hinds, was born in Marion County September 10, 1852, the son of John and Maria (Wade) Hinds. His father was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to America in 1821. He married, in this county, in 1833, a daughter of Zebulon and Susannah (Mann) Wade. He settled here upon land entered by his father, John Hinds, and continued farming until 1872, when he moved to Caledonia. He had five children, three living—John W., William W. and Joseph D. Susan, the wife of J. W. Curtis, died February 23, 1861, and Robert died February 18, 1872. The father's demise occurred February 28, 1874, and the mother's January 27, 1879. Having obtained a fair education in the district school, Mr. J. D. Hinds commenced to learn telegraphy in 1867, which business he prosecuted five years. After being inactive several years, he engaged in farming four years in Union County, Ohio. March 31, 1881, he married Mantie B. Rogers, a daughter of Rowland H. and Mary J. (McKinney) Rogers. The name of their one child is Rowland R., born January 25, 1882. He is a member of Oliver Lodge, No. 447, Marion Chapter, No. 62, R. A. M., Marion Commandery, No. 36, K. T. of A. L. of H., and is Supreme Recorder of P. O. of A. He is a Republican.

MRS. REBECCA A. HINDS, widow of Thomas Hinds, is a native of Harrison County, Va., born November 9, 1824. Thomas Hinds was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 15, 1811, coming to America in 1822, with his parents, who settled in Claridon Township. He obtained a common school education, and married, November 14, 1839, Miss Ann Bostock, who bore him two children—John B. and James H., dying November 1, 1864. His wife, also a native of England, died October 27, 1845. He married our subject October 12, 1848. She was a daughter of Lewis R. and Eliza (Stewart) Carpenter, of English and Irish descent, severally. He was a native of Virginia, but came to Harrison County in 1831. He was a farmer and an active politician of the old Whig persuasion. At one time he was County Assessor, and a strong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death took place September 1, 1869, aged sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinds were the parents of seven children—Mary A., born July 27, 1849; Elizabeth, May 16, 1852; Catherine, November 13, 1853; Charles W., February 1, 1856; David C., September 7, 1858; George G., August 28, 1864, and Rose A., September 20, 1868. Mr. Hinds held a farm of 160 acres. He resided in the county fifty-nine years; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died February 12, 1881. Soon after his death, Mrs. Hinds moved to Caledonia, purchasing a suitable home on East High street, where she continues to reside with her youngest daughter. She is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. HINDS, brother of John D., above referred to, is a native of Claridon Township, born March 9, 1847. He obtained a practi-

cal education, and remained upon the farm until 1875, when he moved to Caledonia. He is not engaged, at present, in any particular business, on account of failing health. He has some property in the village, and commands the respect of the town. He belongs to the F. & A. M., and is a Republican.

HENRY J. HOLVERSTOTT, son of Henry and Margaret (Betzer) Holverstott, is a native of Claridon Township, born February 24, 1842. The country schoolmaster gave him his education and his union with Lettie E. Anderson took place December 25, 1867. She was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Anderson, of German and English descent, severally. Joseph Anderson died in 1860, and Mrs. A. is still a resident of La Rue, Ohio, aged seventy-five years. One heir was born to the above union—Ezra C., born May 4, 1870. Mrs. Holverstott was born July 27, 1843. Henry J. Holverstott is a representative farmer of Claridon Township, having 321 acres of cultivated and, with commendable improvements, valued at $100 per acre. He makes a specialty of Norman and Clydesdale horses, and his annual sales of general produce amount to $2,000 or $2,500. He received from his father's estate 150 acres, but has accumulated the rest of his property by their own industry. With his wife, he holds a membership in the Christian Church in Montgomery Township; he is also a Republican in sentiment.

LAFAYETTE J. HOLVERSTOTT, son of Henry and Margaret (Betzer) Holverstott, was born March 21, 1837, at the old homestead, where he was reared, educated, lived, and died November 8, 1877. The pioneer schools gave him his education, and he married, March 26, 1863, Frances E. Painter, who was born February 16, 1845. She was a daughter of William F. and Hannah (Milton) Painter; the former of German stock and a native of New Jersey, the latter of French ancestry and a native of Delaware. He was born December 5, 1794, and removed in time to Ohio, with his parents. His father, George Painter, gave him a title to the land now occupied by the city of Delaware, Ohio; it was dated March 27, 1833, and was lost. He came to Marion County in 1836. His wife died September 15, 1870, in her seventy-third year. He still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Holverstott's children are Flora L., born August 30, 1864; Horace W., February 3, 1867; Eva G., June 12, 1869, and Marcellus L., August 24, 1874. Lafayette J. Holverstott was an active, intelligent and energetic laborer, leaving to his family a productive farm of 304 acres and an honored name; was a zealous member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, officially connected, and was a strong and influential Republican.

JACOB HOLVERSTOTT (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania June 29, 1802, the son of Jacob and Christena (Pfeiffer) Holverstott, who sailed from Germany when very young. Jacob came from Ross County, Ohio, to Marion County in a very early time, locating in Claridon Township for life. He first wedded, June 28, 1827, Rebecca Lucas, by whom he had three children, one surviving—John L., born August 6, 1830. Christena, born May 16, 1828, died October 4, 1831; Abraham was born September 5, 1829, and died eight days later. His wife's decease occurred October 11, 1829. He was united in marriage again, October 28, 1842, with Miss Mary Gunn, a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Shreck) Gunn, of German descent. The former was born July 26, 1780, and died July 23, 1841, aged sixty years eleven months and twenty-three days. His widow is now living with her son, Lewis Gunn, in Marion. Seven of Mr. and Mrs. Holverstott's nine children are living—Sophia J., born April 23, 1834; Rev. Henry H., July 14, 1836;

George W., January 30, 1839; Mary A., December 5, 1840; Mahala F., October 18, 1844; Lewis M., May 11, 1850, and Olive O., April 21, 1854. The deceased were Jacob F., twin to Mahala F., dying October 4, 1847, and Rebecca E., born April 10, 1848, dying April 18, 1882. The subject of this memoir ended his earthly career September 24, 1860. He left a valuable estate of 367 acres, well cultivated, and a cherished name. He was first identified with the Lutheran Church, and about forty years ago united with and died in the faith of the Christian Church.

PETER W. HOLVERSTOTT, first son of Henry and Margaret (Betzer) Holverstott, is a native of Claridon Township, where he was born December 16, 1831. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ross County, Ohio, where they came when children with their parents in 1808. They came to Marion County in the autumn of 1830, and located in Claridon Township, residing there nearly forty years. They were blessed with the birth of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, of whom seven survive—Maria, Margaret, Mary J., Peter W., Barbara A., Henry J. and Martha R. Christiana (aged three years), an infant (unnamed), Naomi E. (wife of G. W. Smith), and La Fayette J. (aged forty-four years) are deceased. They moved to Marion about fourteen months before his death, which took place May 15, 1868. He was an honored and respected citizen. By industry and economy he accumulated a large property. He was reared and confirmed in the Lutheran Church, but became a member of the Christian denomination some twenty-five years before his death. He gave liberally of his means to build churches and to sustain the ministry, in other as well as his own denomination. He died aged seventy years. His wife still survives him, now (1883) in her eightieth year, and is a resident of Marion. Peter W. Holverstott, the subject of this sketch, and one of the leading farmers of this township, was reared to manhood on a farm, and acquired his education in the common schools of his native place. October 30, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Adelia Kilbourn, a daughter of Rev. Marcus and Sarah (Wyatt) Kilbourn, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New York. Her parents married in Delaware County, where Mr. Kilbourn died in 1836, aged forty-six years His widow is now the wife of Robert Cratty, of Prospect Township, and they are, probably, the most elderly couple now residing in the county; she being (1883) in her eighty-seventh year, while Mr. Cratty is in his one hundredth year. Mrs. Holverstott, an estimable lady, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 30, 1835. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Holverstott has been blessed with five children, as follows: Clarence K., born March 3, 1859, the railroad agent at Martel, this county; Emma M., born May 18, 1862, wife of James W. Kennedy, of Crawford County; Alice A., born October 10, 1867; Ida L., born April 5, 1865, dying September 21, 1865, and an infant son, deceased. Mr. Holverstott is a prominent farmer of Claridon Township, and has followed that occupation very successfully. He owns a farm of 300 acres, most of which is in a good state of cultivation and finely improved. He makes a specialty of keeping graded stock of various kinds. Mr. Holverstott is a man of live enterprise, and always takes an active part in the public affairs of the community. He has filled various local offices, and is a man of honor and integrity. He and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, with which he has been prominently identified for a number of years. The portrait of Mr. Henry Holverstott is given in this work.

ANDREW H. HOWSER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Howser, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 27, 1851. His literary attainments were confined wholly to what he received from the district school. He married, January 22, 1876, Miss Magdalena Retterer, and their two children are Clifford M., born March 28, 1880, and Emma B., born February 14, 1882. He is the owner of ninety-three acres of valuable land, worth $80 per acre. Politically, he is a Republican; religiously, a member of the Baptist Church.

JACOB HOWSER is a native of Mason County, Ky., born January 28, 1814, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Loveless) Howser. His parents are of German blood, but natives of Maryland. They had ten children, five of whom are surviving—Jacob, Eliza (wife of James Barnes, of Harrison County, Ohio), Sarah (wife of Cyrus Barto, of Iowa), James (also of Harrison County, Ohio) and Emily Norricks (of Knox County, Ohio). The subject of this sketch obtained a limited education in the very common schools of Harrison County, Ohio, where he wedded, March 10, 1842, Miss Elizabeth Smith, born January 12, 1822, a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Martin) Smith. Their home has been blessed with eleven children—John H., born June 15, 1843; James S., June 26, 1845; Sarah M., May 5, 1847; William G., May 5, 1849; Andrew H., October 27, 1851; Amanda, August 26, 1853; Benjamin R., June 10, 1855; Florence E., September 27, 1859; Isabel, August 11, 1861; Lowring C., November 27, 1857, died January 4, 1861, and Dollie, born June 28, 1865, died April 6, 1880. Mr. Howser removed his family from Belmont County to Marion County, settling in Claridon Township in 1852. At that time, he was in limited circumstances, but has acquired a good competence, and is engaged extensively in keeping registered stock. His farm consists of 1,500 acres of rich, productive land, upon which he has erected a fine brick residence. He is a genial gentleman, a stanch Republican and has served in nearly all the offices of the township. He gives liberally to all benevolent purposes.

JAMES HOWSER, second son of Jacob Howser, is a native of Harrison County, born June 26, 1845. His education is fair, and his marriage nuptials with Maria L. Carter were celebrated October 1, 1868. She was born October 18, 1845, to Joel and Harriet (Jones) Carter, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of the "Old Dominion." They were married in Belmont County, Ohio, and Mr. Carter died in Morrow County October 16, 1869, aged sixty-three years; Mrs. Carter, born November 11, 1808, still survives, a resident of Morrow County. Mr. and Mrs. Howser have three children—Eliza J., born March 14, 1871; Hattie B., November 11, 1873, and Ora C., March 25, 1876. Mr. H. is a farmer, having in charge 160 acres of the old homestead. He devotes considerable attention to graded stock, principally the Poland-China hog. His Republicanism is unquestioned, and his charity for all good causes is known.

JOHN H. HOWSER, first son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Howser, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born June 16, 1843. His education is practical, never having attended school after his sixteenth year. He remained with his father, however, until he was joined in marriage, January 6, 1870, with Miss Maggie L. Owen, born August 20, 1845, a daughter of Charles and Esther Owen, and four children have been born to this union —Elizabeth E., born August 27, 1871; Charles F., October 26, 1873; a son, February 13, 1883. Jacob, born January 7, 1878, died in March of the same year. Mr. Howser came to Claridon Township with his parents in his ninth year. He is now the owner of 120 acres of fine land, valued

at $65 per acre. He also raises stock. He is an energetic and flourishing farmer. He is a stanch Prohibitionist, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Claridon.

HEZEKIAH HUNTER, of the firm of Hunter & Hipsher, a son of James and Catherine (Hipsher) Hunter, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 11, 1831. His parents, of German and Irish descent and natives of Pennsylvania, came to Fairfield County before marriage. They spent six years there, he teaching the most of the time. In 1831, they moved to Richland County, Ohio, where they resided upon a farm until 1860. They were the parents of seven children, five living—Robert M., Margaret J., Hezekiah, Emily A. and Caroline A. The deceased are Isaiah and Elizabeth. The father died in Iowa, while temporarily there, aged sixty-seven years seven months and seven days. The mother died fifteen years prior to this time, aged forty-six years. Our subject obtained the common school education of his day, and attended two terms of select school, under the tutorship of Rev. Gailey. He then taught, more or less, for five years. He was married, September 9, 1858, to Cynthia Hipsher, a daughter of James and Lydia (Giberson) Hipsher, of German ancestry and natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively. They came to Caledonia in 1873, from their farm in Scott Township, where they had settled at a very early day. They had a family of six children, four surviving—Eliza, Cynthia, Hiram A. and Silas J.; the deceased are Harrison, aged sixteen years, and Amanda, aged seven years. The father died a few years after coming to town, and the mother eighteen months later. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter had born to this union, one daughter—Elma L., dying aged six weeks. Our subject established himself in the mercantile business at Caledonia in 1859, and is among the oldest and successful merchants in the village. The firm of Hunter & Hipsher was formed in 1875, and they are doing a handsome and flourishing business. Mr. Hunter is a modest and respected citizen. He served four years as Treasurer of the township, and has been a member of the Council since the incorporation of the village. He is a Democrat.

HARRISON H. IREY is a native of Claridon Township, born December 16, 1841, to Hannibal and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Irey, natives of Virginia and Lincolnshire, England, respectively. They were married and became settlers of Marion County about 1835. They were the parents of eight children, six surviving—H. H., Charles F., James S., Martha G., Marshall F. and Anna B.; the deceased were Elizabeth and an infant daughter. Mrs. Irey died in July, 1865, and Mr. Irey about five years later. The common school fitted Mr. Irey for life, and it began in earnest when he enlisted, August 8, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He was engaged at Vicksburg and its siege, Arkansas Post, Red River campaign, through all the battles and skirmishes, then into Alabama, at Forts Gaines and Morgan. His honorable discharge dates "Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865." Returning home, his marraige to Miss Sarah M. Howser was solemnized September 25, 1867. She is the daughter of Jacob Howser, and has been the mother of six children—Florence E., born December 20, 1869; Bertha, March 5, 1871; John, September 30, 1873; William L., August 26, 1876; Milton, April 8, 1878, died January 4, 1881, and an infant son, May 26, 1880, dying July 23. Mr. Irey is a leading farmer, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, having a farm of 200 acres of excellent land, stocked with the best grades. He has recently built an attractive residence and made other valuable im-

provements. He is an active Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and liberal with his means.

JAMES S. IREY. His parents, Hannibal and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Irey, the former a native of Virginia and of English descent, the latter a native of Lincolnshire, England, arrived in Claridon Township in a very primitive day. Mrs. Irey passed away in 1865, and Mr. Irey in 1870. James S., was born in the above township February 14, 1847; obtained a common school education, and married Martha T. Wittred, December 7, 1871, daughter of William and Martha (Bothamly) Wittred. Their children are all living—Orral L., born December 28, 1872; Harley G., April 3, 1874; Ray, November 8, 1876; Fern L., January 15, 1879, and James C., October 15, 1880. Mrs. Irey was born June 14, 1847. Mr. Irey is extensively engaged in the manufacture of tile, having established himself in this business in 1878, and employing three men during that season. He owns a comfortable home in Claridon village, and five and one-half acres adjacent. He is an active Republican, taking great interest in local politics. He is an industrious and worthy citizen.

GEORGE W. KEYES was born in Darby Township, Union Co., Ohio, May 20, 1840, the son of Daniel and Betsey (Carr) Keyes, the former a native of New Hampshire, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Union County, where they passed the majority of their days. Mrs. Keyes was born April 26, 1804, and died September 20, 1849. Mr. Keyes survived her until July 9, 1878, in his seventy-sixth year. George W. was educated in the schools of Darby and Jackson Townships, in his native county, removing to the latter when fifteen, and living with John C. Jolly. He enlisted, September 15, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years. He participated in the following engagements: Cross Keys, June 8, 1862; Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862, and in a battle that occurred after dark, during which 120 men of their regiment were either killed or wounded in the short space of a minute and a half; the remainder of the regiment was instantly captured, paroled and transferred to Chicago, remaining four or five months. Going then to Camp Cleveland, Ohio, they were sent to three battles—Port Gibson, Raymond, siege of Vicksburg. Big Shanty, and through the entire Atlanta campaign, participating in all the battles. At the expiration of his term of service, he was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864. Returning to Jackson Township, he married, September 5, 1865, to Sophia E. Herrin, daughter of Louis and Catherine (Leysinger) Herrin, natives of Pennsylvania. They were pioneers of Fairfield County, Ohio, where he died in 1867, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Herrin survives him, at present a resident of Circleville, Ohio. George W. Keyes is the father of three children—Celestia, born November 8, 1866; Emily A., October 31, 1869, and Sylvester E., October 25, 1872. Their mother was born September 22, 1842. Mr. Keyes removed, after marriage, to Claridon Township, where he has since resided. His farm of 109 acres is valued at $70 per acre. He is a sound Republican, and, with his wife and daughter, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Claridon, to which he has freely contributed.

WILLAM KINNAMON was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 24, 1846, the son of George and Hannah (Downs)Kinnamon, of English stock, and natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The former was born in September, 1809. They were early settlers in the above county, and the wife died there. George K. survived her until July 4, 1878, dying in

Canaan Township, Morrow Co., Ohio. They had ten children, five living—Mary J., Elizabeth, Harrison, William and John. The deceased were Lucinda, Nelson, George, Harriet and Eliza. The subject of this memoir secured a fair learning from the common schools of Ross and Morrow Counties, and continued with his father until he attained his majority. He wooed and wedded, December 24, 1868, Miss Maria J., born December 3, 1847, a daughter of Hezekiah and Rachel (Henry) Weeks. They have had six children—Ella M., born May 1, 1870; Charles W., January 29, 1874; Flora E., October 27, 1875; Oliver W., October 9, 1877; Frank W., January 31, 1882, and Ada B., April 5, 1872, dying July 23, 1873. Mr. Kinnamon was a hundred-day man in the late war, enlisting in 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard. His regiment spent the most of its time in the District of Columbia. He commenced in life with very limited resources, but owns to-day seventy-five acres in Morrow County, and other property to the amount of $7,000. In connection with his extensive farming, for the past fifteen years he has been buying and shipping stock, with considerable net profit. As a citizen, he is exemplary, as a Republican, strong, and as a Christian, influential and benevolent. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM A. KOONS, plasterer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, November 27, 1836, the son of John and Ann B. Koons. His father is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810. His mother was born Jan. 12, 1816, in Cumberland County, of the same State, and died January 15, 1843. His father, still living aged (1883) seventy-three years, has spent nearly all his life working at his trade, shoe-making. Hiram A., our subject, having a fair practical education, began, in his twentieth year, to learn the trade of plastering, under the direction of Thomas J. White, of Crestline, Ohio. He came to Caledonia in 1858. May 10, 1860, he married Sarah E. Bell, a daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor (Thorp) Bell, both deceased. His union has been crowned with three children—Sheridan C. was born December 16, 1864; Cora A. was born May 27, 1861, and an infant, August 11, 1863, both deceased. Mr. Koons enlisted in the civil war July 10, 1863, Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the struggle, performing guard duty at Camp Chase and Columbus, Ohio. For eight months, at Camp Chase, his duty was to inspect rebel letters at the prison office. His discharge dates July 3, 1865. Mr. K. has eight acres of farm land near the village, and a good residence on the corner of Liberty and Water streets. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the L. of H., of the G. A. R. and is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. LAFFERTY was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 6, 1823. He was the son of John and Mary (Leedom) Lafferty, of English extraction, and natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio about 1812, settling in the above county for the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living—James (in his eightieth year), Samuel, John, Maria, Smith, William F. and Uriah. Mary died, aged thirty-five years, Abraham, aged thirty years, and Jane, aged seventy years. William F., having obtained the rudiments of an education, attended the Belleville Union Schools a short time, and then commenced teaching, which occupation he followed till he was fifty years of age—in all, forty-nine terms. He was married, September 30, 1852, to Catherine Ulsh, and five childern have

been born to them, three living—Ann E., Laura C. and George W. The deceased were Marshall and William. He has devoted the most of his life to teaching, and has been a successful educator. He owns property in Caledonia, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES LAWRENCE, deceased, was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 21, 1810, the son of Edward and Martha (Steeper) Lawrence, who crossed to the United States three years after their sons James and William, they coming in 1832. They settled on our subject's homestead, and were the parents of eight children, four living—Jane W., born March 16, 1808; George, March 31, 1814: Ann, January 13, 1822, widow of James Douce, and Richard, January 17, 1826, a resident of Hardin County, Ohio. William, born February 19, 1812, died in Illinois; Sarah, born February 12, 1819, died at home April 15, 1839; Elizabeth, born December 27, 1816, is also deceased. Edward Lawrence died May 1, 1864, aged eighty-three years. Mrs. L. died April 17, 1855, aged seventy-seven years. The common school of England was the source of education of James Lawrence. Arriving here in so early a day, he became one of the oldest and most respected of the pioneers. He continued with his parents until June, 1856, when he wedded Susannah Welbourn, born July 17, 1832, a daughter of George and Ann (Mills) Welbourn, the former a native of England, the latter of New Jersey. They were pioneers in this county. Both are now dead. Six of Mr. Lawrence's seven children survive—Benjamin F., born February 29, 1856; Martha J., July 20, 1859; Sarah A., September 22, 1861; Mary E., May 6, 1865; Emma E., September 27, 1867; and Abbott A., August 26, 1870. William, born July 27, 1858, died August 10, 1858. Mr. Lawrence died June 29, 1883, leaving to his wife and heirs an estate of 380 acres of fine land. Although not a member of any church, his faith was Christian, and acts benevolently inclined. Politically, he entertained the principles of Republicanism. Benjamin Lawrence, his son, was appointed administrator of his effects, and now has full charge of the farm.

JOHN C. LEE, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, August 16, 1793. He was the son of Zebulon P. Lee, who came from Scotland with seven brothers and entered the war of the Revolution as a spy for the cause of Independence, ever afterward losing trace of his brothers. He was wounded, for which he received a life pension. He died in Hancock County, Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. His widow, of Low Dutch stock, died when ninety-six years of age. John C. came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in early life; thence to Marion, County, settling in Scott Township. He married Miss Sarah Black in March, 1824, who died January 23, 1826. He was married again, to Miss Louisa Spurgeon, October 26, 1830. She was also a native of Pennsylvania, born January 1, 1801. She removed with her parents to Scott Township at a very early date, locating on the east bank of Muddy Run. They had seven children—Daniel, born March 15, 1831, a resident of Montana Territory since 1881; Noah, born July 5, 1833; Hannah, born August 22, 1835, married J. M. Dixter, January 18, 1854, who died February 28, 1865, leaving three children; again married, William Osborn, April 16, 1867, leaving two children, she occupying the old homestead: Sarah A., born October 10, 1838, married S. J. Hipsher May 5, 1864, and died September 11, 1877, leaving three children; William H., born July 23, 1841, a resident of Montana Territory since 1864, living upon a ranch forty miles below the National Park; Maggie, born March 4, 1845, married G. W. Ault June 27, 1866, and died August 4, 1869, bearing two children,

now deceased; Zillah J., December 28, 1849, married P. J. Heading September 16, 1869, had three children, moved first to Illinois, but settled in Washington County, Kan. These parents continued to reside in Scott Township until death, being firm believers in the doctrine of universal salvation, and members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Lee died September 11, 1867, and Mrs. Lee survived until May 11, 1875.

NOAH LEE, the son of the preceding, was born July 5, 1833. He lived with his parents, acquiring a common school education, spending four months in the fall of 1853 at a Quaker school in Delaware County. He supplemented this by teaching a three months' term in Indiana. In the fall of 1855, he drove a team to Story County, Iowa, for Amon Hipsher. He continued in that State two and a half years. April 10, 1858, there being no railroads west of the Mississippi, he and William Osborn walked from Iowa to Allen County, Kan., a distance of 450 miles; there he took up a Government claim, pre-empted the same, and assisted to lay out the town of Iola, the present county seat of Allen County. In the autumn of 1860, he returned to Ohio. March 28, 1864, he set out for Montana Territory, and obtaining the company of W. H. Lee and Jerome Sult at Valparaiso, Ind., they went to Cedar County, Iowa, where they purchased four yoke of oxen (one yoke were cows), provisions, etc., etc. June 1 they started, reaching Virginia City after two and one-half months of tedious riding; mined here, washing gold, until late in the fall; then, with eleven comrades, he built a flatboat and embarked upon the Yellowstone, homeward bound. The river was very low, making their journey very slow and wearisome. They were frequently obliged to step out into the floating slush and lift their craft from some hidden rock. After thus running several days, the ice completely dammed the river, compelling them to abandon the boat. Taking such articles as they could carry, they walked to the mouth of that river in a few days, completely exhausted from the want of food. Seven of the company wintered at Fort Union, up the Missouri, but the remaining four, of whom our subject was one, were determined to reach the States. Accordingly, an old skiff was secured, in which they traveled two days and nights, the ice finally compelling them to take to land again. Reaching Fort Berhold, under the guidance of an Indian, they set out once more for the settlements. After wading many days through the snow, they went into camp near the Painted Woods country. Just as they were well settled for the night, twenty-one Sioux Indian warriors surrounded them. All their loose clothing, provisions and the like were seized, and they were obliged to cross the river to their camp. The next day they were permitted to take their departure, but that same evening they came upon another band of Indians, who were friendly and sheltered them for the night. Three Indians being furnished by the latter to guide and protect them, they finally reached Fort Rice, half frozen. They then passed down the river to Sioux City, where the party separated. April 23, 1867, Mr. Lee was wedded to Miss Lizzie Reed. They have had two children—William R., born February 18, 1870 (became deaf from the effects of spinal fever, when three years of age; his parents are educating him at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, Ohio); Frank was born April 7, 1875. For the past fifteen years, Mr. Lee has been successfully engaged in the milling business at Caledonia; is a prominent and influential citizen; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and its Secretary for twelve years, also a member of the Town Council for seven years; of the School Board since 1873, and its Clerk during that time. He has been Treasurer of the Cemetery Associa-

tion since its organization, also Treasurer of the School Library. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and has occupied the position of Superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years.

WILLIAM LEEPER, son of Francis and Isabella (Kee) Leeper, was born in the Emerald Isle May 12, 1838. When eighteen, he crossed the waters, landing at Philadelphia, and then, making his way to Marion County, Ohio, he hired as a farm laborer until he was wedded, January 7, 1868, to Sarah E. Mutchler, a daughter of George and Amanda (Wilson) Mutchler, of German and Irish extraction respectively. To them three children have been born—Clara M. B., born September 16, 1868; Francis G., April 21, 1871, and Eva R., November 11, 1877. Mrs. Leeper was born May 20, 1845. William Leepor located in Claridon Township in 1872, purchasing forty acres, adding later forty acres more, all in good cultivation; its value is $80 per acre. Mr. Leeper is a respected citizen. He has been a member of the School Board over eleven years; he votes the Democratic ticket; himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Marion, and he is officially connected with the Knights of Honor.

OLIVER LINDSAY was born in Center County, Penn., November 16, 1816, the son of John and Jeanette (Reed) Lindsay, natives of Pennsylvania. Both John and his father served during the entire Revolutionary war. Oliver's father and mother came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1821–22, stopping but a short time, when they settled in Scott Township, this county. They were the parents of seven children, six living—James, Oliver, Mary, Elizabeth, Rhoda, and Montgomery. John died an infant. The father died August 24, 1854, aged about sixty-eight years. The mother died November 3, 1871, aged eighty-seven years. Oliver Lindsay, having secured a common school education, worked for nine years upon a farm for L. H. Ross, in Pickaway and Crawford Counties. He married, November 25, 1856, Miss Mary Sidel, and six children have been born to them—William J., Catherine J., Sophia J., Annie E. and Alpharetta. James M. was born May 30, 1860, and died February 11, 1863. Mr. Lindsay has been devoting his entire attention to farming, and is the owner of 280 acres of valuable land, worth $75 per acre. He has been a resident of the county sixty-one years, and is well and favorably known. He is a stanch Democrat.

CHARLES MARGGRAF was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, July 27, 1855, the son of Gustavus and Catherine (Bookmiller) Marggraf. He obtained his education in the common school. In 1878, he engaged in the restaurant business until 1880. He was then in the same business with C. S. Munson, at Bucyrus, three years. January 1, 1883, he returned to Caledonia and engaged in the mercantile trade with J. D. Hinds, entering $3,000 worth of stock. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. (officially connected), of the Sons of Temperance, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GUSTAVUS MARGGRAF was born in Germany June 25, 1826, the son of Frederick and Christine Marggraf, who came to America in 1840, settling near Bucyrus, Ohio. The mother died in 1839, and the father in 1874. When aged fourteen years, Gustavus learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he has followed the most of his days. He married, November 27, 1845, Catherine Ohm, born January 19, 1824, and of their ten children since born, eight are living—Caroline, born December 23, 1846; Charles E., July 27, 1848; Gustavus, December 10, 1849; Amanda, May 16, 1853; Emaline, October 7, 1856; Matilda, October 7, 1858; Edward, August 28, 1860, and Louisa, August 19, 1863. Frederick W. was born April 5, 1852, and died March 13, 1852, and Anna M. was born May 10, 1865, and

died October 19, 1870. Mr. M. is an industrious and respected citizen. He has a comfortable home, and ten acres adjoining the village. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN MARTIN is a native of the Emerald Isle, born in May, 1817. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Martin) Martin, died in their native land. He was married in 1848, and in 1865 crossed the sea with his family of seven children, locating in Claridon Township, where he has since mostly lived. His wife, Hannah, was born December 25, 1825. Their children were born in the following order: Margaret, May 3, 1858; Isabella, May 9, 1852; Jane M., January, 1854; William, June 22, 1857; Thomas H., July 23, 1860; John G., May 5, 1862, and Frank L., October 25, 1865. Upon his advent to Claridon Township, Mr. Martin had but $400, but now he is the owner of 160 acres of well improved land, valued at $75 per acre. He is a respected man and a sound Republican. Himself and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, to which he gives financial aid.

ISAAC MASON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Towers) Mason, born in Scott Township January 29, 1848. His education was received in the district school. He lived with his parents until his twenty-sixth year, and was married, August 6, 1874, to Miss Alpha Lucas, a daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Leach) Lucas. Their only child is George T., born June 26, 1876. Our subject is a successful farmer, and has the control of 140 acres of carefully cultivated land, stocked with finely graded stock. He has recently erected a neat home, surrounded with comfortable buildings. Mr. Mason is an industrious farmer and belongs to the Democratic school of politics.

JAMES McDONALD was born in Washington County, Penn., September 3, 1820. His father, Mark McDonald, was a native of Northamptonshire, England, and his mother, Ann McKnight, of Ireland. They came to the United States when young, and were married in the above county. They had seven children—Mary, James, William, Martha M. and John B.; Sarah Jane died in infancy. Mr. McDonald died April 11, 1859, aged seventy-nine years; his wife died August 27, 1869, aged also seventy-nine years. Our subject obtained a pioneer education, and October 7, 1847, he married Rispah, a daughter of Asa and Eunice (Keys) Llewelyn, natives of the same county, and of Irish and Welsh ancestry. The former was born March 13, 1791, and died September 10, 1856; the latter was born October 11, 1788, and died September 4, 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have been born eight children—Eunice J., born December 6, 1849; Mary A. B., June 22, 1858; Rufus P., January 27, 1860; John B., January 1, 1862, and George B., April 10, 1864. Mark was born May 11, 1848, and died January 9, 1854; Mary A., born April 1, 1853, and died aged sixteen days; William, born October 20, 1855, died February 14, 1865. Mrs. McDonald was born July 10, 1822. Mr. McDonald removed from Pennsylvania to Marion County in the spring of 1866, locating in Waldo Township, but came to his present home in 1872. He has seventy-nine acres of land well drained and fenced, valued at $100 per acre. He takes pride in cultivating the best varieties of all stock. He is a member of the Democratic party and of the Presbyterian Church.

ISAAC A. MERCHANT, son of John T. and Rebecca A. (Gruber) Merchant, was born in Marion Township May 26, 1844. He received a limited inheritance from his father, to which he has been adding, until he owns at present 159 acres of excellent land, drained by 1,500 rods of tile. His suitable frame residence was built in 1868, at an expense of $1,500,

and his barn and shed in 1874, at a cost of $800. He values his farm at $100 per acre, and is engaged in raising grain and graded stock. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in the war, Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and has in his possession a written expression of gratitude for efficient services from President Lincoln. October 24, 1867, he married Miss Frances E. Haines, a daughter of L. C. and Ellen (Bogan) Haines; the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. One child blesses this home—Stella E., born December 28, 1870. Mrs. Merchant was born August 25, 1846. Mr. Merchant is an influential citizen, a stanch Republican and with his family a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he is officially connected.

CALEB MERRITT, son of Caleb and Sarah (Frier) Merritt, was born in Orange County, N. Y., October 20, 1819. His parents were natives of the same State. His father served during the entire war of 1812. They were married in the above State; moved to Ohio in 1830; purchased land in Medina County, residing therein eight years, and then moved to this county, Grand Prairie Township, several years; thence to Scott Township. The father died near Letimberville in 1853. His widow moved to Iowa, where she still resides. Mr. Caleb Merritt continued at home until marriage, which event occurred December 1, 1843. His wife was Prudence Walker, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Dennis) Walker, natives of Delaware. They emigrated to Ohio, settling in Marion County, in 1824. The father died in 1863, aged sixty years; the mother in 1841, aged about forty-five years. Caleb and Prudence Merritt are the parents of eight children—Isaac, born March 9, 1847; George W., born February 12, 1850; Mary J., December 12, 1854; Sarah A., May 8, 1858; Emma C., May 28, 1862; Hattie E., December 19, 1864; Ella A., April 27, 1868, and Ida M., September 22, 1870. Mr. Merritt is the owner of 320 acres of fine land, valued at $60 per acre. He devotes his entire attention to the farm, and raises a great deal of fine stock. Speaking politically, he is a Republican. In 1841, an Indian murdered his father-in-law at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, concerning which the Indians held a court martial, witnessed by Mr. Merritt; the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the penalty, "Death by shooting," was executed in the presence of thousands.

JOHN METZGER was born in Claridon Township March 17, 1844, and is a son of Philip and Phœbe (Shults) Metzger, who emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1835, locating in Richland Township. In 1845, they settled in Claridon Township, where he died March 11, 1862, aged fifty-nine years. His wife survived him until August 12, 1883, when she died aged seventy-five years. Our subject was born, reared and educated in his native township, securing a good English education. He married, November 7, 1876, Eva E. Cope, born May 12, 1858, and a daughter of Henry and Lydia (Klinefelter) Cope. Their one child is Earl, born October 5, 1878. Mr. Metzger has always followed farming, and is the owner of eighty acres of desirable land, valued at $75 per acre. He has recently erected a fine, commodious residence, costing $2,500. Mr. Metzger is a worthy and an enterprising citizen; he is independent in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Grange; he is a member, with his wife, of the Evangelical Church—Canaan Chapel.

BARNEY F. MILLISOR, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Barks) Millisor, of Pleasant Township, was born August 28, 1847. He remained at home, obtaining a fair education, until his marriage to Miss Catherine Brunson March 8, 1877, a daughter of James and Rachel (Abrahams)

Brunson. Mr. and Mrs. Millisor's children are Lulu, born June 5, 1879, deceased; Lowes A., born December 2, 1880, and Ora B., December 16, 1882. Mr. Millisor has always given his attention to agriculture, having now 128 acres of fine land, valued at $65 per acre, from which he realizes $800 to $1,200 annually. Mr. M. is a liberal and highly-respected citizen; in politics, a Democrat. He and his wife belong to the United Brethren Church in Pleasant Township.

OBADIAH MILLER, one of the old pioneers and prominent citizens of Claridon Township, was born at Snarford, ten miles northeast of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, January 13, 1819. The Miller family were land-renters in England, and the farm on which our subject was born, containing 150 acres, had been in their possession for two hundred years. The last of the family to possess this property were John and Alice (Pridden) Miller, the parents of our subject. They gave up this homestead in 1832, and embarked for the United States, landing at Quebec, where Mrs. Miller, a daughter and a son were drowned and all their effects destroyed. Mr. Miller worked out the passage of himself and sons to Cleveland, Ohio. He went from there to Richland County, but settled permanently in Huron County, where he again married. He departed this life in Marion County April 13, 1858. The subject of this sketch was reared partially on a farm and educated in the pioneer schoolhouse. When fourteen years of age, he was bound to Henry Layman, at Mansfield, to learn the carpenter's trade, but the sudden death of Mrs. Layman threw him upon his own resources; he, however, prosecuted his chosen trade, and became a master mechanic. His work may be seen on many of the older structures of the county. In partnership with J. Q. Lakin, he built the stone jail at Marion in 1843; he also built the old brick house belonging to George Ulsh in 1844–45, and in 1840 the frame residence of the late William Thew. After completing the Ulsh mansion, he visited his native land, returning to Claridon Township in 1845. He was united in marriage with Martha Thew, a daughter of Richard and Ann (Bothamly) Thew. Four of their seven children are living—William T., born October 19, 1850; Mary L., February 13, 1856; Alice A., November 28, 1859, and Francis H., May 3, 1867. Elizabeth T., born February 22, 1847, died February 4, 1862; Emeline, born May 1, 1853, died September 22, 1861; David E., born May 6, 1862, died August 21, 1864. Mr. Miller's first purchase of land was from Benjamin Geer, and consisted of 160 acres, located in Canaan Township, Morrow Co., Ohio, for which he paid $650. He held this property eighteen months, when he sold one-half of it to David Christy for $650, and the remainder to his brother, Samuel Miller, for $350. He then bought an eighty-acre lot, of a German named Allsbaugh, for $700, to which he has been adding until he now owns 777 acres of valuable land, worth $70 per acre. This is the product of Mr. and Mrs. Miller's hard and skillful labor. He is a leading farmer of the county, and lately has been making a specialty of rearing fine sheep. He is liberal as a citizen, a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His portrait, as a representative pioneer, is given on another page of this volume.

WILLIAM MILLER, first son of Obadiah and Martha (Thew) Miller, was born on the old homestead October 19, 1849. The common schools of Claridon Township gave him his education, closing his school career at the age of twenty years. September 15, 1872, he was joined in marriage to Miss Julia A. Underwood, daughter of Jesse and Isabel (Sergent) Underwood. Only one of their three children is living—Charles E., born Feb-

ruary 14, 1875. Flora L., born May 15, 1876, died December 25, 1877; James, born October 16, 1880, died April 1, 1882. Our subject is an industrious young man, having in charge his father's farm, consisting of 420 acres of valuable land. He rears graded stock—largely horses, hogs and cattle. He often turns off $1,000 worth of stock and $2,000 worth of grain annually. He votes the Republican ticket.

JAMES MORROW, the son of Hugh and Martha (Nealey) Morrow, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 16, 1817. His parents, natives of the Emerald Isle, crossed the ocean before marriage. Their children numbered five—William, of Union County, Iowa; Dorcas, widow of George Williams, of Guernsey County, Ohio, and James. The above are the living, but the dead were an infant daughter and Rev. John Morrow, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church He was born in the same county and State as our subject September 25, 1809, and died at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1871. In 1836, the family removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, where they both died—Hugh Morrow in 1845 or 1846, and Mrs. Morrow in the summer of 1852. Mr. Morrow picked up a fair education, and lived with his brother until he was married, January 15, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, born January 23, 1818, a daughter of James and Eleanor (Scott) Cunningham. The former, a native of Ireland, came to America when nineteen, and married a native of Guernsey County. He died in that county in 1856 or 1857. His wife survived him about three years. Five out of six children belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are living—Hugh J., born February 18, 1841; John F., January 18, 1843; Martha and Eleanor (twins) February 13, 1848, and William E., August 31, 1853. Simon A., born March 27, 1845, died July 3, 1870. Mr. Morrow removed from Guernsey County to Marion County in 1850, locating on his present farm, consisting of 240 acres of desirable land. At one time he owned 500 acres. He is a leading and much respected farmer. He is a sound Republican, and a member of the Marion Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife.

JOHN F. MORROW was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 18, 1843, son of James and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Morrow; the former a native of Washington County, Penn., and the latter of Guernsey County, Ohio. They lived fourteen years, subsequent to marriage, in her native county; then, in 1850, came to this county, where they have since resided. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Hugh J., John F., Martha and Eleanor (twins) and William E. The name of the deceased was Simon A. Our subject obtained a practical education in Iberia College. He remained with his father until he was married; which took place December 28, 1871, to Miss Ezamiah McKinstry, a daughter of Mathew and Phebe (Garberson) McKinstry. Three children have been born to them two are living—Myrtie, born March 16, 1877, and Hortie, October 3, 1879. William Jay was born September 21, 1872, and died January 5, 1881. Mr. Morrow is the owner of eighty acres of valuable land. He rears a good deal of blooded stock, making that pursuit a specialty. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he affiliates with the Republican party.

HENRY W. NESBITT is a native of Northumberlandshire, England; was born November 28, 1834. He is a son of Joseph and Ann (Grubb) Nesbitt, who sailed for America in 1842, locating in Marion County, purchasing land in Claridon Township. Mr. Nesbitt was born July 15, 1801, and died December 31, 1876. Mrs. N. survives, and is a resident of the

same township. Our subject was married, September 6, 1861, to Sarah E. Irey, and two children were born to them—Elizabeth, born October 6, 1862, the wife of David Hinds; one is deceased. Mrs. Nesbitt died May 1, 1865, He again married, November 23, 1866, Mary G. Fell, and one child was born to this union—Mary E., born July 16, 1867. Mrs. N. died three days later. Mr. Nesbitt consummated his third marriage, January 14, 1869, with Cassandra Wortman, a daughter of Joshua Wortman. Six children have crowned this marriage, four of whom are living—William H., born April 5, 1874; Alice, December 14, 1875; Ethel, June 25, 1880, and Elsie C., October 11, 1882. Mabel, born April 5, 1872, died September 19, 1873; an infant daughter died unnamed. Mr. N. has devoted his life principally to agriculture. He has 140 acres of well-tilled land, which he values at $70 per acre. He has been a resident of the township since 1842. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Republican in sentiment.

LEWIS OSBORN was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 8, 1844, the son of John and Minda (Caskey) Osborn, who came to Marion County about 1866. The wife died in 1878, but the father is a resident of Tully Township. Mr. Osborn married, June 12, 1873, Harriet D. Hipsher. He is the owner of forty acres of well improved land, valued at $75 per acre; is an industrious citizen and a Democrat.

BENJAMIN R. PATTEN is living in his native county, born February 7, 1840, to Thomas and Elizabeth (Portor) Patten. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1810, and his mother was a native of Jamaica. They lived, after marriage, about ten years in Chester County, Penn.; then removed to Ohio. They located in Canaan Township, Marion County (now Morrow County), where they died, the father October 23, 1863, aged eighty-two years, and the mother in 1870, aged seventy-six years. The subject of this sketch received his education at the country school when a boy; after that he attended high school at Toronto, Canada West; and was united in marriage, August 12, 1868, with Frances A., a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Porter. Their only child is Porter W., born December 29, 1873. Mr. Patten was reared a farmer boy, but at the age of twenty-four he engaged in the lumber trade, which business he has successfully followed since. His mill is now located at the village of Claridon. Although two of his mills have been burned, and a third exploded, he has accumulated sufficient to purchase 120 acres of land in Michigan, besides property in both Claridon and Caledonia. He is an influential citizen, having served, while a resident of Midland County, Mich., in nearly all the local offices. He is a Past Master in the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Democratic party. He never tastes of whisky.

MRS. JANE M. PITTMAN, widow of Solomon Pittman, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born February 9, 1828, the daughter of John and Mercy Parcels, natives of Pennsylvania and Vermont respectively. They came to Marion County before marriage, and resided here the majority of their days; reared six children, four of whom are living—Jane M., Solomon W., Lavina (wife of James Irwin) and Henry. The deceased were Lucinda, wife of Jacob Cress, and Susannah D., wife of Andrew Irwin. Mr. Parcels was a prominent politician in his day, of the Democratic persuasion. His death occurred January 3, 1845, and his wife's April 16, 1873. Mr. Parcels was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Solomon Pittman, born July 5, 1828, was the son of John and Ann (Clark) Pittman. He was born in

Pennsylvania May 17, 1786, and died June 28, 1870. She was born in the same State January 26, 1789, and died in 1865. Solomon P., having acquired a fair education, became an industrious and well-to-do farmer. He married Miss Jane M. Parcels July 4, 1850, and six children were born to them, five living—John W., born September 12, 1852; Andrew C., November 15, 1853; Addie E., February 2, 1856, wife of Thomas L. Miller; Eva L., February 7, 1858, wife of Hiram Hart; and Thomas J., August 16, 1862. Mr. Pittman was a member of the F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and had been Treasurer of the township one term. He died January 20, 1874. John and Ann Pittman were the parents of eleven children, eight surviving—Mary, Andrew, Lydia, John, Rachel, Solomon, Clark and Caroline. Elias, William and Sarah are deceased. Mrs. Pittman is a member of the Universalist Church.

CHRISTIAN POMMERT, boot and shoe merchant, is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Huffman) Pommert, born in Germany March 9, 1830. His parents died when he was but ten years of age. Having learned the shoemaker's trade, he sailed for America in 1851, stopping in Sandusky City, working at his trade. In 1853, he came to Caledonia, and established the first boot and shoe store in the village. He is one of the oldest business men in the place; he has the largest and leading store of the kind in the town; carries a stock of about $3,000, and does an extensive business. He was first married to Elizabeth Gartner, and four children were born to them—Catherine, Elizabeth, George P. and Annie. His wife died in 1861, and he again married, in the following year, Mary L. Haney, and six children have crowned this union, five living—John, Louisa, Ella, Charles W. and Mary A. Caroline died in January of 1866. This wife also died, March 12, 1876. His third marriage was to Henrietta Hart, a daughter of George Hart, June 22, 1882. Mr. Pommert has plied his business with energy, and has to-day good town property and a farm of seventy-four acres of valuable land. He has been a member of the Town Council, was a soldier in the German Army (serving six months), is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically speaking is a Democrat.

HENRY RAMER, miller, was born in York County, Penn., December 31, 1827, the son of John and Elizabeth (Sellers) Ramer. John Ramer was born in the same county May 4, 1803, and his wife June 10, 1806. They were the parents of five children, all surviving save Maria, who died in 1883. The living are Henry, Harriet and Leah (twins) and John. The father died February 5, 1832, and the mother January 11, 1882. Mr. Ramer married, April 27, 1848, Sarah A. Patterson, daughter of James Patterson, a resident of Pennsylvania. They have had eight children, four living—Elizabeth, wife of G. W. Lowe; Belle, wife of F. W. Brooke; Winfield S. and Rebecca L. When Mr. Ramer was in his eighteenth year, he commenced to serve an apprenticeship as a miller, at Carroll County, Md., which occupation he has almost constantly followed. He came from Galion, Ohio, to Caledonia August 4, 1875, where he continues to reside. He is an employe of Messrs. Lee & Hipsher. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., to the F. &. A. M., to the Republican party, and, with his wife, to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WINFIELD S. RAMER, teacher, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, May 20, 1861, the son of the preceding. Mr. R. acquired a good education, finishing at the Caledonia Schools. He engaged in teaching in his eighteenth year, which occupation he still follows. At present he has charge of the A Grammar Department of the Caledonia Schools. He was

married, January 1, 1881, to Miss Libbie Smith, whose father died at Fortress Monroe in 1864. The name of their one child is Earle, born July 7, 1882. He is Financial Recorder of the Prudential Order of America.

PROF. LEWIS RANCK, Superintendent of the Caledonia Schools, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 8, 1842, the son of Samuel and Eliza (Fessler) Ranck. They were married, January 16, 1833, in Pennsylvania, their native State, coming to Ohio the same year, and locating one year later in the above county. He first purchased 140 acres of wild land, which he has since improved, and resided upon nearly fifty years. Their union was blessed with the birth of eight children, six living—Charles, Mahala, Enos, Lewis, Hester A. and Jefferson B. Catharine and George B. are deceased. Prof. Ranck obtained only the rudiments of an education upon the farm, but having obtained his majority he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, and completed the classical course in 1872. Since graduating, he has been engaged in teaching school in this State. He was married, August 15, 1871, to Miss Dora Hutches, and the names of their four children are Stella F., Earl E., Etta R. and Nathan H. Prof. Ranck assumed charge of the Caledonia Schools September 11, 1882. He is Trustee and the Supreme Conductor of the P. O. of A., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. MELVIN RICE, of the firm of Woodbridge & Rice, proprietors of a saw mill, is a son of Elias and Priscilla (Brown) Rice, born in Morrow County, Ohio, March 15, 1860. His parents are still residing in the above county. Having received an ordinary education in the common schools, he married, November 28, 1882, Miss Mary A. Smith, a daughter of Charles Smith. Her parents were natives of Germany, but came to America about 1865, stopping at Hartford, Conn., a few years, but settling permanently at Caledonia. Mr. E. M. Rice is an industrious young man. He first engaged in the saw mill business in 1875, with a firm known as Pitus, Woodbridge & Co. They conducted a profitable business for five years, when Mr. Woodbridge died. In 1880, Mrs. Woodbridge and Mr. Rice purchased the entire mill interest, since which time they have been driving a good trade. Mr. R. is a member of the K. of P., of the Democratic party, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE C. RINKER, of the firm of Rinker & Bush, is a native of Konigreich, Wirtenberg, Germany, born February 12, 1828, the son of George D. and Margaret (Krause) Rinker. The father died there in 1855, aged sixty-five years, and the mother continues to reside there, at the advanced age of ninety years. In his fourteenth year, Mr. Rinker went into the cabinet-making business, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1853, he sailed for America, working at his trade in New York City, on Franklin street. He then came to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years; he then moved to Caledonia and opened a shop. He was the first practical undertaker in the place, and has supplied the entire demand since his residence. In the spring of 1860, he married Sophia De Rush, daughter of David De Rush. They have had thirteen children—Mary (wife of Fred Bush), Emily, Nellie, Frank, Ada and Ida (twins), John, Clara, Charley, Ella, Lewis, Wesley and Leslie (twins). In 1872, he moved to his farm, one-fourth of a mile west of Caledonia, consisting of 118 acres, having also eighty acres located four miles west of the town. He raises live-stock. In 1880, he built a two-story brick house, at a cost of $2,500. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his family, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS W. ROBERTS, hardware merchant, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 28, 1818, the son of John and Elizabeth (Olmsted) Roberts, natives of Vermont. They came to the above county in 1817 (a very early day), and were the parents of eight children, three living—Thomas W., Cynthia and Jane; the deceased were Charles S., Mary, Russell B., William F. and Harlow. These parents are both dead, the father dying July 5, 1835. Thomas W., having obtained a fair education, went South, and spent two years upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as Assistant Engineer. In due time, he was promoted to the position of First Engineer, remaining in that capacity twenty years. He then became owner and Captain of the steamer J. T. Doswell. He also had an interest in several boats for five years. In 1864, he abandoned the river, came to Marion County and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1876, when he moved to Caledonia, buying an interest in a flouring mill for two years. In 1881, he engaged with his son in his present business—the firm being known as T. W. Roberts & Son. He married, August 16, 1851, Anna C. Boardman, and one heir was born to them—Russell W. This wife died October 13, 1853. He again married, August 2, 1855, Priscilla Miles, a daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Adamson née Johnson) Miles, and ten children crowned this union, seven surviving. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Democratic party, of the F. & A. M., and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS M. SECKEL was born in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., August 21, 1834, the son of John C. and Mary A. (Mears) Seckel, who came to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1836, locating near Winchester. In 1844, they moved to this county, the father dying October 13, 1868, and the mother October 13, 1881. Our subject, having acquired a limited education, made his father's home his place of abode until his marriage, which took place April 9, 1863, to Miss Phœbe Russell, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Cook) Russell, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were joined in marriage, at a very early day, in Marion County, and resided here many years. He was well known, and owned a farm of 290 acres. The father died in 1872, and the mother August 5, 1880, in her seventy-fifth year. Thomas and Phœbe Seckel are the parents of six children—George A., born January 12, 1864; Charlotte E., January 12, 1866; John C., November 4, 1867; Navada E., December 30, 1869; Estella L. July 23, 1872; and Austin M., January 13, 1874. Our subject resides upon a farm of 120 acres, valued at $60 per acre. He is an industrious citizen and a member of the Democratic party.

WASHINGTON SECKEL was born in Crawford County, Ohio (formerly Marion County), July 13, 1839, the son of John C. and Mary (Mears) Seckel, of German and English ancestry respectively. They were married in Pennsylvania; came to Crawford County about 1835, and to Marion County in 1843–44, where they resided until death. They were the parents of seven children, three living—Thomas M., Washington and David. The deceased are Catherine, John, Elizabeth and Columbus. The father died October 13, 1868, and the mother October 13, 1880. Mr. W. Seckel, obtaining a liberal education, continued with his father until he was married, which event occurred September 17, 1868, to Sophia Corwin, a daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Crawford) Corwin. He was born in Washington County, Penn., May 14, 1813, and she was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 25, 1812, and died February 18, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Seckel had a family of seven children, six surviving—Emory E., born September 22, 1869; James O., January 22, 1871; Mertie A., April 26, 1872; Maggie, No-

vember 17, 1875; Santford, July 8, 1877, and Joseph M., October 22, 1880. An infant daughter is dead. Their mother was born November 4, 1846. Mr. S. is the owner of seventy-nine acres of valuable land, worth $75 per acre. He is an industrious farmer, and politically a Democrat.

DAVID SHEWEY, son of Michael and Barabara A. (Parks) Shewey, is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 25, 1801. His parents were of German and Welsh extraction. He was brought by his people to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1803, where they remained among the first settlers of that county until 1816, when they went to Richland County, living there some twenty-five years. Mr. Shewey died at Belleville, Ohio, aged seventy-two years, in 1842, and Mrs. S. about ten years before, aged about sixty years. David Shewey and Miss Barbara Stout were married April 18, 1824, and eleven children were born to them. The living are Elizabeth, Michael, Caroline, Jacob, George and Martha. His wife died August 29, 1861. Mr. Shewey is an old pioneer, the owner of sixty-seven acres of good land, and politically he is a Republican.

DAVID SMITH, second son of Samuel and Mary G. (McWilliams) Smith, was born in Waldo Township January 28, 1845; obtaining a good practical education, he wedded, February 20, 1868, Catherine E. Livingston, a daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Eshelman) Livingston, descendants of old England, and both now deceased—Mrs. L., about 1853, aged forty-one years, and Mr. L. several years prior. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children—Mary E., born March 25, 1869; Francis M., October 29, 1870; Ella R., September 11, 1872; Samuel D., January 4, 1875; and Harry W. L., March 16, 1878. Mr. Smith has a farm of 106 acres, well drained and fenced. As a citizen, he is respected; as a Democrat, true; as a Granger, constant; and as a Christian, faithful to the Free-Will Baptist Church, to which Mrs. S. also belongs.

JAMES SMITH is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born July 1, 1832, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Martin) Smith, natives of Virginia, and of German and Scotch extraction respectively. They were married in their native State, coming to Ohio and the above county about 1815, where they both died; the father in 1836, aged about forty years; the mother in 1877, in her seventy-seventh year; five of their seven children survive—Sarah, wife of Benjamin Reed, of Nebraska; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Howser; Joseph, James, and Ann, wife of John Rifle, of Harrison County. Luther and John are dead. Mr. James Smith lived with Jacob Howser, from his tenth year until he wedded, February 10, 1856, Miss Louisa Martin, born March 15, 1838. Their children were Lillie E., born February 11, 1858; Francis D., January 11, 1861, and Loring C., January 15, 1868. Mrs. Smith passed away in April, 1879. Mr. Smith is a respectable citizen, having served the township as Trustee three years. He is a Republican and an active member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN J. SMITH is the son of William and Eliza (Miller) Smith, natives of the British Isle, the former born in Yorkshire, 1799, the latter in Lincolnshire in May, 1811; while young, they emigrated to America, and were married in Canada. After residing there about three years, Mr. Smith died, aged thirty-eight years. Some time later, Mrs. Smith came to the States, stopping one year in Huron County, Ohio; thence settling permanently in Claridon Township, residing still with John J., our subject, now aged seventy-two years. Her other two children are James J., and Alice, wife of Monroe J. Simons, of Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio. John J. Smith was reared and educated by Josiah Boyce, of Marion, whose schools he attended.

He served ten months in the late war, enlisting in Company I, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1863; April 7, 1864, his wedding with Rebecca Geyer was celebrated. She is the daughter of Andrew and Cassander (Linder) Geyer, of German and Welsh extraction respectively. The fruits of this union are five children, three living—Elenora A., Ada A., and Marion J. W. The deceased were William and Josiah. Mr. Smith owns 110 acres of good land, valued at $65 per acre; commands the respect of his neighbors, and politically is Independent.

SAMUEL SMITH, son of David and Catherine (Willey) Smith, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 17, 1821. His father was a native of Connecticut, and of English stock; his mother, a native of Washington County, Penn., but of German extraction. They came to Fairfield County, Ohio, a short time, but pushed into the Northern part of Delaware County about 1818, and became residents of Marion County for about fifty years. His decease occurred September 28, 1870. His wife survived him until October of 1882. Samuel attended the common school, more or less, until his twenty-first year, living with his parents and Henry Willey, mastering in the meantime the cabinet-maker's trade, under the guidance of William Manser. He followed this occupation successfully twenty-seven years. October 16, 1842, occurred his union with Miss Mary McWilliams, born August 22, 1821, a daughter of Samuel and Francis (Martin) McWilliams. Two children have been born to them—Noah W. (born August 7, 1843) and David (born January 28, 1845). Mr. Smith's farm comprises 200 acres, which is excellent in quality and worth $100 per acre. He inherited a very limited property, but has a flattering prospect at present. He is a Democrat and a good citizen. He contributes to the Free-Will Baptist Church and for all charitable purposes.

WILLIAM J. SMITH is a native of Ross County, Ohio, born July 30, 1828, the son of Jefferson and Catherine (Hines) Smith, of German blood, but natives of Virginia and Ohio. They were married in the above county in 1827, and removed in 1834 to what is at present Morrow County. Mr. Smith, born March 5, 1807, died in Tully Township May 2, 1883; Mrs. Smith, born in July, 1811, died March 9, 1869. They were the parents of eleven children—Ellen and Jefferson (deceased); the survivors are William J., Ann, Harriet, Martha E., Jacob C., John N., Nancy J., Jeremiah and Mary C. Mr. Smith, the subject of this memoir, educated himself thoroughly in the common schools, and taught ten terms, farming summers. He continued at home until wedded, August 23, 1849, to Nancy H. McCluer, born May 28, 1828, a daughter of Hugh and Hannah (Pettenger) McCluer, natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish ancestry. Eight children have been born to them, six surviving—Alfred M., born October 9, 1850; George W., October 11, 1854; Elmore C., October 2, 1853; Hugh E., May 30, 1861; Jefferson L., August 18, 1863; and William M., September 19, 1869; James P., born August 15, 1852, died May 30, 1854; Hannah C., born June 3, 1857, died July 7, 1857. Mr. Smith has a farm of 160 acres of desirable land, valued at $75 per acre, which he cultivates with much care. He has resided on this place over thirty years, and rears graded stock. Mr. Smith enlisted in his country's defense September 9, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Overall's Creek, the Cedars, and in various skirmishes. His honorable discharge dates "Fairfax Seminary, Va., June 26, 1865." Jefferson M. Smith, his brother, enlisted in October, 1861, to serve

three years; he was overtaken by sickness, and he died at Stanford, Ky., February 13, 1862, aged seventeen years. He was a member of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Another brother, Jacob C., entered the same company and regiment, and participated in many hard-fought battles, including the Atlanta campaign; was discharged after a service of three years, December 14, 1864. John N., a third brother, served the same time in Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Smith is a much respected citizen, having been Trustee of the Township six years, and its Assessor one year. He is a Republican in politics, a temperance man, and a liberal contributor to the churches and to all charitable objects.

JOHN W. THEW. Mr. Thew's father, John H. Thew, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, born in January, 1814. His mother, Jane (Hunt) Thew, was born in the same country January 13, 1826. The former came to the United States in 1824, with his parents, Richard and Ann Thew, and married, July 7, 1842, Miss Margaret Bolton, of English descent. Their only son, William, born March 16, 1844, having enlisted November 6, 1861, in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in the hospital at Evansville, Ind., May 23, 1862. Their only daughter, Martha Ann E., born July 3, 1846, survives. Their mother's decease occurred November 14, 1849. Mr. Thew married again November 19, 1850, Miss Jane Hunt, five of whose children are living--Mary E., born November 7, 1851; John W. (our subject), born in Claridon Township, October 29, 1853; Joseph B., June 25, 1857; Elizabeth J., March 18, 1862, and Jessie P., March 18, 1867. Henry P. was born October 18, 1859, and died August 7, 1864. John H. Thew, the father of John W., after coming to America, made his home with his uncle, William Thew, lately deceased, until he married. He then engaged in farming, purchasing land. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, having passed all the chairs, and a class leader for a number of years in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died June 23, 1873, and his wife February 17, 1883. John W. Thew gathered a practical education from the common schools, and when nineteen was left in charge of the farm, which he still retains. He married, November 12, 1876, Ruth A. Roberts, a daughter of T. W. and Priscilla (Miles) Roberts, who died July 16, 1880. March 15, 1883, he was again united in marriage to Miss Mata E. Barga, whose parents were natives of Ohio, and of German ancestry. John W. resided the first three years of his married life, upon Thomas W. Roberts' farm, but, since the death of his former wife, has occupied the old homestead. He is an enterprising and an energetic farmer; he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, is identified with the I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD THEW, hardware merchant, is a native of this county, born October 22, 1846; the son of William P. and Susan (Davis) Thew, natives of England and Virginia respectively. Having acquired a limited education, he remained upon the old homestead until his twenty-sixth year, when he engaged with the Ashland Machine Company as traveling agent, continuing one year. He then settled permanently in Caledonia, purchasing a half interest in the hardware store of J. F. Apt. They did business under the name of Apt & Thew for two years, when they disposed of their hardware stock and located at Lorain, Ohio, engaging in the lumber and hardware trade (successfully) four years. Mr. Thew then retired from the firm on account of failing health. After remaining inactive a few months, he, with J. V. Harrison, repurchased the old hardware stock previously sold to Camp-

bell & Rice, and continued one year, when Mr. Harrison retired. Mr. Thew has been sole proprietor since 1879, and has built up a prosperous and profitable trade. He handles the Buckeye Binder, selling forty in the season of 1882. He is also a partner in the manufacture of the Boughton Buggy Spring, which bids fair to prove a success. Mr. Thew was married, October 14, 1875, to Miss Sarah P. Lawrence, a daughter of Rev. Richard and Sarah (Wilson) Lawrence, residents of Claridon Township. Her father is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and came to America about thirty-five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. T. have two children, Edna L., born April 3, 1876, and Susan P., born May 5, 1878. Mr. Thew has accumulated a handsome amount of property, having a fine frame residence on Main street, and he is active in all the enterprises of the village. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM THEW, for many years a prominent citizen of Claridon Township, was born near Alford, Lincolnshire, England, April 1, 1791. During the contest between England and France, under the Generalship of Napoleon Bonaparte and Lord Wellington, Mr. Thew enlisted in the service of his country, and received a Lieutenant's commission, signed by the King. His old uniform is now in possession of Mr. Henry Thew. He emigrated to the United States in 1822, and after staying one year in New Jersey with a friend, started on foot to look for a home in the wilds of Ohio. While he was journeying over the mountains, he fell sick, and when in that condition, an attempt was made to rob him of what little money he had. This, he often said was the only time he wished himself home again. In the meantime, his friend secured work in the neighborhood, while Mr. Thew was recovering his health. Then they again traveled westward, until they arrived in Marion County, where he entered land, upon which he afterward made his home, and where he died. After entering this land, he returned to New York, walking the whole distance, where by agreement he soon met his brother Richard, with a considerable family from England; the whole company then started West, halting at Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio, where they bought land and settled down. While living here, he was married to Elizabeth Woodhouse, April 14, 1825, an amiable lady, with whom he lived until her death, which occurred August 3, 1865. In the fall of 1825, he with his wife moved to their new home in Marion County, he having previously built a log cabin, which they occupied for a number of years. At this time there was not another inclosure between his cabin and Marion. His cabin was frequently a lodging place for the Indians, with whom he was a great favorite. He was often heard to remark that here in this log cabin the happiest days of his life were spent. For many years after his settlement in Claridon Township, the country for miles around was uninclosed, affording a wide and rich range for cattle; of this he availed himself very successfully, owning many cattle. About 1844, the plains were mostly inclosed. In 1837, Mr. Thew made a visit to England, remaining there fifteen months, and on his return brought back with him his aged mother and a maiden sister, who shared his home until their death. Mr. Thew was a man of high-toned moral character, of fine executive ability, and in the early part of his life filled several positions of public trust. His early religious training was in the Episcopal Church of England, but after settling in this county he, in 1834, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a faithful member and a valued counselor in its affairs until his death. He was a cheerful and liberal contributor in support of the church. His religious experience was full and rich, his Christian

life a noble one. His early associations in the church were with such men as Rev. Uriah Heath, J. G. Bruce, John H. Powers, John Quigley, Henry Whiteman, H. Pilcher, R. Lawrence, and many others, who always found a hearty welcome at his house. Mr. Thew and his wife were not blessed with any children of their own, but they always had a large family, which they took pleasure in caring and providing for—principally nephews and nieces. They were generous to the poor and needy, and they will be preserved in affectionate remembrance by many who were recipients of their generosity, long years after they will have moldered to dust. Mr. Thew died at his home in Claridon Township July 29, 1883. He was very successful in the temporal affairs of life, and left an estate worth $75,000. As a representative honored citizen of Marion County, we give the portrait of Mr. Thew in this work.

WILLIAM P. THEW, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lincolnshire, England, September 1, 1812. His parents, Richard and Ann (Bothamly) Thew, were both natives of England, the former of Salsby, Lincolnshire, and the latter of Boston. Mr. Thew was born May 3, 1789, and Mrs. Thew in 1788. They crossed the ocean with their children in 1824, landing at the port of New York. They first settled in Plymouth Township, Richland Co., Ohio, where Mr. Thew entered 160 acres of land; on this they resided until 1831. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the following are living: William P., Henry, Martha (wife of Obadiah Miller), Parkinson B. (of Marion) and Jessey (residing at Farmer City, Ill.); the deceased are John H., Joseph, Elizabeth (wife of Robert Douce) and two others, deceased in infancy before immigrating to the United States. These pioneers died only a few years after their immigration; Mrs. Thew died first, her death occurring January 3, 1828; Mr. Thew died in 1832. Mr. Thew, the subject of this notice, was a boy of twelve years when his parents crossed the ocean. He obtained most of his education in his native land; here his advantages were limited. He resided with his father until the latter's death, and in 1834 came to Marion County. He entered the forests of Claridon Township as a pioneer, and purchased a farm, which he increased by subsequent additions until it now contains 262 acres of valuable land; this farm he cleared mostly from its original state, and all its excellent improvements are the fruits of Mr. Thew's unremitting labor. The forests that covered the land of this township in 1831 have since disappeared before the hand of the pioneer settlers, of whom Mr. Thew is one of the remaining few; he has borne his part in the leading enterprises and improvements of the township as well as in the labors and hardships of the pioneer past. A public-spirited man, he contributed liberally of his means to the enterprises that are intended to enrich the community. He is a thorough and successful farmer, and has by his industry, perseverance and economy acquired a reasonable competence. He served his township as Trustee many years, and as Treasurer one year. Politically, he is a Republican, and always takes a deep interest in the success of that party. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been prominently identified for a great many years; he served as Recording Steward twenty-five years, and as Class-leader for a long period; he is one of the principal members and supporters of the church, and to all benevolent objects he is a liberal giver. He was married in Claridon Township, October 3, 1839, to Miss Susan Davis, a daughter of Zephaniah and Mary (Irey) Davis. They have had six children, viz., Ann, born June 16, 1840, wife of James L. Bell, of Marion; Emeline, born March 18,

1842, wife of Washington Harris, of Morrow County; Sarah E., born October 10, 1844, wife of Jefferson Harris; Richard, born October 22, 1846, hardware merchant at Caledonia; Ida, born August 16, 1849, wife of James K. P. Weber; and Susan, born January 23, 1852, died September 10, 1852. Mrs. Thew departed this life August 9, 1852. Mr. Thew was again married, January 1, 1854, to Mrs. Charlotte (Cherry) Washburne, and their children are William W., born January 18, 1855, and married Zella Taggart August 1, 1883; and Lottie S., born April 29, 1860, wife of Joseph A. Fields. As a representative pioneer citizen of Claridon Township, we present the portrait of Mr. Thew in this work.

DAVID ULSH, ninth son of George and Catherine (Bunn) Ulsh, was born on the old homestead in Claridon Township, February 4, 1845. The common school gave him a fair practical education, and he remained at home till his marriage. This took place December 31, 1879, to Miss Lu Thomas, a daughter of Frank and Caroline Thomas. Their one child died when eighteen months of age. Mr. Ulsh has always been a farmer, and is devoting considerable attention at present to the rearing of fine stock. He owns 157 acres of desirable land joining the old homestead, worth $80 per acre. He has amassed a little fortune, and is a Democrat politically.

GEORGE ULSH, son of Christopher and Lydia A. (Barns) Ulsh, was born in Perry County, Penn., May 15, 1797. His parents were natives of the same State, of German and Irish ancestry respectively. He obtained such an education as those very primitive days afforded, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-seven. In the fall of 1824, at Liverpool, Penn., he married Catherine Bunn, a daughter of John and Catherine Bunn, also of German ancestry, and natives of the same State. These people came to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1833, residing there until death. The above union has been blessed with the birth of eleven children, nine of whom are living—Samuel, born August 6, 1825; Levi, February 6, 1827; John, January 6, 1829; Lydia A., June 22, 1830; Catherine, August 29, 1832; Eliza J., March 4, 1836; Harrison, May 1, 1838; Henry, September 12, 1843; and David, February 4, 1845. Joseph was born January 1, 1834, and died in his third year; an infant son died unnamed. Mr. Ulsh removed to Ohio in 1830 settling in Marion County, purchasing 700 acres of land in Claridon Township (260 acres being the old homestead). He paid for the homestead $11.37½ per acre, which is worth $90 per acre. This belongs to Henry Ulsh at present, the father having distributed his property among his children. Mr. Ulsh has been a resident in the county over half a century, and is an honored citizen. In his prime he was extensively engaged in farming, but at present he is making his home with his son, Henry, and daughter, Eliza. He is in his eighty-sixth year, and well preserved in body and mind. His wife was born July 11, 1800, and died June 6, 1878. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in political views a Democrat.

HARRISON ULSH, fourth son of George and Catherine (Bunn) Ulsh, was born at the homestead May 6, 1845. He obtained his education in the common school prior to his nineteenth year. At that age he began life for himself, without other means. October 27, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary Richey, and one son was born to them—George F. Mrs. Ulsh died March 1, 1867. Mr. Ulsh is the owner of 246 acres of arable land, kept in a high state of cultivation. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs and short-horn cattle. He is a prominent farmer, and has acquired by his labor an enviable property. His residence was erected at a cost of $5,000. He sells annually about $800 worth of wheat, $1,100 of cattle, and from

$800 to $1,000 worth of pork. He is a public-spirited citizen, and liberal toward all deserving enterprises.

JOHN ULSH, the third son of George and Catherine (Bunn) Ulsh, was born in Perry County, Penn., February 15, 1830. In 1834, he came with his parents to Marion County. He received a limited education, and lived with his parents until he was thirty-three years of age. He has a farm of 487 acres, valued at $100 per acre. It is finely improved and drained, having a three-mile open ditch, and 1,700 rods of tile. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and owns one of the most valuable farms in his township. He has also 320 acres of fine land in Richardson County, Neb., valued at $40 per acre. He estimates his property at $50,000. He is unmarried, and a social and respected citizen.

LEVI ULSH, second son of George and Catherine (Bunn) Ulsh, was born in Perry County, Penn., February 3, 1827. His education was confined to the common school. He came with his parents to Marion County in 1831. He was married May 2, 1861, to Miss Cordelia Dilts, a daughter of Peter Dilts; she was mysteriously murdered by an unknown hand, and the facts concerning her death have never been explained. He was again married, September 12, 1871, to Caroline Thomas, *nee* Pittman, and one son was born to them—Harley J., born February 9, 1874. Mr. Ulsh has a farm of 116 acres, which he cultivates thoroughly, and values at $70 per acre. For the past four winters he has been buying and shipping considerable stock, much to his advantage, but farming is his leading business. He is a member of the Democratic party, and an active, energetic man.

SAMUEL ULSH, eldest son of George and Catherine Ulsh, was born in Perry County, Penn., August 3, 1825. He received a fair, practical education in the common schools of the day, and was married July 2, 1848, to California Likins, a daughter of James and Catherine (Black) Likins. His marriage has been blessed with eight children—Francis C., Mary P., William W., James S., Alice A., Florence F., George L. and Annie I. Mrs. Ulsh was born September 12, 1829, and died November 29, 1871. Mr. Ulsh is a good farmer, having 172½ acres of desirable land, well drained, worth $100 per acre. He devotes his entire attention to agricultural pursuits and the rearing of blooded stock. Politically speaking, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN E. UNDERWOOD, third son of John and Sarah (Fisher) Underwood, was born in Claridon Township October 19, 1835. He was reared and educated upon the farm. He married in 1860 Isabel Miller, a daughter of Frederick and Mary (Linder) Miller, residents of Morrow County, Ohio. Six children have blessed their home, five of whom are living—Sabine A., Ella, Miller H., Arvilla and Horace W. Daisy died in infancy. Our subject was a soldier in the late war about four months; he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guards, serving his time. He resided in Morrow County, Ohio, about fourteen years; he came to Caledonia in the spring of 1874; for the past five years he has been engaged in the milling business. He owns a comfortable home on High street. He is a member of the L. of H. of the G. A. R. (officially connected) and of the Republican party. He and wife have been members of the M. P. Church nearly thirty years.

ELIHU F. UNDERWOOD, of the firm of Underwood & Dilts, is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, born March 19, 1829, the son of John and Sarah (Fisher) Underwood, of German ancestry and natives of Pennsylvania and Holmes County respectively. They were united in marriage in

the above county about 1828, but moved to Marion County in the autumn of 1829. They lived upon a farm until 1868, when they moved to Caledonia, engaging in the mercantile business with Elihu F. They had ten children, four now living—Elihu F., Jane A., Benjamin E. and Susannah. John, Elizabeth, Caleb, Sarah A., Jesse and Clarinda are deceased. The father died in 1881, aged seventy-six years, while the mother passed away about twenty-five years earlier, aged forty-six years. Elihu acquired only the rudiments of an education, for he spent most of his youth in Claridon, with his grandfather, who was keeping a hotel. He was the errand and general chore boy; he passed but a year or two upon the farm; when a young man, he became clerk in the employ of Abel Davis, at $8 per month, remaining two years. In 1850, he accepted a similar position at Caledonia, with Briggs & Hipsher, continuing with them two years. He then clerked for Shur & Bailey, of the same place, one year, and later, with the latter two years. November 27, 1854, he married Miss Arvilla A. Wooley, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Debor) Wooley, of English ancestry, and natives of New York. They have two children—Ida M., born October 30, 1858, and married May 13, 1877; and Charles G., born November 10, 1873. Mr. Underwood has been a resident of the county fifty-four years. He is the oldest merchant in the village, having established himself in business in 1859. He first entered partnership with Thomas Search, the latter dying a few days later, when Hezekiah Hunter assumed his interest. The firm did business under the name of Underwood & Hunter three years, when the latter retired. In 1863, another partnership was formed, and they did business under the name of Underwood & Whitaker until 1866, at the death of the latter. After one year, Mr. Underwood admitted Moses Carr, continuing one year. Subsequently his father became associated with him, and the firm of E. F. Underwood & Co. remained until the formation of the present firm. This firm has the leading store in the village, carries a stock of $8,000, and does a prosperous business. Mr. Underwood is a prominent citizen; for six successive years, serving as Justice of the Peace, and after an interval of several years was elected three years longer; he was a member of the Town Council one year, and Mayor of the village two years; he was appointed Postmaster during President Lincoln's administration, and has held that position since. He is the only resident charter member of the Caledonia Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and is the Supreme Treasurer of the Prudential Order of America. He is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB WEBER, second son of Jacob and Elizabeth Weber, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, December 18, 1819, where his parents died. In 1849, he emigrated to America, settling in Marion, where he was engaged in butchering, driving a successful trade, until 1873; in that year he moved with his family to Caledonia, continuing his former vocation. In 1881, he retired from business and is now living a retired, comfortable life. December 25, 1853, he married Mary A. Keest, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Keest. They had three children—Jacob, William and Emma. His wife died in 1866. He again married, May 24, 1870, Mary Oatmiller. Mr. Weber was a soldier of some rank in Switzerland, having some hair-breadth escapes—being shot through the cap at one time, and through the epaulet at another. He enlisted also in the late war, April 19, 1861, Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: Romany Winchester, Shenandoah Valley, Harrison's Landing, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Bull

Run (second battle) and the Wilderness. In all he was engaged in many battles without being captured or receiving a wound. He was honorably discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, in July of 1864. Mr. Weber has considerable scholarly attainments, having received a practical education in German, French and Italian languages, besides schooling himself in the English branches. He is a member of the Order of the Druids, of the G. A. R. and the Democratic party. He has crossed the ocean five times for the good of his health.

MRS. JEANETTE WEEKS, widow of Samuel C. Weeks, was born in Northumberland, England, October 28, 1836, a daughter of John and Mary Rutherford, who came to America in 1835, settling in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., until 1853, when he moved to Morrow County, Ohio. They had four children, three living—Jeanette, Elizabeth and John. The father was born in 1803, and died August 12, 1874. The mother was born October 28, 1806, and died February 9, 1879. Samuel C. Weeks was a native of Maryland. He came to Marion County in 1865, engaging in the drug business about five years. He was a prominent citizen, serving as Chief Magistrate in Delaware County, Ohio, twenty years. He was also an Elder in the Disciple Church for the same length of time. He accumulated a good deal of property, and died July 26, 1869. Their marriage was consummated January 21, 1868. Mrs. Weeks has continued to reside at Caledonia, commanding the respect of all. He has been a consistent member of the U. P. Church for thirty years.

ANDREW M. WILLIAMS, merchant, Claridon Township, Marion County, Ohio, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 8, 1823, the son of Andrew and Mary (Allison) Williams, natives of the same State, but of English and Irish ancestry respectively. In 1831, they removed with their family of eight children to Ohio, stopping in Fairfield County until 1834, when they came to Marion County, where they both died. Mr. Williams died when about sixty-three years old. Mrs. W. died in Claridon Township February 1, 1870, having been born July 28, 1785. The common schools of Ohio gave Mr. Williams a practical education. He wedded, March 14, 1844, Miss Susan Owen, a daughter of William and Rena Owen, and born October 14, 1827. Their eleven children are as follows: Sarah J., born November 14, 1844; Ann E., born October 16, 1849; William, born February 17, 1852; George, born August 15, 1854; Perry E., born November 13, 1858; Flora, born September 16, 1865; Susan, born January 5, 1869; Henry J., born August 3, 1847, dying April 10, 1849; Minerva S., born August 16, 1861, dying April 19, 1865; Mary, born February 1, 1856, dying March 27, 1876; and Martha E., born January 22, 1864, dying July 22, 1876. Mr. W. has continued a resident of this county since 1834, farming until 1850. He then moved to Claridon, engaging in the mercantile trade, which he has ever since successfully conducted. His is the only dry goods store in the place, having a stock of about $2,500; he is doing a profitable business. He is a respected citizen, and has been Chief Magistrate and Treasurer of the Township two years each. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (a Trustee) and a generous supporter of the same, and is an honored member of the F. & A. M.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, son of Andrew M. and Susan (Owen) Williams, is a native of Claridon Township, born August 15, 1854. He obtained a good education in the common schools, finishing when aged nineteen years. He continued at home until he was wedded, September 10, 1878, to Miss Mary L. Miller, a daughter of Obadiah and Martha (Thew)

Miller, and two children were theirs—Walter W., born November 16, 1880, and James, born July 8, 1879, dying November 8, 1879. Mrs. Williams was born February13, 1856. Mr. Williams is an enterprising and respected young man. In the spring of 1882, he was elected Treasurer of the township, and re-elected in 1883. He is owner of a comfortable home in Claridon, and is a stanch Democrat.

WILLIAM WITTRED, son of William and Mary (Miller) Wittred, was born in Norfolk, England, December 15, 1820. He emigrated to the United States with his four children in 1857, locating in Claridon Township. The mother of his children is Martha, married in the same country April 4, 1840, a daughter of John and Mary E. (Thew) Bothamly. Three of their children survive—Mary, born April 25, 1841, wife of Henry Key, residents of Richland Township; William P., born April 28, 1845, of Claridon Township, and Martha, born June 14, 1847, wife of James S. Irey, of the same township. Samuel M. entered the civil war October 1, 1862, in Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and six days later his regiment joined Gen. Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and while building fortifications was attacked by typhoid fever, and died April 26, 1863, aged twenty years one month and one day. Mrs. Wittred was born February 6, 1817, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. W. holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a worthy citizen, and affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM P. WITTRED is a native of Norfolk, England, born April 28, 1845. He acquired the rudiments of an education in old England, but completed his common school learning in Claridon Township, when seventeen. He lived with his uncle, Charles Smith, of Marion, two years, and with another uncle, William Thew, two more years. He worked for several years for Jacob Howser, James Lawrence and James L. Douce. October 1, 1876, he married Ida E. Clagett, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth G. (Schooley) Clagett. Their union has been crowned with two children, one living—William, born May 17, 1880. An infant son died May 3, 1878. Mr. Wittred is an industrious and respectable young man, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school, as well as his wife. He is a Class-leader.

MRS. LYDIA (KAUFFMAN) ZIEGLER, widow of Gottleib F. Ziegler, was born March 30, 1830, and was wedded to the above May 18, 1858, who was born in Germany January 7, 1820, and emigrated to the United States in 1852, sailing from Havre to the port of New York City. He stopped for a brief period in New Jersey, and came to Marion County about 1856. Before leaving Germany, he secured a good education, and was a German soldier two years. He purchased his farm in Claridon Township when it was covered with forest, but by great labor he cleared and improved the major part of it, willing to his wife and children a comfortable home. The children are Mary A., born March 20, 1859; John W., June 18, 1866; Emma J., October 10, 1868; Jacob F., January 4, 1861, dying October 27, 1880, and Daniel F., February 13, 1863, dying January 11, 1882. Mrs. Ziegler is an estimable woman, and deserves approbation for the manner in which she has reared and educated her orphan children. They are all members of the Lutheran Church, as well as herself.

CHAPTER V.

GRAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

GRAND TOWNSHIP was organized June 7, 1824, the first day of the Commissioners' first session after the organization of the county, and it was then the largest township in the county, as it comprised three full surveyed townships and sufficient Virginia Military Lands to form the fourth, all of which will appear from the following entry:

JUNE 7, A. D. 1824.

Commissioners of Marion County met for the first time after the organization of said county. Present: Matthew Merit, Amos Wilson and Enoch B. Merriman; Auditor, Hezekiah Gorton.

Ordered, That surveyed Townships 3, 4 and 5, in Range 13, and so much of the Virginia Military Tract as lies south of said townships in Marion County, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Grand Township.

Thus it will be seen that Grand Township, when organized, included what is now Grand, Montgomery and Bowling Green Townships, in Marion County, and one township which has since been cut off and added to Wyandot County as Marseilles Township. In December, 1831, the territory now included in Montgomery and Bowling Green Townships were taken from the southern portion of Grand Township and formed into Montgomery, as will appear from the following entry of that date:

MONDAY, December 5, 1831.

Ordered by the Board, That Township No. 5 south, Range No. 13, and all the Virginia Military Land lying due south of Township 5, Range 13, within said county, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Montgomery.

At a subsequent date, Bowling Green Township was formed out of that portion of the Virginia Military Land which is included in the above entry; and at a still later date, when the county of Wyandot was erected and the boundaries of this and Crawford Counties were changed, surveyed Township 3, Range 13, and two tiers of sections off of surveyed Township 4, Range 13, were taken off of the northern portion of Grand and are now in Wyandot County. The Commissioners of this county, after the passage of the act of the General Assembly erecting the county of Wyandot, re-organized the remaining portion of Grand, in common with all the other fractional townships in the northern tier of townships of this county, as appears from the following entry:

AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, March 23, 1845.

Ordered, That the several fractional townships of Washington, Tully, Scott, Grand Prairie, Salt Rock and Grand in Marion County, by reason of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the new county of Wyandot, and alter the bounds of the county of Crawford," passed February 3, 1845, be and they are respectively organized into separate townships, and that said townships so organized respectively retain their original names and numbers on the records and duplicates of Marion County, for all purposes whatever.

RICHARD HAUSE,
JOHN UNCAPHER, } *Commissioners.*
HUGH V. SMITH,

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Grand Township is now the smallest division in the county, containing only eighteen sections of Congress Lands; but it comprises some of the fairest portions of our territory, and those also which are adapted to agriculture and stock-raising as well. The lands are fertile and productive, yielding wheat, corn, oats, clover seed, and other cereals in abundance. The natural drainage afforded by the Tymochtee and numerous other creeks and rivulets renders the land everywhere tillable. Constantly flowing and never-failing springs, together with a number of artesian wells, furnish most excellent water privileges for both man and beast, and even in the midst of seasons of drought, no living thing need want for pure, fresh water to quench the thirst.

Several almost inexhaustible quarries of excellent building stone are found within the township, and innumerable gravel banks of much value also lie beneath the surface in this territory. Excellent timber of different variety is found in all parts of the township, and especially along the streams is its growth wonderfully abundant. Public roads were early established here, and to-day they traverse the township in every direction, thus affording ample facilities for public travel and for marketing grain and other produce.

Following is the agricultural productions of the township for 1883: Wheat, acres sown, 1,179; bushels produced, 14,967; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 816. Buckwheat, acres sown, 9; bushels produced, 108. Oats, acres sown, 359; acres sown for crop of 1883, 512; bushels produced, 9,604. Corn, acres planted, 1,429; acres planted for crop of 1883, 1,527; bushels produced, 51,205. Meadow, acres, 755; tons of hay, 944. Clover, acres, 319; tons of hay, 492; bushels of seed, 448. Potatoes, acres planted, 35½, acres for crop of 1883, 35¼; bushles produced, 2,685. Tobacco, 2 acres; pounds, 1,125. Butter, 14,380 pounds. Maple sugar, 326 pounds, gallons sirup, 282. Bees, 85 hives; pounds of honey, 1,035. Eggs, 13,317 dozen. Grapes, 4,550 pounds. Apples, acres occupied, 93¾; bushels produced, 2,350. Peaches, bushels produced, 57. Pears, bushels produced, 16½. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 4,616; number of acres pasture, 2,813; number of acres woodland, 1,884, total number of acres owned, 9,520. Wool, 32,644 pounds. Milch cows, 200. Stallions, 1. Dogs, 41. Sheep killed by dogs, 10; value, $46. Hogs died, 50: value, $394. Sheep died, 214; value, $728. Cattle, 2; value, $30. Horses, 10; value, $1,050.

NAME.

This township received its name—Grand—from the fact that at the time of its organization it was the largest division of the county, and therefore designated the "grand" division, or, more properly, Grand Township.

SETTLEMENT.

At the time of its organization, there were within its boundaries quite a number of settlers. At the first election, held June 26, 1824, twelve votes were cast for William Cochran, who was elected Justice of the Peace. At a subsequent election, held October 12, 1824, thirteen votes were cast for Jeremiah Morrow for Governor and six for Allen Trimble, showing an increase of seven in the vote in the space of four months.

Among the first permanent white settlers within the present limits of this township were James Stiverson and family, who settled on the north part of Section 26 in 1821–22. Joseph and Myrick Higgins and their fami-

lies, and Jacob Seaburn followed some time between the above date and 1828; Henry Deal and Elisha Davis (with wife Nancy), in 1828. Champness Terry and family, from Virginia, came in 1830; Walter Davis and his family, in 1832; Noah Gillespie, in 1835; James and Joseph Lindsay, in 1834–35; David Bower and family, in 1835; Jonathan Neal and family, 1834; Edward, Thomas and Joseph Rubens, Charles Merriman, Hugh Long, Gilbert Olney and son Benjamin, George Barnes, John Lindsay, Thomas Lapham, George Gray and others.

Among the first schoolhouses in this township was one about a quarter of a mile west of the east line of the township, on what would be the road dividing Sections 36 and 25. It was built about the year 1827 or 1828. Mrs. Seaburn says there was a log schoolhouse on the northeast quarter of Section 25 when she settled here in 1828, and thinks that probably it had been built one to three years. Mrs. Nehemiah Davis, formerly Mary Ann Smith, says she attended school at this house in 1826. The first teacher she remembers was Miss Nancy Brown. Another was Michael Vincent, a good teacher, but cross, and followed the old-fashioned theory that if you spared the rod you spoiled the child. Thomas Lapham was another teacher in an early day. This schoolhouse was built of hewed logs, which were afterward taken down and removed to Scott Town. There are now three schoolhouses in Grand Township, namely, on Sections 22, 25 and 28.

CHURCHES.

Before the Union Church was erected, the Methodist and Christian societies held meetings in what is now known as the Seaborn Schoolhouse, on the northwest quarter of Section 25. The church, on this section, was built in 1869, at an expense of $2,200, besides $50 for the ground. Three-fourths of the expense was incurred by the Methodists and one-fourth by the Christians. Of the Methodists, Nathaniel Osborn paid about $300; Benjamin Roney, $400; Abram Smith, $300; Milton Roads, $300, and others. Of the Christians, Jacob Seaburn paid $550, and others paid small amounts. The church is 36x46 feet in dimensions, will seat 250 to 300 people, and was built under the supervision of Rev. Avery Wright, and Rev. Harvey Wilson preached the dedication sermon.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—The present membership of this church numbers fifty, who hold regular meetings at the above place once in two weeks. Sunday school every Sunday, with about fifty pupils. The ministers have been Revs. Avery Wright, Dwight Cook, Randolph Cook, David Rhinehart, Staley, Hager, Cameron, Senters, Downing, Lucas, and P. T. Webster, the present pastor.

Paw Paw Free-Will Baptist Church was organized March 16, 1850, by Revs. John Wallace and A. Hatch. James Otis, John King and Myrack Higgins were among the first members and were elected Trustees; John King, Clerk. Meetings were held for a time in the house of Myrack Higgins, but he soon gave a site for a house of worship on Section 33 in Grand Township, and a church edifice was built the following year and dedicated.

Rev. John Wallace was the first pastor. After his labors closed, Revs. G. W. Baker and G. H. Moon and others preached at intervals. The membership remained small. At last, public services were discontinued for several years and the house became dilapidated.

About the year 1872, the Free-Will Baptists and Methodist Episcopals jointly repaired and used the house. About that time the second Montgomery Free-Will Baptist Church, which was organized February 28, 1852, by

Revs. A. Hatch and K. F. Higgins, consisting of John King and wife, Joshua Davis and wife, William Lauderback and Hiram Owens, and which enjoyed the pastoral labors of the two ministers who organized it, and afterward of Revs. G. W. Baker, D. D. Halsted, James Aldrich, and perhaps others, disbanded, most of the members uniting with the church at LaRue, but some of them uniting with the Paw Paw Church. Since then the congregation has held its usual number, though still small, and preaching has been sustained portions of the time except for the last year, when both societies have been without preaching, and the house been unoccupied, except on funeral occasions.

The Christians have a meeting once a month in the above described church, Rev. Henry Holverstott being the minister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

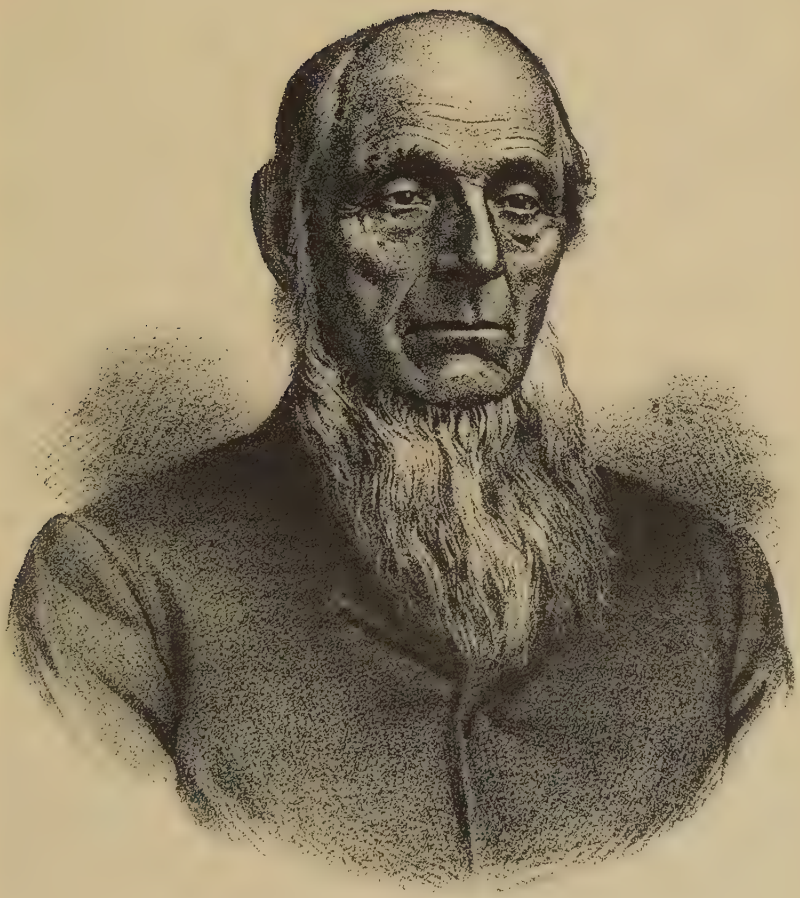
The Clerk's books containing the records of Grand Township were destroyed by fire about the year 1880, and hence some of the data of history are irrecoverable.

The present Township Trustees are George Everett, Wilson Peters and James Day; Treasurer, Thomas Anderson; Clerk, J. C. Rubin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

To complete the history of Grand Township, we give the biographical sketches of many of its pioneers and prominent men.

DAVID J. BOWER was born in what is now Marseilles Township, Wyandot County, May 27, 1835. He is a son of John N. and Gertrude D. (Demarest) Bower, natives of New York State. They were married in New York in 1834, and in the fall of the same year came to Ohio, and settled on land in Grand Township, which has since been included in Marseilles Township, Wyandot County. Mr. Bower died December 16, 1877, aged sixty-six years. Mrs. Bower resides on the homestead in Marseilles Township, in the eighty-first year of her age. They were the parents of three children—David J.; Mary, now Mrs. E. H. Rubins, and Olive M. Mr. Bower was Trustee of Grand Township, and also of Marseilles Township. In the latter township he served as Justice of the Peace six years. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on the homestead. In 1860, he rented a farm in Hardin County, and in January, 1862, purchased his present farm in Grand Township. He has cleared and well improved this farm, and has made all the improvements. He is engaged in farming and rearing Durham cattle and Spanish Merino sheep. December 30, 1858, he was married to Miss Julia E. Vanarsdall, daughter of Thomas and Lucy Vanarsdall. She was born in York State September 15, 1838; of three children born to this union two are living—Charles H. and Sophronia J. May 2, 1864, Mr. Bower enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He was engaged in the battle of Monocacy and Berryville. He was discharged from the office of Sergeant, August 31, 1864. September 23, following, he was drafted into Company B, Thirty-eight Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was injured by falling from a train near Chattanooga, Tenn., and thus disabled from further service. He was discharged, June 10, 1865. Mr. Bower and family are members of the Marseilles Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. is identified with the orders of P. of H. and G. A. R. He served Grand Township as Trustee one year, and as Treasurer five years. He owns a farm of 160 acres.



Obadiah Miller

JACOB P. BOWER was born in Chester County, Penn., July 9, 1809. His parents, David and Susan (Kepner) Bower, were also natives of Chester County. They removed to New York State in 1810, and in 1835 to Grand Township, Marion County, where Mr. Bower entered 240 acres of land, and died April, 1861, aged seventy-five. Mrs. G. died in August of the same year, at the same age. They had born to them eight children, of whom five are living. Our subject passed his early life on a farm. When of age he took up the carpenter and joiner trade, and followed it about four years. He purchased land in Grand Township, which was afterward attached to Wyandot County. In 1837, he moved to Hardin County, and resided there most of the time till 1877, when he returned to Grand Township. October 9, 1830, he was married to Miss Sarah Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Johnson. Mrs. Bower is a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., was born July 5, 1808. They were blessed with four children, three of whom are still living—Helen, wife of Oscar Ralls; Catherine L., wife of Isaac Clark; and George M. Adam died aged twenty-six years. Mrs. Bower departed this life March 31, 1877. Mr. Bower is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marseilles.

ENOCH CLARK (deceased), one of the earliest settlers in the north part of Marion County, was born in Connecticut May 30, 1792, and was a son of John Clark, who was also a native of that State. Mr. Clark spent his youth and early manhood in his native place. In September, 1819, he emigrated to the West and settled in Union County, Ohio; and in February, 1821, came to Salt Rock Township, where he entered ninety-nine acres of land, and at the same time entered eighty acres over the line in Grand Township. These were the first lands entered northwest of Big Island. He settled in Salt Rock and cleared up the woodland, and improved the prairie. He was one of the very first settlers in the region of Salt Rock and Grand Townships, and aided in many of the first public improvements in that section. Although, at that time, not a member of any church, he aided by liberal contributions to the building of the Big Island Union Church, and Baptist Church, east of Pleasant Hill. He erected a mill on Enoch Creek, which years before had taken his name, and operated it about twenty years. During the latter part of the war of 1812, he was drafted into the service and served two months as a private. He married Miss Fanny Butler, daughter of William Butler, and a native of Connecticut. Seven children were the fruit of this union; of these four are living—Elisha, now of Nevada County, Ark.; Mary C.; Sarah, widow of William A. Butler; and Isaac, the youngest. Enoch, Jr. (deceased) married Ruth Harkness and died in March, 1881, aged fifty-four. Caroline, married T. B. Kerr, and died in June, 1870; Mr. Kerr died in February the same year. An infant is also deceased. Enoch Clark, the subject of this memoir, departed this life March 28, 1878; he was a man honorable and upright in character, and generally esteemed. He started in Marion County with merely enough money to enter his land, and by his industry and energy he accumulated much valuable property. He made subsequent additions to his original entry, till he owned at one time over 1,200 acres of land. He was a man of public enterprise, and died after dividing considerable property among his children, leaving an estate valued at $40,000. For many years he handled stock, and in early days he bought and drove hogs to the cities on the lake, where he butchered and packed them. Mrs. Clark, wife of Enoch Clark, was born January 9, 1794, and died March 18, 1871.

ISAAC CLARK, the youngest son of Enoch Clark, was born in the old homestead in Salt Rock Township March 15, 1833. He passed his early life on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. He remained at home and aided in clearing up and improving the homestead. In October, 1863, he bought eighty acres of his father, located in Grand Township. His farm now contains 163 acres, of which three acres are situated in Salt Rock. Mr. Clark is engaged in farming and stock-raising. For the last twenty years he has handled stock, shipping to Eastern markets, and ranks as one of the leading stock shippers in Marion County. September 22, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine L. Bower, daughter of J. P. Bower, an early settler of Marion County. Mrs. Clark was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, April 9, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Scott Town. He was one of the principal contributors to the erection of this church and is now serving as its Trustee. He filled the office of Trustee of the township four years and as Assessor two years. Mr. Clark is a man of public spirit, and was one of the chief instigators of securing the important improvement of pikes in his township. In politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY DEAL, one of the oldest pioneers of Grand Township, was born in Frederick County, Va., October 20, 1806. In 1809, his parents, George and Catharine (Hott) Deal, removed to Ohio, and settled in Harrison Township, Pickaway County, where they resided till April, 1823, when they came to Marion County, and located in Salt Rock Township. Mr Deal entered 260 acres, paying the Government price, $1.25 per acre. He died in June, 1851, aged seventy-two. He was a Lieutenant of Capt. Hugh Creighton's company in the late war with Great Britain. His father, Coonrad Deal, came from Prussia, and was pressed in the service of the Revolution on the British side. He served a short time, and escaped to the American side. Mrs. Deal, our subject's mother, died in August, 1851. Of nine children born to George and Catharine Deal, three are living; of these our subject is the eldest. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and has always followed that avocation. In 1828-29 he entered eighty acres, his present farm in Grand Township. He cleared a site and erected a log house 16x18 feet in size, which he occupied about twenty years, then erected his present residence. Mr. Deal has cleared and improved all but ten acres of his farm, and has aided in making many of the first roads in the township, and building its first schoolhouse. In 1831, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Seaburn, a daughter of William Seaburn. She died in 1837, leaving three children; of these two are living—George and William. George resides in Missouri, and William is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Central Ohio Conference. Mr. Deal again married in October, 1837. This time to Miss Mary Wolf, daughter of Frederick Wolf. Mrs. Deal departed this life in September, 1872. Mr. Deal adopted a child, Elijah Kennedy, and raised and educated him. He now has charge of Mr. Deal's farm. Mr. Deal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns the land he entered over fifty years ago, and is one of the oldest pioneers of northern Marion County.

S. C. DODDS was born in Union County, Ohio, August 20, 1835. His father, Thomas Dodds, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 15, 1800; and his mother, Mary Comer, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 1, 1810. Mr. Dodds, the father of our subject, came to Ohio with his father, Andrew Dodds, in 1813, and settled in Delaware County. A few years afterward he went to Urbana, and learned the trade of a spinster,

which he followed for a time. In 1831, he married and settled in Allen Township, Union County, at which place he resided till 1846, when he removed to Hardin County, where he died in January, 1866. His wife preceded him November 24, 1850. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He passed his early life on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. When eighte n, he left home and obtained employment on a saw mill in Montgomery Township for two years. He then turned his attention to farming, and in January, 1868, he bought his present farm, which contain 160 acres. He has cleared most of this farm, and made all the improvements. August 22, 1860, he was married to Miss Martha E. Frame, daughter of Smith and Lovey Frame. Mrs. Dodds was born in Big Island Township August 22, 1841. Six children were born to this union—Melvin S., Lovey J., Owen F., Mary T., Samuel C. and Martha E., deceased. Mr. Dodds served as Trustee of Montgomery Township three years during the war, and as Land Appraiser of Grand Township in 1880. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners one term, and member of the Agricultural Board of the Agricultural Society eight years. Mr. Dodds is a man of enterprise, and is highly respected. Politically, he is Democratic.

NEHEMIAH DAVIS, a substantial farmer of Grand Township, was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 14, 1816. He is a son of Elisha and Nancy (Ellison) Davis. His mother died in 1818, and his father married Susan Mason, and in 1828 removed to Marion County, settling in Grand Township, where he entered 160 acres of land, which has since been included in Marseilles Township, Wyandot County. He resided on the land he took up from the Government till 1840; then removed near Five Points, Montgomery Township, and purchased 160 acres of land, on which he died April 22, 1841. His widow, after his death, returned to Washington County, Ohio. Our subject is the second son of five children. He came to the county with his father when twelve years old, and has since resided within its limits. He remained with his father till he died, when he became the owner of 120 acres of the homestead. In 1842, he settled on their farm, and the following year moved to the land his father had entered, and in 1844 he bought 210 acres of his present farm, on which he has since resided. To this original purchase he has made additions till he now owns 899 acres located in Grand and Salt Rock Townships. October 26, 1842, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Hugh V. and Sarah (Yazel) Smith. Mrs. Davis was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 5, 1820. To them were born three children. William E. married Princess Everett; Hugh V. married Julia Clements; and Sarah E., now Mrs. Taylor Everett. Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican. He has always pursued the avocation of farming and stock-raising, and his broad and well-stocked farms attest to his success.

WILLIAM EVERETT, a farmer of Grand Township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 27, 1821. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Day) Everett, were natives of Lincolnshire, where they both died, the former at the age of eighty six, and the latter seventy-five. Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native place. May 14, 1853, he was married to Miss Hannah, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Cummins) Blow, both natives of Lincolnshire, England. They emigrated to America with William Everett in 1857, and settled in Grand Township, where they died in 1867. To Mr.

and Mrs. Everett have been born four children—George, born in England in 1855; Edward, born in Marion County in 1857; Olive, born in 1859, and Rachel, born in 1863. Mr. Everett owns a farm of 340 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He has made improvements on it which increased the value from $17.50 to $75 per acre. He is a successful farmer and well respected citizen. In 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his noted march to the sea. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at the close of the war. William Everett served in the capacity of Town Trustee six years. He is connected with the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

VALENTINE FEHL was born in Adams County, Penn., September 15, 1817. His parents, John and Sarah (Wolf) Fehl, were natives of the same county. They were married about 1816, and in 1833 emigrated to the West, and settled in what is now Marseilles Township, Wyandot County, which then formed a part of Grand Township. Mr. Fehl bought at first 120 acres, mostly woodland, to which he made additions until his farm contained 500 acres; of this 120 acres he entered in Grand Township. His death occurred July 12, 1868, aged seventy-six; Mrs. Fehl resides in Grand Township, in the ninetieth year of her age. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fehl, five are living. Our subject, the eldest child, was reared to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the district schools. In 1850, he bought 160 acres of woodland in Grand Township. He cleared a place and erected a house, which he occupied till the erection of the present residence in 1866. Mr. Fehl has increased his farm to 280 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and with success. His first marriage took place in 1842, with Miss Rosanna Studebaker, a daughter of Abram and Mary Studebaker. She died in 1847, leaving two children—Olive (wife of Jacob Williams) and Caroline (wife of James Emptage. Mr. Fehl celebrated his second marriage November 9, 1851, with Miss Clara Otis, daughter of Stephen and Mary Otis. Mrs. Fehl, a native of Washington County, Ohio, was born September 8, 1834. This union was blessed with eight children; of these seven are living—Orlando O., Sarah A. (wife of William McCleary), Maggie E., Etta, Finley J., Julia and Otis V.; Clara M. died in infancy. Mr. Fehl and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican; he served as Treasurer of Grand Township twelve years, and as Trustee six years.

NOAH GILLESPIE was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 1, 1817. He is a son of Robert and Sarah (Rice) Gillespie, natives of Virginia; Robert Gillespie was born in 1788, and Mrs. Gillespie in 1791; Mr. Gillespie came to Ohio with his father, William Gillespie, in 1802, and settled in Muskingum County. William Gillespie was born in Ireland, and crossed the waters before the Revolution; he served three years in that war, and was engaged in the battle of Brandywine; he died in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1828. Robert Gillespie, the father of the subject of this sketch, entered the war with Great Britain in 1814, in Capt. Van Horn's company, under Gen. Tupper, and served one year, receiving his discharge at Fort Meigs. He returned to Gallia County, where he married Sarah Rice in 1815, and in May, 1835, came to Marion County, Ohio. He bought forty acres of land, and entered eighty acres in Montgomery Township the subsequent year. In 1851, he sold for the purpose of going West, and purchased 160 acres on the southern line of Grand Township, where he died July 17, 1860; his widow survived

him till February 11, 1877. They reared eight children, four of whom are now living. Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm; in 1839, he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed during the winter seasons for twenty-one years; in 1847, he took charge of the homestead, and subsequently became the owner of it. June 19, 1847, he was joined in marriage to Miss Emaline C. Owens, daughter of Margret and Isaac Owens. Mrs. Gillespie was born in Sussex County, Del., March 18, 1820. To this marriage were born seven children; of these five are living, viz., Lauretta (wife of Walter James), Harrison D., Hiram E., Horace G. and Florence (wife of Thomas Anderson); Byron and La Fayette are deceased. Noah Gillespie has served in various capacities of official trust in his county and township; he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners one term; Justice of the Peace sixteen years in succession; Trustee ten years, and Assessor twenty years. Politically, he is a Republican. He owns a well-improved and highly-cultivated farm of 200 acres.

NATHANIEL OSBUN, a native of Richland County, Ohio, was born June 4, 1829. His parents, Isaac and Margaret (Holmes) Osbun, were married in Richland County, and in 1833 removed and settled in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, where they both died. Mr. Osbun died in April, 1845, and his widow, August, 1876. They had ten children of whom our subject is the second. At the age of fourteen he took up the miller's trade, in a water-mill, near Kenton, and worked at it till of age, when he engaged working by the month, which he followed till 1856. That year he came to Scott Town and bought a saw-mill, which he operated three years. In 1859, he purchased thirty acres of land, to which he added eighty acres in 1877. His occupation has been farming and stock-raising. July 4, 1850, he was married to Miss Joanna Hartman, daughter of Joseph and Jane Hartman. Mrs. Osbun died June 22, 1882, leaving eight children, viz.: Martha, Isaac E., Elinore, Sarah L., Nathaniel J., Elizabeth A., Albert and Harry J.; William, Margaret J., Mary B. and John M. are deceased. Mr. Osbun and family are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

EDWARD H. RUBINS, eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca Rubins, was born in Grand Township May 7, 1837. His early life was passed on the homestead, and his education obtained in the common schools. In 1868, he purchased eighty acres of land of his father, lying south of the homestead. He had moved on this farm in 1858. February, 1881, he bought his present farm, which contains 142 acres. December 29, 1880, his house was destroyed by fire on his other farm, and he moved to his present location. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and makes a specialty in breeding and rearing Spanish merino sheep. May 2, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He participated in the battles of Monocacy, July 9, where he received a bullet wound in the right arm, which necessitated amputation. He was honorably discharged, and now receives a pension of $30 per month. He was married, September 13, 1858, to Miss Mary H. W. Bower, daughter of Nicholas and Gertrude Bower. Mrs. Rubins was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, July 3, 1837. To them were born six children, all of whom are living—John E., Anna M. D., Thomas R., Charles H., David W. and Julia G. Mr. and Mrs. Rubins are members of the Presbyterian Church of Marseilles. Mr. Rubins is a member of the G. A. R He is serving his fifth term as Justice of the Peace. He also filled the office of Clerk three years, and Assessor two years.

JOSEPH S. RUBINS, second son of Thomas and Rebecca Rubins, was born on the homestead in Grand Township October 23, 1843. He was reared to manhood on the farm, and educated in the common schools. He aided in clearing the homestead, and in April, 1870, after his marriage, removed to a farm, three miles east of his birthplace, where he purchased 160 acres of land, for which he paid $5,400. March 6, 1875, he sold, and bought 200 acres of the homestead farm. He subsequently bought ninety-three acres, which makes a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of 293 acres. He is engaged in agriculture and raising fine stock. He makes a leading pursuit of breeding and rearing American merino sheep, and thoroughbred short-horn cattle. He purchased his sheep from the flock of P. F. & W. C. Coulter, of Licking County. He keeps a flock of 100 head, and sells annually about fifty. In the line of fine cattle, he keeps second to none in the county. He is also engaged in keeping French Norman and English draft horses. In fine stock pursuits, Mr. Rubins ranks as a prominent man in the county, and has been successful. He was married, December 29, 1869, to Miss Eugenia L. Cary, daughter of George and Lucinda Cary. Mrs. Rubins was born in Sussex County, N. J., November 17, 1843; four children were born to this union; of these two are living—Harry M., born September 22, 1870, and Lettie M., born April 23, 1881. Mary R. and Louella are deceased. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He participated in the battle of Monocacy, and an engagement with Mosby's guerrillas. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, September 1, 1864. Mr. Rubins and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Marseilles. Politically, he is a Republican.

JACOB SEABURN, deceased, an old and much respected citizen of Grand Township, was born in West Virginia May 15, 1804; in the fall of the same year, his parents, William and Mary Seaburn, removed to Ohio, settling in Pickaway County, where our subject was reared to manhood. He resided in Pickaway County till January, 1828, when he removed to Grand Township, Marion County. He purchased eighty acres of land, to which tract he added till his farm contained 170 acres. He was married, December 23, 1826, to Mary Conrad, a native of Greenbrier County, W. Va., where she was born November 14, 1804. Mrs. Seaburn's parents migrated to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1813. Her grandfather, Oliver Conrad, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Seaburn was one of the early pioneer settlers of Grand Township, and aided in making many of its first improvements. He gave $500 to the erection of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an active man in church work during his life. His death occurred October 20, 1874. He had filled the office of Trustee of his township twelve years, and of Treasurer thirteen years. He was a man of integrity, and was highly esteemed in the community. Mrs. Seaburn resides on the homestead of 167 acres, in the eightieth year of her age. A portrait of Mr. Seaburn appears in this work.

CHAMPNESS TERRY, the subject of this sketch, one of the oldest pioneers of Grand Township, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., August 24, 1801. His parents, John and Sarah (Hodnet) Terry, were natives of old Virginia. Mr. Terry enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and served eighteen months. He participated in the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., and was discharged from the rank of Captain. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was the parent of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only surviving one. He was reared

in his native place, and educated in the subscription schools of that day. In 1823, he began the trade of a carpenter, and followed it till the fall of 1831, when he emigrated to the West and located in Grand Township. He purchased 132 acres of land, for which he paid $5 per acre. This whole region of Grand was woods, and Mr. Terry aided in making many of the first roads. He cleared a site and erected a log house, which he occupied till the erection of his present residence. Mr. Terry has made additions to the original purchase till he now owns 250 acres, located in Marion, Hardin and Wyandot Counties. Mr. Terry has cleared and well improved his farm. The "Red Spring" is located a few rods from his home, and not unfrequently have the red men of the forest camped by this ever-flowing fountain. In 1812, Gen. Harrison and his army, while marching to Detroit, camped for the night at this spring. Mr. Terry handled live stock for sixteen years, and during that time kept a house of entertainment for stock-drovers. He furnished provisions to a great many pioneer families who came into Grand Township, and was one of the leading citizens of the township. Mr. Terry was married, March 20, 1829, to Rhoda Ann Thompson, daughter of David and Mary (Anderson) Thompson. She was born in Halifax County, Va., September, 1813, and died, leaving five children—Thomas J., Joseph C. and John H.; Sarah J., David D. and William P. are deceased. David served three years in the late war, and was killed in the engagement at Snicker's Gap, while acting as Captain. Mr. Terry again married, February 26, 1843, this time to Rebecca Peters, daughter of Isaac and Mary Peters. Mrs. Terry, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, was born April 15, 1825. Of fourteen children born to this union eight are living, viz.: Mary A. (wife of Wilson Mason), James M., Luke A., George W., Ruth C. (wife of G. W. Bryant), Elizabeth A., Hannah J. and M. C. Zachariah L., Catharine L., Emma M., Susan R. and two infants are deceased. James M. and Luke A. were also soldiers in the rebellion. Mr. Terry is a Friend, religiously, and Mrs. Terry is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Terry is a Republican in his political views. He cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He has filled the office of Trustee of Grand Township for eighteen consecutive years. He has been an active and enterprising citizen, and by his energy and economy has achieved success in life.

CHAPTER VI.

GRAND PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

A LITTLE more than a half-century ago, Grand Prairie Township lay in the indolence and silence of a summer noon-day, in which she had been basking for ages. A few Indian wigwams and a few rude cabins of restless white men dotted the margins of her forests. The purchase of these lands of the Indians by the United States in the year 1819, and the subsequent discovery of the extreme fertility of the soil soon changed the whole scene. A constant tide of immigration flowed hither, and soon the lands were occupied by a hardy and industrious class of pioneers.

ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township was organized at the first session of the County Commissioners, in June, 1824. It, perhaps, was among the first then organized, although there is no entry of the formal organization of the township to be found in the records at that or any other date. Yet it has ever since been known by that name on all the records and duplicates of the county. It originally consisted of the full surveyed Township No. 4, Range No. 15, and it thus remained until in 1845, when the county of Wyandot was erected and the boundaries of Marion and Crawford Counties were changed. At that time, two tiers of sections were taken from this township and given to Wyandot County. Since then, however, the territory of his township has not been disturbed, and to-day it consists of twenty-four full sections of Congress lands. It lies almost wholly within the limits of the Sandusky Plains, and probably derives its name from the originally beautiful prairies within its borders.

The surface is generally level, but in some parts it is slightly rolling, with rich bottom lands in many parts of the township. The soil is deep and exceedingly productive in the prairie lands, and of more than average depth and fertility in that portion consisting of woodland. The lands are afforded much natural drainage by the Little Scioto, which flows through it from north to south, and also Rocky Fork and one or two smaller streams.

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent white settler was a Mr. Ridenour, who came here from Ross County and located on the north side of the Little Scioto River, where he built a cabin and made some meager improvements, and afterward sold the premises to James Swinnerton, who, with his family, came from Delaware County to this township in the early part of 1819. Within a few years after Mr. Swinnerton came to this township, Joseph Drake, Sr., and Joseph Drake, Jr., also settled here, and in 1824, Capt. John Vanmeter came. He was a native of Berkeley County, Va., whence he came to this township. Mr. Vanmeter served as Captain in the war of 1812. His residence here was near Bentsfield His son, William Vanmeter, who is now living, still resides in this township.

Benjamin Salmon, a native of the State of Delaware, came during the same year, and Asa Pike located here about the year 1826. In the following year, Henry May and family came here from Franklin County, Ohio, and located where John A. May now resides. Mr. May at once opened a public house. This inn, whose place and public character were designated by the picture of a black horse, became quite a popular stopping place, and so continued until about 1854. Henry May died in 1838.

John Cook and Mr. Cadwell were also among the settlers of about this date; also, Jacob Bentsfield and family, locating here in 1828, on the bank of Rocky Fork, a little south of the center of the township. He had secured the property of Mr. Hume, who had entered eighty acres of land here, built a cabin and made some other improvements. Others in this locality were John Bunn, John Cook and Capt. John Vanmeter previously noticed, and David Salmon, who lived on the east bank of "Salmon Run," in a large log house, which is still standing. The only living representative of the Burtsfield family, who came here at an early day, is John Burtsfield, and he gives it as his recollection that Abner Bent, who lived just north of the Scioto bridge, was here at the time of their coming. Powell,

Raney, Stillwell and John Lance, with their families, came soon afterward.

Mrs. Catherine Bretz is also one of the early settlers of this township, and is still living. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 25, 1804, and was a daughter of John and Barbara Bibler, who were also among the early pioneers of this township. Mrs. Bretz is the widow of Samuel Bretz, to whom she was married in 1823. Five years later, they came to this township, arriving here in the spring of 1828, fully intending to go on to Seneca County and there locate, but they were persuaded by friends to remain in Marion County. Mrs. Bretz relates that they lived with David Hite and family from the time they came in the spring until late in the fall. In the meantime, Mr. Bretz had purchased the farm upon which Mrs. Bretz still resides, and in the autumn erected a cabin, which approaching winter compelled them to enter before it was completed. The cabin, when they first moved into it, contained no windows; no floor was yet laid, except on that portion upon which a couple of bedsteads stood; the door was a mere hole through the wall, and there was no fire-place. Mrs. Bretz did her cooking out of doors, by a large stump. They had to carry or haul the water they used a distance of a mile or more. They lived in this manner for about two months, until other improvements were made.

Mrs. Bretz thus relates an incident which occurred the evening after they had moved into their cabin:

On the day after Mr. Bretz and his family had moved into their new home, one of their neighbors became ill, and Mr. Bretz was sent for to go as a messenger for Dr. Holloway, at Marion. When Mr. Bretz returned to the house of the sick neighbor, he found the man in too bad a condition to leave, although the patient had been administered to by the physician. Hence, he reluctantly consented to remain over night with the sick man, thus unavoidably leaving his wife and three small children alone for the night in the rickety and unfinished cabin, wholly at the mercy of the storms and the attacks of wild beasts. The neighbors were few, and Mr. Bretz did not return. The twilight of the evening deepened into utter darkness, and Mrs. Bretz had no opportunity of securing company, or even of calling aid in case of danger. It was autumn, and the fallen leaves, dead grass, brush and dry sticks were undergoing their annual burning. The night was a dismal one. The fierce blazing of the fire in the early part of the evening had aroused all the wild animals in the vicinity. Later, when the glare of the light was dying out, the howling of the wolves and the screaming of the panthers made the night hideous. To render Mrs. Bretz's situation more desolate and dangerous, the watch-dog had been frightened away. She, however, barricaded the door, and availed herself of all the means of defense at hand to prevent the intrusion of any unwelcome visitors, in the shape of either man or beast. These precautions were not ill-timed, for the entrance to the cabin had not more than been securely closed when a number of hungry wolves congregated, and with howling, snarling and snapping of teeth indicated plainly where they were seeking their prey. Growing more bold, they sought every aperture to effect an entrance, and their glaring eyes might have been seen through the crevices between the logs, as they howled with rage at their inability to enter. Mrs. Bretz and her little family sustained no bodily harm during that long, dreary night; but she rightly attributes it to her abundant caution, in thus early barricading and securing the door.

Other settlers came to this township previous to 1832, all of whom can-

not be mentioned; but among them were Lewis Jury, Eleazer Parker, John Page, Chancy Clark, William Powell, who came in 1828 and located on Rocky Fork; also Landy Shoots, David Bibler and family, who came in 1831. Michael Campbell, who was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1811, and who was then a young man, came with Mr. Bibler and family. Young Campbell remained with Mr. Bibler for a year or more, when he secured a position in a distillery in Crawford County. Soon tiring of that kind of business, he left it, and afterward worked at several places until, in 1837, he married Miss Mary Bibler and moved upon the farm where he now lives.

The first schoolhouse in this township was erected about 1832, near Mrs. Hord's place. It was a log structure, of the most simple, primitive pattern. The first teacher who taught there was probably Isaac James.

INDIANS.

For many years after the early settlers came here, the Indians were quite numerous. Not far to the north lay the Wyandot reservation, twelve miles square, which territory had been ceded to that brave and warlike tribe by the terms of the treaty effected, in 1817, between the Wyandots and the Government, as represented by Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur. But their movements and their privileges were not confined alone to their reservation, and it was no unusual thing to see them in the deeper wilds of Crawford County, or the more remote parts of Wyandot, or in regular squads or caravans passing southward, through the sparse settlements of Marion and Delaware Counties, their ponies loaded with various articles of merchandise. The white settlements adjacent often suffered losses from their thieving, but no accounts of great losses have been given.

The manners of these people would be regarded now, as they were then, as odd and uncouth A squad passing in front of cabins of white settlers would often halt, and while the male portion of the company would wait, the squaws would enter the house without rapping or any ceremony or leave of any kind, and if any one were present they would ask for anything they could see that struck their fancy, and if they did not get it the refusal generally made them angry. If no one were present on those occasions, the intruders often helped themselves to what they wanted. They never, at a private house or in the villages, lost an opportunity to display their wares and whatever they had for sale, and generally asked a good price for them. In their habits of cooking and preparing their meals, they were far from being cleanly. If white people visited their camps, or were present at their wigwams in the villages when a meal was being prepared, they invariably insisted upon the pale face partaking of their hospitality; but it is needless to say that their kind invitations were usually declined, which fact often gave offense.

Mrs. Bretz relates an incident that occurred soon after they came to this township, that is worthy of note here. It was while they were yet living with Mr. Hites and family. Both Mr. Hites and Mr. Bretz were absent for the day, and only their wives and children were at home. A party of about thirty Indians rode up in front of the cabin, and a number of them dismounted and went in. Mr. Bretz had brought a barrel of liquor with him from Fairfield County, and Mrs. Bretz was not long in discovering that the Indians were after some of the "fire-water;" but as it was a violation of the law to sell to the Indians, she determined not to sell them any on any condition. The Indians were very urgent in their entreaties, offering Mrs.

Bretz a fine shawl and other valuable articles for a quart of whisky; but Mrs. Bretz was unyielding. They were very persistent in their efforts, but she steadily refused to either sell or give them whisky, and they finally became very much enraged, and tried to obtain it by threats. They pointed their guns at the children, and placed their fingers on their foreheads in a very significant manner, thus intimating that they would shoot the children through the head if their wishes were not granted; yet Mrs. Bretz did not yield to their solicitations and threats, even under these frightful circumstances, but succeeded in getting one of the children off to a neighbor for help and protection. The neighbor presently came, and as soon as he was in view, the Indians, with many angry mutterings, ceased their efforts and withdrew.

As the Wyandots did not relinquish their territory and remove West until in 1842, many of the present generation remember distinctly the remnant of this once haughty and warlike tribe and a number of their chiefs. Mr. Michael Campbell gives the names of the following of his own personal acquaintances: Bear-skin, Sarrahus, Grey-Eyes, Peacock and Snakehead.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious society formed in the township was organized at John Vanmeter's, by Rev. Benjamin Cane and Thomas S. Nelson, and was *Old School Baptist.* It was organized May 26, 1827, and at first had only a membership of five, to wit: John Staley, Susan Staley, Sophia Vanmeter, Chauncey Clark (Deacon) and Reuben Drake (Clerk). This society, however, has since grown strong and prosperous—due, mainly, to a revival initiated and conducted by Rev. S. D. Bates--now numbering forty-two. In 1867, they built a house of worship in the northern part of the township, where the society holds regular services. It was dedicated by Rev. George Tusing, of Cincinnati. Present pastor, Adam S. Shoemaker.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of this township was organized on the 22d of February, 1867, by Rev. S. D. Bates, of Marion. In January, 1867, Rev. Bates held a series of revival meetings, resulting in sixty conversions, forty-five of whom subsequently became members of the Free-Will Baptist Church at the same place at the date above mentioned, and the remaining fifteen joined the Old School Baptist Church, of the same place, which had been organized many years before. Rev. Bates continued in charge of the church society which he had organized here for a period of seven years. During that time, several revival meetings occurred, and the membership was increased to the number of seventy-five at the close of his pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Posten, who remained pastor for two years, and was followed by Rev. J. F. Tufts for two years, who was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Seitz, who was pastor of the church for four years.

After eight years, Rev. S. D. Bates again resumed the pastoral relation, which he now holds. During the period of his absence, the church maintained about its own in membership. A very neat frame chapel, costing $2,000, was erected by the church, at Brush Ridge, in 1867, where the society meets to worship regularly every alternate Sabbath, and where a Sunday school is maintained now during the summer months.

AGRICULTURAL.

Following are the agricultural productions, etc., of the township for 1883, as returned to the Auditor's office: Wheat, acres sown, 1,376; bushels produced, 14,770; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,319. Oats, acres

sown, 287; acres sown for crop of 1883, 479; bushels produced, 9,380. Corn, acres planted, 1,888; acres planted for crop of 1883, 1,650; bushels produced, 76,110. Meadow, acres, 735; tons of hay, 868. Clover, acres, 118; tons of hay, 149; bushels of seed, 139. Potatoes, acres planted, 23; acres for crop of 1883, 24; bushels produced, 2,225. Butter, 18,755 pounds. Sorghum, acres planted, 1¼, gallons sirup, 194. Maple, gallons of sirup, 65. Bees, 94 hives; pounds of honey, 700. Eggs, 14,150 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 74; bushels produced, 1,999. Peaches, bushels produced, 1882, 92. Pears, bushels produced 1882, 13. Lands owned, number of acres cultivated, 3,525; number of acres pasture, 2,451; number of acres woodland, 1,431; number of acres lying waste, 10; total number of acres owned, 9,729. Wool, 10,090. Milch cows, 138. Stallions, 4. Dogs, 1. Sheep killed by dogs, 31; value, $99. Hogs died, 16; value, $170. Sheep died, 47; value, $191. Cattle died, 2; value, $70. Horses, 4; value, $400.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The following sketches of well-known citizens, with the introductory sketch just given, make up the history of Grand Prairie.

EMERY BREWER, deceased, was born in Fulton County, N. Y., in 1820, and came to Marion County in 1845, settling in Salt Creek Township. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and although he commenced with very limited means, he added year after year till his real estate amounted to 1,700 acres of land, stocked to the fullest extent with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and during the civil war, by his means and influence, gave energetic support to the union cause. He died May 7, 1880, leaving a widow and two children. His widow, Mrs. Cynthis Brewer, is a resident of Marion, and a member of the Christian Church.

ANDREW D. BRETZ was born March 6, 1827, and is the son of Samuel and Catharine (Bibler) Bretz. Samuel Bretz was born in Lancaster, Penn., August 28, 1800, and his wife, Catharine, April 25, 1804, in Fairfield County, Ohio; they were married in 1828, and located in Grand Prairie Township when the county was first organized, and purchased 320 acres of land in the northern part of that township. At this time, Indians were quite numerous, but friendly. They had nine children; those living are Anna, Andrew D., Elizabeth B., Fannie M., David S. and Mahala V. Amanda and Mary are deceased. Mr. Bretz was a prominent and highly honored citizen during his life-time, and was at one time elected Justice of the Peace; he also served in other public positions in the township, and as School Director for sixteen years. He was a member of the Regular Baptist Church, one of the first in the township. He died April 30, 1874; his widow, Catharine Bretz, still resides on the old homestead surrounded by her children and grandchildren, and pleasant and genial in her old age she awaits the Master's call. Andrew D. Bretz lives near the old homestead of his father, and is the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, worth, with its improvements, at least $30,000. His residence is one of the best houses in the county, and situated on an eminence affording a fine view to the south and east. He is one of the oldest residents in the township, and one of its most influential citizens. He is, politically speaking, a Republican, and held various offices in his township, and is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, of which he is a Trustee. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Seitz, the daughter of a prominent Baptist minister. Several years ago Mr. Bretz met with severe accident, injuring the spine, and has been obliged ever since to use canes for a support while walking.

SILAS W. BRIGGS was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., February 14, 1828, and settled in Grand Prairie Township, Marion Co., Ohio, April 10, 1861. He is one of the susbtantial farmers of the township, and has served in various local offices, among which is Justice of the Peace for several years. He affiliates with the Democratic party; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. They have the following children: Jonathan C., Luther, Emma, Otteimer G. and Eugene. The first named is a graduate of the Western Reserve Medical College. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have a farm of 245 acres, and the cash value of the estate would be at least $20,000 to $25,000. Mr. Briggs is a prominent and highly respected citizen.

EZEKIEL BROWN, farmer and tile manufacturer, is a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, born January 24, 1850. His father, Abraham Brown, was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and moved with his family to Wyandot County in 1843. Ezekiel Brown was reared to the life of a farmer, and on attaining his majority was given $400 for a start. He has made such good use of this start, combined with industry, perseverance and good management, that he is now, although but thirty-three years of age, one of the most substantial and well-to-do citizens of his township. He is the owner of 400 acres of land, and is also interested in the manufacture of tile. He has been Treasurer of the township three years, and Trustee two years, and politically, is a Republican. He is also a member of the Marion County Agricultural Society. He was married, January 20, 1876, to Alice C. Bretz, and the same spring became a resident of Grand Prairie Township, where he still resides. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, the latter of the Regular Baptist Church.

JOHN BURTSFIELD was born in Franklin County, Penn., on the 6th day of September, 1822, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Burtsfield, who settled with their family in Grand Prairie Township, in April, 1828, on eighty acres of land that he pre-empted. He died on the same farm February 14, 1872, aged eighty-three years and six months. His wife died December 19, 1875, aged seventy-five years. John Burtsfield was married February 21, 1847, to Nancy Jane Van Meter, who died December 13, 1864, avi ng three children. He was married again in July, 1865, to Amanda Lucas. By the last marriage they have no children. John Burtsfield is one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of the township. He has filled all the offices of the township from Justice of the Peace down, and is serving as Trustee at the present time, while his son, J. W., is Township Clerk. He is the owner of 360 acres of well improved land, valued at $25,000, which he has made by his own industry and economy. He resides on the place where his father first settled in 1828.

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, pioneer and farmer, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 19, 1811. He came to Marion County in 1831, and in 1836 he was married to Mary Bibler, of Fairfield County, Ohio. Mr. Campbell endured all the hardships of pioneer life, and although he had very little means at the start, he acquired through industry and perseverance quite a large property, and at one time owned over 700 acres of land, and now owns 240 acres, where he and his wife still live. They have six children—Ezra, Samuel, Annie, John, Barbara and Ellen. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics, and during the war for the Union gave liberally of his means in support of the Union cause. He is one of the very few pioneers of the county that are still living, and is a man greatly honored for his honesty and fair dealing.

MRS. MARY (BUNN) COONROD, widow of Adam Coonrod. The latter was born in Pennsylvania April 20, 1797. He settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1810; then he moved to Wyandot County, and in 1830 settled in Grand Prairie Township, Marion County, and purchased 200 acres of land. He was a prosperous farmer, and much esteemed as a citizen, and served the township in various local offices. He was a member of the United Brethren Church at Marion, and during the late years of his life was, politically speaking, a Republican. He died August 20, 1876, at his homestead, which consisted of 260 acres of land, in Grand Prairie Township. He left a widow and eight children. He was married to Mary Bunn, June 21, 1842. She was born June 9, 1816. Her father, John Bunn, with his family, settled in Grand Prairie Township in 1824. John Bunn was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner by the British at the time of Hull's surrender at Detroit. He afterward lived in Ross County, Ohio, from whence he came to Marion County. Mrs. Mary (Bunn) Coonrod lives on the old homestead in Grand Prairie Township. Her two sons, George W. and Howard W., are carrying on the farm. She also owns a house and three lots in Marion. Two of her sons served as soldiers in the Union army during the war of the great Rebellion. John Coonrod enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served during the whole war. Howard W. Coonrod enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 24, 1864, participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged from the service July 3, 1865.

JACOB HARRIS, farmer, was born December 31, 1831. He came to Marion County in 1856, and has since resided in Grand Prairie Township, where he has a farm of 125 acres. He is a prosperous farmer and an enterprising citizen; is a member of the County Agricultural Society, and of the Grange. In politics, he affiliates with the Republican party. His grandfather, Frederick Canous, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the age of one hundred and two years. Mr. Harris is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HON. ROBERT HILL is a native of Knox County, Ohio. He was born July 14, 1821, and is a son of Samuel J. and Margaret Hill; the former was a native of Scotland, and the latter of Juniata County, Penn. Mr. Hill was born September 29, 1756. He visited Ireland, and in 1784–85 sailed for America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married in July, 1803, to Margaret Arbuckle. They came to Ohio, stopping first in Coshocton County, then in Knox County, but in the spring of 1830 they moved to this county, settling in Scott Township. He bought forty acres, and in time forty acres more; he improved this farm, building the fifth house in the township, and helped build the first church and schoolhouse in that township. He was called upon to serve in the war of 1812, but peace was declared before he could take action. He was a teacher by profession, continuing at that work until within a few years of his death. Their union was blessed with the birth of nine children, of whom our subject is next to the youngest; four are living. Mr. Hill died October 23, 1850, and his wife February 14, 1869. Our subject was reared and educated on the old homestead, where he resided until 1849, when he purchased a farm in Grand Prairie Township, to which he has been adding until he owns 847 acres in this township, and 1,430 acres in all, which are located in Grand Prairie, Big Island and Scott Townships; he is also interested in an extensive cattle ranch in Wyoming Territory. Mr. Hill started in life with nothing, so

that all that he now owns is the sole product of his individual labor. He was married in Morrow County, Ohio, November 23, 1843, to Miss Mary A. Cone, a native of that county. Eight children have been born to them, six living—Joseph, George W., Martha E. (wife of A. H. Hord), Marietta (wife of T. B. Hord), James and Henry, at home; Alice and an infant are deceased. Mr. Hill is a prominent Democrat; he served one term as County Commissioner, and was re-elected in 1872, and, having continued one year, resigned. In 1873, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature; he became his own successor, and, having acceptably served two terms, retired to the farm. He is still active in the politics of the county, and is frequently delegated to the State Conventions. He was largely instrumental in securing the pike from Marion to Bucyrus; he is a public-spirited citizen. The family are members of the Disciple Church.

FREDERICK HINERMAN, farmer, was born in France April 4, 1822. He came to this county with his father, George Hinerman, in 1829; his father in 1832 bought fifteen acres of land; he died in 1860. Frederick Hinerman owns at the present time 310 acres of land, and is a grain and stock farmer. He has a fine stone quarry on his farm, from which he is now furnishing stone for building the Marion & Bucyrus pike. He is a member of the Marion County Agricultural Society, and of the Regular Baptist Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN F. HITE was born June 6, 1846, in Perry County, Ohio, and is a son of Martin and Emily Hite, the former born in Perry County, Ohio, February 28, 1819, and the latter in Fairfield County, Ohio. They were married April 10, 1840. Benjamin F. first came to Grand Prairie Township November 1, 1868; remained five years, and went to Wyandot County, and five years afterward returned to this township, where he now resides and owns 124 acres of land. He was married, August 30, 1868, to Margaret Kagy, formerly of Seneca County, Ohio. They have two children —Alice and Elnora. Politically, Mr. Hite is a Democrat, and has served his township in various offices, as Justice of the Peace, Assessor, etc. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

JACOB D. LUST, farmer, was born in Germany August 6, 1851. He is a son of Jacob Lust, who came from the fatherland in 1853, and settled on forty acres of land that he soon purchased in Pleasant Township, this county. He was born in 1828, and had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. He died September 9, 1881. Jacob D. Lust has been a resident of Grand Prairie Township since March 30, 1882. He is the owner of 151 acres of valuable land. Himself and wife, to whom he was married in 1874, have a family of four children. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. MALONE was born November 10, 1838, in Grand Prairie Township, and is a son of Francis and Rachel (Walters) Malone. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1811, and came to Grand Prairie Township about the year 1835, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Indiana. He was Trustee of this township for some years, and was an honest and respected citizen. John W. Malone, the subject of this sketch, is the owner of sixty acres of land; has held various offices in the township, such as Trustee, etc.; is a Democrat, and an upright and honored citizen of Grand Prairie Township. He has a family of eight children—Ellery E., Electa J., Maggie E., Nina O., Viola A., Elfreda E., Erma G. and Mason W. The grandfather of our subject, Richard Malone, was an early settler in this township, and a soldier in the war of 1812.

WILLIAM B. McWHERTER moved from Pickaway County, Ohio, and settled in Wyandot County in 1820, and from thence to Marion County in 1826. He was married to Jane Morral November 9, 1826. They had six children, all now (1883) living in Marion County, with the exception of one daughter, now Mrs. Margaret Gordon, who lives in Kansas. Mr. McWherter, son of the above, was born in Marion Township March 29, 1830. He was married, March 18, 1856, to Fidelia Allen, and April 3, 1856, he took up his residence in Grand Prairie Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land. He has since added land, so that the homestead now consists of 310 acres. His first wife died, and he was married the second time. He has nine children, seven by the first marriage and two by the last. Mr. McWherter is one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers in the township.

JOHN T. MONNETT, son of Abram Monnett, was born in Scott Township February 26, 1840. He was reared upon the old homestead and received his education in the common schools. His marriage occurred September 17, 1863, to Miss Minerva Harvey, daughter of William and Mary Harvey; she is a native of Marion Township, where she was born November 16, 1844. They have three children—Byron E., Eva F. and Lola M. Mr. Monnett's farm numbers 830 acres, and he is engaged in farming and rearing stock; his specialty is raising short-horn cattle. He is a member of the Agricultural Board, of the Republican party, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BARTON SHOOTS, a resident of this township, is a son of Landy Shoots, a pioneer of the county, and was born in Hocking County, Ohio, July 22, 1823. He is one of the most prominent citizens of the township, is the owner of a large and highly improved farm where he lives, is a Republican, and has resided in the township about fifty years.

LANDY SHOOTS. This pioneer was born in Fauquier County, Va., November 30, 1795. He was brought by his parents to Oldtown, Ross County, Ohio, in 1799. He was married in Ross County, in 1820, to Miss Mary O'Neal. They subsequently lived in Hocking County, Ohio, whence they came to Marion County. In 1829, with a family of four children, named Joseph, Barton, Eleanor and Benjamin F., he entered 160 acres of land in Section 33, Grand Prairie Township, on which he erected a log house, where the fine residence of George W. Walters now stands, into which he moved with his family. At this time the Indians still owned their reserve in Wyandot County, and when their lands finally came into the market, he purchased several hundred acres. He became a very large land owner, and possessed at one time, 3,284 acres in Grand Prairie Township. At his death, May 4, 1871, he left a wife and eight children, several of whom now reside in Grand Prairie Township.

JAMES SWINNERTON settled in Grand Prairie Township in 1819. He was born in Salem, Mass., August 13, 1757, and in 1808 settled in Delaware, Ohio. He was the first settler in Grand Prairie Township; he entered one half of Section 20; on this land, in a log cabin, he settled with his wife, one son and two daughters. He was a man of sterling good qualities, and a leader in his community. With the Indians who were then very numerous, he was always a favorite. He served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Four of his children founded colonies, one in Seneca County, Ohio, one in Wisconsin, and the other two in other counties in Ohio. He died at his homestead in Grand Prairie Township December 6, 1824. His wife and all of their fifteen children are now deceased.

His grand-daughter, Mrs. S. N. Titus, with her husband and family, now reside on the old homestead.

MAJ. S. N. TITUS. This gentleman is a native of Meigs County, Ohio, and born November 17, 1837. At the breaking-out of the civil war in 1861, he volunteered as a soldier, and enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, as a private in Company M, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was soon sent to Washington, D. C., and thence to Fortress Monroe. The same year of his enlistment, he was promoted to Lieutenancy. He was subsequently stationed at Suffolk, Va., and participated in many of the cavalry raids around Richmond. In the summer of 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and a short time after to that of Major. Maj. Titus took part in many of the engagements in the valley of the Potomac and the Peninsular campaigns. He was at the siege of Suffolk, and with Gen. Butler in his operations around Richmond, and with Grant's army at Petersburg. In the fall of 1864, he was wounded, while in an engagement with the enemy near Richmond, Va., and taken prisoner. He was confined several weeks in Libby Prison, when he was paroled. He returned to his home in Meigs County in the winter of 1864; but returned soon afterward, and was honorably discharged from the service. For meritorious conduct as an officer and soldier, he was brevetted Colonel. In 1868, he was elected, and in 1870 re-elected, as Representative from Meigs County in the Ohio State Legislature, and since becoming a resident of Marion County in 1873 he has served as delegate several times to the Republican State Convention; also as Vice President of the Marion County Agricultural Society, and in other ways taken an active and prominent part in the public enterprises of the day. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the I. O. O. F., and F. & A. M. He was married, November 14, 1872, to Miss E. C. Swinnerton, a grand-daughter of James Swinnerton, a pioneer of Marion County, and resides on the homestead, where James Swinnerton settled in 1819, in Grand Prairie Township. Maj. Titus is the owner of 450 acres of land in this and other counties, and is principally engaged in farming.

DANIEL WALTERS. Daniel Walters was born in Pennsylvania in 1763, having married there. He removed to near Kingston, Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1794, residing there until 1801, when his parents entered 240 acres in Scott Township (this county), and he moved upon it. He had thirteen children—nine living. His death took place in 1848, and his remains were buried in Rocky Fork Cemetery, Grand Prairie Township. His oldest son was Jacob Walters, born in 1797. He went to Circleville, and enlisted in the war prevailing at that time, and served to its close. Upon his return, he resided in Grand Prairie Township until 1849, when he removed to Upper Sandusky, dying six years later, and was buried in the Old Mission's Graveyard at that place. He had married Kate A. Wetzel, a daughter of Anthony Wetzel, and a niece of Lewis Wetzel. They had seven children—four of whom are living—Daniel, Anthony, Catherine A. (wife of Peter Withers), and John C. The deceased are William H., Jacob and George. The mother died September 26, 1845, aged forty-eight years, one month and one day.

G. W. WALTERS, farmer, was born in this county October 10, 1842, and came to Grand Prairie Township with Philip Retterer in 1845, having been left an orphan when young. He has since been a resident of the township. He has one of the largest farms in the county, containing 836 acres of land. On this farm, in 1875, he erected a commodious and elegant residence, in which he lives. Politically speaking, he is a Republican, and

has served his township in many of its local offices, and may be justly ranked as one of the prominent citizens of Marion County. Mr. Walter's farm is stocked with some 1,500 sheep, a large number of cattle, and other stock. He was married December 13, 1866, to Lucretia Shoots, a daughter of the pioneer, Landy Shoots. They have a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

CHAPTER VII.

GREEN CAMP TOWNSHIP.

THIS township lies in a picturesque portion of Marion County, southwest of the county seat. The beautiful Scioto is the principal stream flowing through this township, and, with its numerous little tributaries, drains all the territory of this region. The mouth of the Little Scioto is at Green Camp Village. The township is of irregular form, containing about eighteen square miles as the aggregate of its area, and is bounded on the north by Big Island Township, on the east by Pleasant Township, on the south by Prospect Township and Union County, and on the west by Bowling Green Township.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the origin of the name "Green Camp." It has been thought by some that the name was derived from a camping ground of early day near the Scioto, which was particularly a green, grassy place. The weight of authority, however, seems to gravitate to the opinion that the region took its name from the fact that Capt. Green encamped here with a company of soldiers during the war of 1812. The exact spot is said to be the land now owned by the heirs of Frank Johnson. According to the latter theory, also, the place was called "Green's Camp" for a long time. The probability being very great that the Captain with his company encamped on a green, grassy place, the origin of the name in question could very easily be twofold, as is sometimes the case in other instances.

SETTLEMENT AND REMINISCENCES.

Daniel Markley was one of the first settlers in this township. His cabin was located near the old block-house in the northeast part of the township, a short distance from John Rayl's residence. He went further up the Scioto for awhile, but after a few years returned to Green Camp, and died there some twenty-five years ago.

Alexander Porter settled in this township in 1819, before the land was surveyed or ready for sale, near where his grandson, David H. Porter, now resides. He afterward entered eighty acres of land, since owned by Isaac C. Davis.

The same year a man named Wicks "squatted" on land now owned by the Johnson heirs. This land was entered by Levi Hammond about 1820 or 1821. A man named James (or John) Owen located a little further south about the same time, on land now owned by Isaac C. Davis, Henry Laneous and David C. Moore. His cabin was on Davis' land.

In 1820, Armanus Ashbaugh entered the block-house tract. Among others who came within a year or two, were Andrew Sullivan, David A. Town James Murphy, Levi Perry, Ebenezer Perry and George Wright.

Wright was for a number of years an associate with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. While with them he married an Indian woman, by whom he had two children. He finally accepted the idea that it was not right to live with a woman of such opposite color, and left her, giving her all his land, and came to Pleasant, now Green Camp Township, and entered seventy acres of land, on which he resided until death. He was a man who possessed a peculiar genius for invention, and manufactured many articles of his own design. He made hair combs, finger rings, and various kinds of jewelry, and at his death had such a stock on hand that it took a two-days' sale to dispose of them. The Indians from Upper Sandusky would always bring their rifles to him whenever they needed repairing. Wright possessed some commendable traits of character. At his death, he bequeathed his whole farm, which is now owned by Jesse Johnson, to the township for school purposes.

John Logue, Alexander Jenkins and John Straw were squatters in 1820, but never bought or entered any land in the township. William Humphreys and Samuel Powell were early settlers.

Andrew Sullivan settled in Green Camp about 1820, on land now owned by James Coffy, but he entered land now owned by Mrs. Jacob Free, formerly Mrs. Moore.

David A. Towne settled in 1820 or 1821 on the farm now owned by Samuel Rayl. David, William and Ezra Travis entered the old Jesse Walker farm, on a part of which Alexander Porter "squatted." This portion of the Walker farm was purchased some years ago by John H. Porter for his sons; so that the old home of the squatter fell back into the possession of his descendants.

In 1820, James Murphy entered the land now owned by David R. Thomas. Levi Perry, in 1820 or 1821, entered land now owned by Isaac Wynn. Ebenezer Perry entered land now owned by J. R. D. Morris. John Logue, Alex. Jenkins and John Straw were squatters in 1820, but none of them ever bought or entered land in the township. William Humphrey settled on the Fish lands, and Samuel Powell on the Travis lands.

The block-house above referred to, in the northeast part of the township, was erected during the troublesome times between this country and Great Britain, to guard white Americans against those Indians who had been made hostile by British influence. Such a house was a sort of two-story structure, made of heavy hewed logs, the lower portion having only one entrance and that well guarded, and the upper perforated with numerous small apertures through which the refugees within could shoot at the approaching enemy. The upper portion of the building projected beyond the lower all around, to render it difficult for the Indians to climb up on the outside. The timbers being securely spiked together, the block-house constituted a good fortification against the Indians of that day.

About 1832, a colony of Germans emigrated to this country and purchased a tract of land four miles west of the Scioto River, and settled on it. They opened a wide street through the entire tract, and built their houses on either side, extending for about one mile. They built a corn mill with twenty-four inch buhrs, which was turned by hand. In 1838, they got what is known as milk sickness, and several died. The remainder sold their land and moved away, some to Hancock County, Ohio, others to Missouri and other places in the West.

As a characteristic early incident, it may be related in this connection that, as Mr. John Beem was returning home, in 1837, through the woods, from a visit to one of his neighbors, a violent storm came up suddenly, and not being able to reach home ahead of it, he crept into a hollow log which lay near the path. Soon after the wind blew a large tree across the log he had entered,

making him a prisoner; but late in the afternoon a neighbor, happening to pass by, heard his cries, and, getting an ax, chopped him out. This was a very narrow escape, as not many travelers were upon any road in that day.

In 1838, what is now Green Camp Township had the following settlers, among others: John Sifritt, on Survey 9,965; Lewis Cookes, John Britton and Adam Imbody, on Survey 9,943; James Chard, on 9,985; James Johnson, on Section 1; D. R. Thomas and John Thatcher, on Section 13; Jacob Cooper and J. Kersey, on Survey 9,966.

Green Camp Township has shared in the experiences of pioneer school-teaching. The first school taught in District No. 5 was in the winter of 1838–39. It was commenced in one of the houses vacated by the Germans, but in a short time the house caught fire and burned down. Adam Imbody had lately built an addition to his house, but had not yet occupied it, so he gave the school permission to occupy it. But a disturbance soon arose, and it again became necessary to remove, which was done to a house 12x14 feet, in which Mrs. Sifritt had kept her loom when weaving. Here the term was finished. The next winter, the directors secured another house, which was used for several years. It was built of round logs, with clapboard roof, the boards being held in place by poles laid across the building on top of them. The floor was made of puncheons, made by splitting large logs into slabs about three inches thick, with one side hewed smooth. The seats were made of lin logs, split apart, and legs put in them. The cracks between the logs were filled with clay taken from under the floor, and as the clay washed out each year and had to be replaced, it soon made quite a hole under the floor. The room was lighted by greased paper windows. About one-half of one end of the building was occupied by the fire-place, the back wall and jambs of which were made of stones, and the chimney of sticks and mud.

Until a comparatively recent period, the practice was followed of barring the teacher out on the day before Christmas until he would agree to treat the school on apples and cider. On that morning, the scholars would get to the schoolhouse before daylight, and by piling the benches against the door would have it securely fastened when the teacher arrived. In the winter of 1842, a young man named Cyrus Carter taught the school in District No. 5, and when the time arrived he was barred out, according to custom. But, thinking to outwit the school, he climbed upon the roof, and, removing the boards, made an opening, through which he dropped to the floor. However, he had no sooner landed than the large girls of the school caught him, and, raising one of the puncheons, put him in the hole underneath the floor, where they kept him until he agreed to treat the school.

Until about 1854, wolves were very troublesome to settlers who owned sheep. Instances have been known of their killing sheep within six rods of an occupied house. A bounty of $8 was paid for the scalp of every full-grown wolf, $4 for that of every young wolf, or "whelp," and $2 for that of every wild cat. By such special efforts have these "varmints" been exterminated from the land, to give place for the encroachments and occupation of the white man. The last black bear seen in this section was killed by James Chard, near the southwest corner of the township.

It was customary in the spring for farmers to mark the ears of their hogs, and turn them into the woods, where they would soon become wild as deer. When snow fell the following fall, they would generally be found in some hollow log. After fastening them in, teams would be brought, then they would be chopped out, tied and hauled home.

CEMETERIES.

The march of the white race upon the wilds of America was a solid

phalanx, as compared with the thin and straggling sojourns of the Indian. While the latter, therefore, left but little sign of burying grounds behind them, after an occupation of the land for generations, and probably for centuries, the former, within the first generation, established numerous cemeteries, wherein the remains of their beloved friends may be placed away, and marked by monuments as enduring as the rocks themselves. The first white settlers, within two, three or five years, begin the filling up of a graveyard.

The Block-House Cemetery.—Among the first, if not itself the very first, of the cemeteries commenced or laid out by the pioneers of our race in Green Camp Township was that which was called the "Block-House Cemetery," as it was located near the block-house, that fortification of defense against the Indians already described. It was laid out by that prominent pioneer, Armanus Ashbaugh, who buried in it a daughter. Although there are about twenty-five graves within this sacred inclosure, there is but one tombstone, which is placed over the grave of Mr. Ashbaugh's daughter, just referred to. On this tombstone is the following inscription: "Sophia Ann, daughter of John and Sophia Ashbaugh, died November 6, 1825, aged one year ten months and one day.

'Sleep on, my infant daughter, sleep,
Till Christ shall bid thee rise,
And you and I shall meet again
Above the starry skies.'"

This burying-ground is situated just south of the block-house site, and comprises an area of one-fourth of an acre.

Green Camp Cemetery was laid out in the year 1866, under the direction of the Trustees of the township. The extent of its area is one and a half acres, and its location is just east of the corporation limits of Green Camp Village, in a picturesque locality near the river. In this secluded and sacred spot lie the earthly remains of some of the oldest pioneers of the township, many of whom have died since the survey and dedication of these grounds. The first person buried here was Ezekiel Thatcher, who was killed by a falling tree in 1821, his remains being removed here from their old resting place. Several years elapsed before any other interments were made in this cemetery. At present it marks the burial places of many of its citizens, some of them by very fine monuments. Among those buried here is Robinson Stevens, who was a Lieutenant in the Mexican war, serving throughout that contest. He had been a member of the regular army.

AGRICULTURAL.

Following is the crop report for 1883: Wheat, acres sown, 2,112; bushels produced, 31,971. Oats, acres sown, 256; acres sown for crop of 1883, 166; bushels produced, 16,648. Corn, acres planted, 2,756; acres planted for crop of 1883, 2,397; bushels produced, 114,707. Meadow, acres, 482; tons of hay, 737. Clover, acres, 414; tons of hay, 485; bushels of seed, 235. Potatoes, acres planted, 84; acres for crop of 1883, 103; bushels produced, 6,176. Butter, 30,494 pounds. Sorghum, acres planted, 8⅔; gallons sirup, 614. Maple sugar, 135 pounds; gallons sirup, 63. Eggs, 38,419 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 120; bushels produced, 1,653. Peaches, 123 bushels. Pears, 21 bushels. Lands, acres cultivated, 6,331; acres of pasture, 518; acres of woodland, 2,644; total number of acres owned, 8,758. Wool, 8,843 pounds. Milch-cows, 290. Stallions, 4. Dogs, 129. Sheep killed by dogs, 37; value, $156; injured by dogs, 62; value, $132. Hogs died, 217; value, $1,295. Sheep died, 106; value, $276. Cattle died, 76; value, $606. Horses died, 22; value $2,105. Losses by floods, live stock, value, $704. Grain, etc., value, $1,050. Fences, etc., value, $230.

For the business done at the station, see a little farther on.

OFFICIAL.

At an election held May 11, 1824, for Justice of the Peace, Joseph Boyd received eleven votes, Samuel Fish seventeen. At the State election, in the fall of that year, this township cast seven votes for Trimble and three for Morrow. The township was organized June 8, 1824. For the last ten years, the following have been the officers of Green Camp Township:

Clerks.—T. A. Malone, 1873–75; C. L. Patten, 1876; S Grubb, 1877; J. L. Patten, 1878; W. A. Showen, 1879; J. B. Taylor, 1880; C. L. Patten, 1881–82; D. H. Stallsmith, 1883.

Treasurers.—J. N. Matthews, 1874; D. H. Porter, 1876; J. N. Matthews, 1878; D. H. Porter, 1879; J. A. Porter, 1880–81; Joseph Wall, 1882–83.

Trustees.—1874—J. H. Thomas, Hugh Johnston and John Weston; 1875—John Weston, J. H. Martin and Martin Miller; 1877—John Kersey, Israel Irey and J. C. Porter; 1878—D. J. Smeltzer, Israel Irey and William F. White; 1880—W. F. White, J. C. Riley and John Reichardt; 1881—Isaac Wynn and J. C. Riley; 1882—John F. Irey, S. A. Fish and H. B. Petty; 1883—W. A. Carey, Gottlieb Kellar and J. C. Martin.

GREEN CAMP, FORMERLY BERWICK.

This village was laid out in June, 1838, by David Beach, who owned forty acres, which he had entered, and now forms the site of Green Camp. The first house erected upon this ground was a log structure, fourteen by sixteen feet in dimensions, and was situated where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands. It was built by John Thatcher, who lived in what was afterward the eastern part of the village. This building, however, was not occupied until May, 1843, when John G. Bradshaw took up his residence in it and occupied it for a time. This man was then running the Isaac Halderman mill on the Scioto River. In 1844, he moved into Jackson Township, Union County, just over the line; but in 1846, he returned to Green Camp Township, and in 1862 came into the village. Mr. Bradshaw was the first citizen of the village.

About 1851 or 1852, Thomas B. Berry opened the first grocery and dry goods store in Green Camp, and he continued this store until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1858. William Cummins then bought the stock and succeeded him in the business, which he continued until 1863, when he also died. The stock was then purchased by Hiram Tyler, who followed the mercantile business until 1865, when he sold out and removed to North Lewisburg.

John J. Davis started a store here in 1867, and kept it till 1869. In 1871, J. N. Matthews, now Probate Judge, established a store in Green Camp, and conducted it alone until 1874, when D. H. Porter became a partner, and the firm continued as Matthews & Porter, who did an extensive business.

William Hinds was the first blacksmith; he, however, did not enjoy a very lucrative trade, and in a few months he moved away.

Dr. Michael S. Adams was the first physician. He located here in 1858, and practiced until 1864, when he moved to Van Wert, Ohio. Dr. Milton Patten came next, in 1860, and has since practiced his profession here. In 1864, Dr. Daniel Free came, and in 1866 Dr. J. T. Martin.

MILLS.

Saw-Mill.—As early as 1838, Messrs. Halderman & Fisk erected a saw-mill on the banks of the Scioto, on a site which is now within the corporation limits, and was run most of the time until 1878, when it was discontinued and the machinery taken away.

Berwick Flouring Mills.—These were erected in 1866 by Foster & Knable. The building is a steam mill, two stories high, has four run of buhrs, and

employs four men. The above firm operated this mill a short period, and it then passed into the hands of Burk & Hopkins, and subsequently into the possession of the Porter Brothers, who in May, 1883, made an assignment, when Morgan E. Burk and T. P. Wallace purchased the mill and have since run it, under the firm name of Wallace & Burk. The property is now valued at $8,000.

MUNICIPAL.

Berwick continued as a village up to 1875, when it was incorporated and given the name of Green Camp. The post office also continued as "Berwick" to this time, when, on account of there being another post office by the same name, in Seneca County, this State, which interfered with the mails, the post office at this place was designated as "Green Camp." The office was established in 1854, through the instrumentality of John H. Porter and F. W. Yoe, the latter of whom was appointed Postmaster, and served until 1866. His successors, in order, have been William Strod, two years; John J. Davis, J. N Matthews and Dr. J. T. Martin, the present incumbent.

In 1856, Porter's Addition to the village of Green Camp, comprising two and a half acres, was made by John H. Porter, and in 1874 Isaac C. Davis made an addition of four acres.

Green Camp has now one dry goods store, one grocery and provision store, and two churches.

In 1862, Green Camp was made a special school district, and in 1864 a commodious two-story brick house was erected, an octagon, at a cost of $4,600. It has two departments. Mr. Poling is Principal and Miss Elizabeth Stose, assistant. The present School Board consists of Dr. Daniel Free, President; Edward Dowell, J. C. Davis, John Nebergol and S. C. Davis.

There are eleven school districts in the township.

RAILROADS.

The N. Y., P. & O. Railroad, completed just after the war, crosses the Scioto at Green Camp, running southwest to Cincinnati. Below is given the amount of business done at Green Camp Station during the past two fiscal years: 1881—Freight forwarded, 13,313,709 pounds; earnings, $6,444.79; freight received, 2,930,184 pounds; earnings, $717.14; passenger tickets sold, $1,127.28. 1882—Freight forwarded, 12,774,109 pounds; earnings, $6,053.96; freight received, 2,661,093 pounds; earnings, $782.50; amount of passenger tickets, $1,178.83.

Lumber and grain are the principal articles of shipment from this depot. During the months of July and August, 1883, they shipped thirty car loads of grain per month.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Mayors.—J. N. Matthews, John L. Patten, Richard Bradshaw, John J. Davis, David H. Stallsmith.

Recorder.—Dr. John T. Martin, from date of incorporation to the present time.

Treasurers.—Edward D. Leach, from the time of incorporation to the spring of 1883, when Joseph Wall was elected to the position.

GREEN CAMP FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Green Camp Free-Will Baptist Church was first organized in the year 1825, in Pleasant Township, on the Prospect pike, about three miles from Marion; E. Farnham, Jesse Walker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, and others, were among its earliest members. The location was afterward changed to the Radnor road, about five miles from Marion;

Revs. David Dudley, A. Hatch, S. Wyatt and G. W. Baker were among its early pastors. Rev. O. E. Baker and Rev. K. F. Higgins also preached to the church, and revivals were enjoyed.

The church worshiped in schoolhouses till about the year 1845, when a commodious house was erected on a site given by Jesse Walker. In 1865, the building was moved two miles to its present location in the village of Green Camp, on New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and enlarged under the direction of Rev. S. D. Bates, who was then pastor. The name was changed from "Pleasant" to "Green Camp," the name of the village and township. Since the year 1858, Rev. S. D. Bates was pastor nine years; Revs. C. O. Parmenter and W. Whitacre, three years each, and Rev. J. A. Sutton, five years, who is pastor at the present time. Revivals took place and additions were made under the labors of all these pastors.

The present number is 121. The officers are D. Free, Clerk; William Cole and J. G. Woolford, Deacons.

GREEN CAMP LODGE, No. 644, I. O. O. F.

The dispensation was received and lodge instituted July 18, 1876,* with with the following membership: J. F. Sifritt, J. N. Matthews, Nelson Walker, J. C. Porter, Reuben Hopkins, John Kersey, S. C. Davis, D. H. Porter, J. W. Sifritt, R. R. Bradshaw, Albert H. Kersey, E. D. Leach and David Vestal. The first officers were: J. F. Sifritt, N. G.; J. N. Matthews, V. G.; E. D. Leach, Rec. Sec.; David Vestal, Per. Sec.; Nelson Walker, Treas. The place of meeting has always been over C. L. Patten's drug store. Present membership, forty-seven, and financial condition good. The lodge meets each Saturday evening. Present officers: Joseph Wall, N. G.; A. S. Somerlot, V. G.; J. W. Wynn, Rec. Sec.; A. C. Johnston, Per. Sec.; W. P. Rayl, Treas.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington Camp, No. 48.—The first members of this order in Green Camp were: A. L. Slack, E. D. Leach, J. W. Elsroad, W. A. Showen, B. F. Fulton, Dr. O. W. Weeks, George W. Showen, George M. Clark, T. T. Rathell (deceased), C. T. Rathell, D. F. Uncapher, William Hyatt, John Gillett, Frank Thomas, J. A. Leaverton, T. J. McNeal, A. Schlosser, William Thatcher and S. M. Lyon. The organization was effected February 22, 1881, by George L. Phelps, District President.

For nearly two years, the lodge met in the Temperance Hall, and since then in the Patriotic Order Sons of America hall above the township hall. There are now thirty-two members, and as a society is in a prosperous condition. Meets every Friday evening. Present officers: John Doran, President; Robert W. Johnson, Vice President; J. A. Leaverton Past President; S. A. Fish, M. of F. & C.; W. B. Kesler, Treasurer; F. M Dice, Financial Secretary; Charles E. Uncapher, Recording Secretary; W. R Collins, Conductor; Byron Uncapher, I. G.; I. J. Petty, O. G.; R. W. Johnson Chaplain.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

Division No. 71, S. and D. of T., was organized in the spring of 1879, by Rev. A. M. Collins, traveling lecturer for the Order, at the close of a series of lectures. The charter was dated April 7, 1879, and signed by Harriet N. Bishop, Grand Worthy Patriarch, and E. G. Morris, Grand Scribe. The charter members were Messrs. A. B. Morris, D. W. Narrance, Thomas L. Rayl, Wesley Free, James Maddox, C. R. Summerlot, John W. Elsrode, James B. Berry, J. W. Gambrie, William Thatcher, Isaac A. Leaverton, D. J. Smeltzer,

* By Nathan Jones, W. G. M., and Amos Harding, Dep. G. M.

T. H. Phillips, W. H. Burns ; Mesdames L. M. Davis, L. D. Martin, Pharaby Davis, Mary Phillips (*nee* Stallsmith), A. M. Burke, Laura Gardner, Amanda Narrance, Elizabeth Elsrode, Lucy Smeltzer, Mary Garnes (*nee* Campfield). Ellen Green, S. E. Patten, Lou Porter, Lucinda Gambril, Rebecca Thatcher, Alice E. Johnson, Lillie C. Morris (*nee* Rayl), Carrie Rayl (*nee* Place) ; Misses Hattie Hudson, Laura Johnson (deceased), and Hattie Davis ; Rev. Jonathan Zook, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. J. T. Martin.

The membership afterward increased to about seventy. Several public meetings were held. A public celebration was held in Rayl's Grove, which was addressed by Gen. W. H. Gibson and others. In the course of something over three years, however, the division went down.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

On Monday evening, June 25, 1883, Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, lectured in Green Camp upon the subject of temperance, at the close of which a "Woman's Temperance Union" was organized, having the following roster of officers : President, Mrs. Ruth A. Bebout ; Vice President, Mrs. Julia Stallsmith ; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin ; Treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Sutton. This organization maintains its regular meetings, and bids fair for long life and prosperity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The following biographical notices contain much instructive information, both biographical and historical. Many of the early settlers are mentioned and the story of their lives and progress related:

WILLIAM ARONHALT, son of William and Susan (McCauley) Aronhalt, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 28, 1823. His people, of English extraction, and natives of Virginia, emigrated to the above county in 1821, residing there about ten years; they came to Marion County, settling in Green Camp Township. Seven children were born to them—William, Mary, Margaret Ann, John R., Elizabeth and Andrew, only the first three living. William, growing to manhood, wedded, November 2, 1841, Miss Jane Kirts, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Simpson) Kirts, natives of Maryland, and parents of ten children—George, David, William, Isaac, Matilda, Mary A., Jane, Henry, Daniel, and Julian—the last three deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Aronhalt have had born to them sixteen children, twelve living—Mary E., William H., John R., Matilda A., Julia A., Sarah J., Daniel W., Isaac N., Andrew A., James C., Laura L., and Rose B. The deceased were David, Samuel and two infants. Mr. Aronhalt has seen pioneer life nearly all his days, and has been a resident upon his own farm, consisting of 103 acres, for thirty-two years. He came to this place when it was a dense wilderness; by his will and perseverance, he has put it in a good state of cultivation; has erected a comfortable house and suitable buildings. Himself and wife have reason to rejoice over such prosperity. All his children save one have been born here. He is a peaceable man, of unquestioned character, and his family, as well as himself and wife, are members of various churches.

JAMES R. BERRY, with Matthews & Porter, was born in Green Camp, Ohio, December 8, 1856, to James C. and Eliza (Sullivan) Berry. The former was born near Abington, Va., in 1823; the latter was born in Green Camp Township February 21, 1835. James C. removed to Ohio in 1848, settling with his father near Green Camp. This father, John Berry, purchased 1,100 acres of forest land lying west of the Scioto, and at his decease this vast estate fell to his children—Catherine, Clara, Nancy, Mary, Mar-

garet, Campbell, Robert, William, Thomas, Hugh and James C. Berry. This property has now all passed from the Berry heirs, save what is held by James B. and his sister. His grandfather Sullivan was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father enlisted in the late war, August 21, 1864, and died at Charlotte, N. C., July 11, 1865. Mr. Berry is one of a family of five children, three deceased—David C., Libbie J. and Susie. Ollie M., now Mrs. Duross, is also a resident of Green Camp. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a young man of promise.

WILLIAM A. BERRY was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 4, 1837. His father, John F. T. Berry, of German stock, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 20, 1811; his mother, Elizabeth (Close) Berry, of English ancestry, was a native of the same county, born in 1815. They were the parents of ten children, viz., Martin, Robert, Joshua, William A., Samuel, Minerva, Catherine, Ellen, Coonrad and an infant; the last three are deceased. Their mother dying, Mr. Berry again married, in 1849, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, a widowed daughter of Daniel Reed. She bore him five heirs —John F. T., Jr., James C., Albert E. and Mary, living; Alma died. Mr. Berry also died in Marion County January 8, 1859. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the farm and in the common schools of Marion Township. He enlisted, April 20, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers; he re-enlisted, June 6, 1861, in Company K, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve three years, and did gallant service at Rich Mountain, Romney, Winchester, Port Republic, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristol, St. Mine Run and Norton's Ford, where he was wounded. His discharge was granted at Columbus, Ohio, June 22, 1864. His matrimonial union with Miss Nancy A. Snyder occurred February 16, 1865; she was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Jones) Snyder, who had seven children, two others living—Samuel J. and Orpha R. The deceased were Euphema, Catherine J., Mary E. and an infant daughter. Mrs. Berry was born in Pleasant Township March 16, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Berry's children are as follows: Sheridan C., born December 4, 1865; Samuel E., May 11, 1867; Ella F., December 9, 1869; Adaline A., February 6, 1872; Milton W., December 15, 1873; Jetta V., June 7, 1876; Harley W., July 11, 1882; and Ulysses E., August 19, 1868, dying January 7, 1869. Our subject has been a farmer all these years, and now owns 104 acres of arable land. He is an exemplary neighbor, a strong Republican and a faithful member, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BRINKER was born January 28, 1836, in his father's native place, Westmoreland County, Penn., the only son of Henry Brinker. His people located in Green Camp in the spring of 1851, buying 180 acres, paying $15 per acre. Mr. Brinker cleared a good share of this farm, and in 1876 removed to the village of Green Camp, where he still resides. His wife, Elizabeth (Schiveler) Brinker, died some years since. John Brinker arrived at man's estate, entered the army, October 1, 1861, in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Brown. He participated in these engagements: Pittsburg Landing, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost and Resaca. At this last battle he was wounded in the left ankle and was carried from the field. After lying in the hospital, he was taken to New Albany, Ind., and was nine months absent from the service. He returned and fought till the close of the strife, receiving his discharge December 3, 1865. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864. April 4, 1867, he was wedded to Miss Ruth Sherman, daughter of Eber

and Florinda Sherman. Wheeler Sherman, the father of Eber, was a soldier of 1812. Three children have been born to the above-named union —Flora E., Clara M. and Lucy L., aged respectively thirteen, eleven and nine years. Mr. Brinker came to his farm of sixty-six acres in 1871, and succeeded in clearing about one-half of it. It is a good quality of soil. He is a thorough worker and a substantial citizen.

JOHN BRUGGER was born in Switzerland, November 18, 1818, the son of Jacob and Susan (Moser) Brugger. He emigrated to America with his wife May 1, 1853, settling in Delaware County, Ohio, eight years, thence to Green Camp Township, purchasing, in 1861, 135 acres of timber land. By great effort he has cleared the most of this, and built a frame residence, which he now occupies. He was united in marriage, October 28, 1842, with Barbara Brugger, daughter of John and Barbara (Brugger) Brugger, natives of Germany, who had seven children, three living—Mary, Jacob and Barbara. Mr. Brugger and wife have been the parents of six heirs, viz., John, Jacob, Mary A., Samuel and Rosena S., and one deceased. Mr. Brugger began in life a poor boy, but by persevering efforts has amassed a goodly fortune. His farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, is managed by his son, Samuel. This family are members of the German Reformed Church at Green Camp, and they affiliate with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM A. CAREY was born March 25, 1837, to Russell and Elizabeth (Tucker) Carey, of Irish and English extraction respectively. Russell Carey was born in the State of Delaware in 1802, dying in 1857; Elizabeth Carey was born in 1809, dying in 1866, having been the mother of eleven children, seven surviving -Mary A., William A., Eliza J., Francis M., Joseph, Orin P. and Charles G. The deceased were Lydia, Matilda, John W. and an infant daughter. What education the subject of this sketch obtained was received at the district school in Bowling Green Township before his fifteenth year. He continued on the farm with his father until he was twenty-two, when he began an independent career. September 11, 1858, he married Miss Mary Cooper, daughter of Jacob and Christena (Ritmyer) Cooper, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1833, locating on the farm of our subject, William A., buying 112 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have had born to them fourteen children; the ten living are aged respectively—Laura, twenty-five years; Hester A., twenty-three; Mary J., twenty; John W., eighteen; Jacob, seventeen; Norris, thirteen; Anna, ten; Bertha A., eight; Rufus A., six; and Lucy, one. William R., Sarah C. and Etta A. are deceased. Mr. Carey has been farming all these years, living upon his present place since 1867. He keeps the best grade of stock. He is a leading citizen, and is at present serving his second term as Trustee of the township. He is a Democrat in politics, and, with his wife, a Methodist in his church relations.

DAVID CHARD, senior son of James and Sarah (Burnett) Chard, was born July 18, 1824. His people were descendants of English ancestry and natives of Ohio; his father settled in Marion County in a very primitive day, locating on the banks of the Scioto with eleven other families. The land they occupied was owned by an unknown party; here they eked out a living for a number of years. He then purchased ninety-six acres of forest land, paying $12 an acre. This he cleared, with the assistance of his sons. His family numbered seven children, as follows: Rachel, David, Maria, Richard, Ephraim, Cynthia A. and James; the four last deceased. The father continued in the love of his children and the respect of the community un-

til 1872, dying aged seventy-eight years. His surviving widow is waiting on the homestead to be called to him. David Chard, growing to manhood and securing a practical education, was joined in marriage, November 13, 1843, by Rev. Zephaniah Wilkins, to his wife, who was born March 25, 1821, and was brought into this county when only six months old, thus being a resident over sixty years. She has borne three sons to Mr. Chard—James, David and Samuel. The latter was born December 13, 1844, and died aged sixteen years. Her parents, John and Polly (Jenkins) Loag, had nine children, Mrs. Chard alone living. Mr. Chard is a representative farmer, owning 400 acres of arable land, and commands the esteem of his neighbors. He affiliates with the Democratic school.

IRA B. COLE, son of William and Theodocia (Bridge) Cole, was born March 5, 1846, in Claibourne Township., Union Co., Ohio. He obtained a good learning, going to the Prospect Schools, closing his literary pursuits when seventeen. He chose the occupation of a farmer for a life work, and followed that until he enlisted in the late war, September, 1864, Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He did gallant service for his country. Returning to his home and fields, he cultivated them assiduously. He was married, April 7, 1870, to Miss Mary E., daughter of James and Sophia (Andrew) Sullivan. She died August 15, 1875, having borne two children, viz., Ella, and an infant since deceased. Mr. Cole married again, July 20, 1876, Miss Minnie Berry, a daughter of John C. and Clementine Berry, and Martha M., aged three years, blessed this union. Mr. Cole is at present residing on his father's farm, an industrious and well-to do citizen. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the P. O. S. of A.

WILLIAM COLE is a native of Delaware Co., Ohio, born July 3, 1815, to Malachi and Lydia (Hardin) Cole, descendants of German ancestry and natives of the State of Maryland. They were the parents of three children, all living—Mary, Oliver and William. The father died in early manhood, and his wife survived him about sixty-eight years. Our subject received a fair education, and, growing to manhood, married, December 12, 1844, Miss Theodocia Bridge, daughter of Bazaleel and Almira (Warner) Bridge, natives of "York" State. They were given five daughters and four sons, three of whom survive—Warner, Huldah and Matilda. Mrs. Cole, born May 26, 1824, died August 6, 1849, leaving three children—Ira B., Edmund and Robert. Mr. Cole was married again, January 1, 1850, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Mary Irwin. She was born November 6, 1806, and passed away March 14, 1867. Mr. Cole sought a third wife in Mary Berry, a daughter of John and Susan (Reynolds) Berry. This lady was born July 21, 1825, and departed this life June 17, 1881. Thus Mr. Cole is the surviving husband of three wives, and one of the old and respected pioneers of this county. He lives upon his neat farm of thirty-eight acres, whose management is given into the hands of his son Ira. Mr. Cole has seen great changes during his years, not only in the aspect of the country, but also in his own domestic experience. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the P. O. S. of A. and of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN J. DAVIS, son of John B. and Elsie (Biggerstaff) Davis, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 28, 1821. His people, of Welsh and Irish extraction, settled in Marion County in 1832, and had ten children, seven living—Friend, John J., William B., Caleb, Isaac C., Richard B. and Anthony F. The deceased were Joshua, Samuel and Robert. Obtaining a

fair common school education, Mr. Davis, the subject of this paragraph, was inclined naturally to farming, which he followed with his father until married. This interesting event took place December 3, 1844, to Sarah J. Twyman, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Twyman. Their children are Samuel C., Isaac N. and Effie E. He then commenced life independently, farming in Pleasant Township a number of years. He listened to his country's call in the late war, enlisting September 11, 1862, at Green Camp, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought heroically at Perryville, Chickamauga, Dalton, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, and with Sherman's historic march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1865. He returned to his family and plow, and has become a worthy citizen, as he was a gallant soldier. His fifty years' residence in the county is an enviable fact to which but few attain. His service as Township Trustee and Marshal of the village of Green Camp was satisfactory. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN W. ELSEROAD, engineer, was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., September 9, 1833, the son of Francis and Sarah (Brown) Elseroad. Mr. Elseroad is of German stock; was born in Carroll County, Md., August 6, 1790. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in the memorable battle of North Point, September 12, 1812. His demise occurred April 9, 1860. His wife was born July 4, 1810, and died April 19, 1861. John W. Elseroad took advantage of the Baltimore Public Schools in getting an education. He followed paper hanging in his native city till 1852, when he became a machinist, which occupation he still prosecutes. He was joined in marriage, November 24, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Collins, also natives of Maryland, and the parents of six children—Solomon, Elijah, Elizabeth, James, Susan, and Jane, who died in 1863. Mr. Elseroad entered the navy in the late war, November 17, 1862, and was discharged June 29, 1865. He was attached to the North Atlantic Blockade Squadron, under Admirals Porter and Farragut. He served at Vicksburg, New Orleans, Fort Fisher and in several other engagements. Arriving home he returned to his trade, pursuing it at Baltimore until 1868, when he removed to Green Camp, and is now an employe of M. E. Burk. He is a worthy citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P. and of the P. O. S. of A.

JACOB F. FATZLAR, son of Charles F. and Philippine (Eyler) Fatzlar, was born in Germany October 19, 1849, and crossed the water with his parents, landing in June of 1857, locating in Prospect Township. His father was born December 17, 1811, and his mother in 1809, still hale and hearty in her seventy-second year, having been the mother of six children, viz., Christian, Catherine, Rachel, Jacob F., Sophia and an infant daughter. The last two are dead. Mr. Fatzlar obtained two years' schooling in his fatherland, and a fair education after coming to this country. He continued farming with his parents until he was twenty-five, when he turned his attention to milling, which occupation he followed three years He married, April 13, 1881, Miss Addie J., daughter of Charles and Matilda (Brink) Harper, of English descent, and natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. They were the parents of eleven children, nine living—Emily James W., Horace O., Eliza B., Marion, Ada J., Ellen, John and George W. The deceased were Willie A. and Jacob B. Mr. Fatzlar is a resident of Green Camp Township of nine years' standing, and has a desirable farm of sixty-seven acres, which he has cleared and improved. He is con-

nected with the Democratic party, with the I. O. O. F. and with the Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, together with his wife.

SAMUEL A. FISH, the son of William and Jane (Humphrey) Fish, was born in Green Camp Township September 5, 1849. His father, of English ancestry, was the first male born in the town of Marion, April 28, 1826; his mother, of Welsh extraction, is a native of Ohio, born October 11, 1829, and the mother of seven children—Samuel A., Benjamin F., Benton E., Lincoln A., John B., William H. and Royal F.; the last two are deceased. These parents still reside on the old homestead of eighty acres, purchased in an early day. The subject of this biography, having passed his school days and attaining his majority, was married, March 10, 1870, to Miss Evaline Joel, of Pleasant Township; herself and two children are deceased—Harley, September 12, 1872; Harry, September 1, 1880; and their mother, May 10, 1875. Mr. Fish formed another alliance, October 14, 187–, with Miss Alice B. Bond, James and Elizabeth (Underwood) Bond's daughter, the latter dying when Alice was two years of age. Two children have been born to this union, one living—Jennie B.; William A. died in 1881. Mr. Fish has a good education and is living on a farm of 160 acres, belonging to himself and wife. It is a valuable and carefully cultivated soil. He is a citizen of prominence, having an undoubted character. He served one term as Township Trustee. He is connected by membership with the S. of T., P. O. S. of A., Republican party and the Free-Will Baptist Church; Mrs. Fish also belongs to the latter.

DANIEL FREE, M. D., was born in Pleasant Township July 31, 1832, son of Michael and Catherine Free, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. They were married there, and in 1826 migrated to Ohio, settling in Pleasant Township, purchasing an eighty-acre lot for $100. Mr. Free enlisted in the war of 1812, but did not enter active service. He died on the above homestead; likewise his wife, March 16, 1842. They had twelve children, all of whom attained maturity, and nine are living, the subject of this sketch being the seventh. He passed his boyhood upon the farm and attended the High School at Marion several terms. He commenced teaching in his sixteenth year, and followed it for a number of winters. In 1856, he began reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. George Crafford, of Neptune, Mercer Co., Ohio, teaching the severer months; he studied three years. His first practice was in Williams Center, Williams Co., Ohio, continuing one year, when he located at Columbia. In 1870, he settled at Green Camp and has established an enviable practice. April 11, 1858, he married Mary A. Thomas. They have been given six children, two living—Daniel G. and Zoa V.; Francis M., Lucy M., Wesley and Irena B. are deceased. In 1863, Dr. Free was sent to New York to a fort to administer to the afflicted soldiers of Northwestern Ohio. He is connected with the State Eclectic Medical Association, and he and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SAMUEL H. GRANT was born in Jackson, Union Co., Ohio, March 17, 1838, the son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Vanmetre) Grant. The former was a Marylander, born about 1800, coming to Ohio in 1815, and dying in 1837. The latter was a "Buckeye," of Pickaway County, born about 1818. They had four heirs—Samuel H., Jonathan, John and Amanda, the last two deceased. Samuel obtained an education in the very common schools of his native township. Early in life he devoted himself to farming, remaining with his mother until her decease in 1862. He married, November 24, 1864, Sarah J. Robinson, a daughter of Dr. Robinson, of

Hardin County, Ohio. She was born about 1843 and died June 27, 1869, aged twenty-six years, having borne two children—Mary J., aged seventeen years, and Henry E., who died June 11, 1869, aged eighteen months. Mr. Grant again married, August 10, 1871, Angie A. Parratt, daughter of Isaac and Antoinette (Miner) Parratt. To them four children were born, three living—Lizzie M., aged ten years; Belle D., nine years; and Charley, six years. His present farm consists of fifty-three acres, which he found in "the green," but has made it by his own energies a productive soil. He is a worthy citizen, and served in Union County two terms as Township Trustee. Himself and wife and daughter Mary belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church ("Mount Olive"), and he to the Democratic school of politics.

JOSEPH D. GUTHRIE, son of John D and Susan (Frederick) Guthrie, is a native of Bowling Green Township, born March 12, 1855. He finished his educational career by completing a commercial course at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1873. He then became a pedagogue, teaching the winter months until his marriage, May 29, 1877, to Miss Mary, a daughter of John G. and Elizabeth Wolford. Their union has been crowned with the birth of Erven, aged four years, and Bernard, one and a half years. Mr. Guthrie is a respective and energetic young man, having under his control about 600 acres of land. He ranks among the leading farmers and stock-dealers in his township. He votes the Democratic ticket.

JOHN HABERMAN, son of Ernest and Catherine (Lochman) Haberman, was born in Germany June 20, 1845. His parents died in the Fatherland in 1853 and 1854 respectively. They had four children—John, Catherine and Mary, living—Margaret died in Germany. John sailed the ocean for the "land of the free" in 1855, settling in this county, where he has since resided. Coming to manhood, he followed the shoemaker's trade at Marion. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted, November, 1861, in Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, fighting at McDowell, Port Republic and Bull Run (second), where he received a wound, and consequently was discharged, January 15, 1863. He returned to his bench at Marion October 24, 1871. He married Catherine Zeig, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Zeig. All their children are living—Emma M., Willie H., Elizabeth and Otto E., aged respectively eleven, nine, eight and six years. Mrs. Haberman is a native of Germany, born January 12, 1851. He is a respected citizen, keeping in good condition his farm of sixty-four acres, and cultivating another eighty-acre field. Himself and wife are members of the German Reformed Church; he is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES HARPER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 3, 1819, the son of Francis and Rachel (Marsh) Harper; the former, born in 1792, was a descendant of the Emerald Isle and a native of Virginia; the latter, born 1790, of English ancestry, was a native of Maryland. To them were born eight children, as follows: John, Charles, Mary, Francis M., Edward M., Rachel, Hannah and Catherine, the last two deceased. The subject of this memoir came with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio, in 1831, where he secured a limited education. He lived at the homestead until his twenty-fifth year. He wedded, January 2, 1845, Matilda Brink, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Walter) Brink, respectively of English and Scotch extraction. Jacob Brink was born in New Jersey July 27, 1805, and died April 12, 1858; Eliza Brink, August 12, 1805, and died August 14, 1881. To them were born also eleven children, seven living—Matilda.

Mary A., Samuel M., John W., Gilbert W., Henry L. and Josiah. Gideon Hibbs, a son and daughter are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have had eleven heirs, nine surviving, thus: Emily, aged (1883) thirty-seven years; Eliza B., thirty; Marion, twenty-five; Ada J., twenty-three; Ellen, nineteen; John, seventeen; and George W., twelve. The deceased were Jacob and Willie. Mr. Harper removed to Marion County March 16, 1882, purchasing fifty-five and three-fourths acres of well improved land. He devotes his entire attention to agriculture and the rearing of stock. He is an exemplary citizen and a Democrat. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he for forty-eight years, and she for forty-six years.

MARTIN L. HAZEN was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 19, 1853, the son of William P. Hazen. He acquired a fair education at the common schools and at Ravenna, Ohio. In the fall of 1869, he came with his parents to Woodland, Ohio, clerking and farming alternately until April 1, 1875. He then rented 300 acres belonging to his father, one mile west of Green Camp. In 1882, he purchased 469 acres, mostly improved, for $22,000. He gives his undivided time to agricultural pursuits, including the rearing of fine stock. He has the management of 1,335 acres of land. January 22, 1879, he sought the hand of Miss Susie R. Lewis, daughter of John J. and Amy Lewis, descendants of English ancestry and natives of the Western Reserve. To them were born nine children—Almira, William J., Edward L., Susie P., Eva, Frank, Emma, Nancy, and Lina, who died January 22, 1880, aged nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen have two children—Nellie M., aged three; and Frank M., aged two years. Mr. Hazen is an enterprising and promising young man, largely identified with the farming interests of Green Camp Township. He affiliates with the Republican party.

MARTIN HILLER is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born June 9, 1834. Jonas Hiller, his father, was born in 1798, dying in February of 1843; his mother, Mary Hiller, was born in 1798, dying in 1855. Martin Hiller crossed the ocean, arriving at New York June 7, 1852. He next resided in Pennsylvania eight years; then in Marion Township, this county, seven years; then in Big Island Township for a time, and finally upon his farm of seventy acres in Green Camp Township. At present, however, he is cultivating James Coffey's farm of 131 acres, adjacent. December 16, 1860, Mr. Hiller married, in Marion, Christenia, Michael and Christenia Brigel's daughter. They were natives of Germany, and Mrs. Hiller, born in the Fatherland, February 22, 1837, sailed for America in 1855, stopping in Philadelphia and Tyrone, and thence he came to Marion County. They have had eight children, five now living, namely, Jonas, David, Ricke, John A. and Henry; Willie died when nine years of age; two infants are also deceased. Mr. Hiller is greatly interested in finely graded stock, having in his possession a full-blooded Norman horse. He is a substantial citizen, and has acted in the capacity of Township Trustee. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church.

ADOLPHUS R. HURD. The subject of this memoir was born in Prospect, Ohio, October 27, 1855; his father, William Hurd, was born in "York" State about 1820; his mother, Jane (Cotterell) Hurd, was born in the same State in November of 1828. Both were descendants of English ancestors. They had four children—Josephine, aged twenty-nine years; Adolphus R.; Ross J., aged twenty-five years; and Arthur, twenty years. Mr. Hurd died at Peoria, Ill., in 1864; his wife still survives, a resident

of Summerville, Union Co., Ohio, and the wife of Abel Linsley, whom she married in 1876. The Prospect Schools gave Mr. Hurd a good education, and, coming to man's estate, he chose the occupation of a farmer for a life work. His marriage to Celine D. Little was solemnized December 17, 1881. Her parents, Nelson and Amanda (Baldwin) Little, whose ancestors were English, were natives of Union and Marion Counties respectively, and they had another heir—Preston—who died, aged four months. Nelson Little was born January 4, 1831; his wife February 14, 1843, dying May 28, 1869. Mr. Little again married, May 10, 1872, Mary A., daughter of William and Betsey (Adair) Melvin. They are now residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have one heir—William F. Mr. Hurd is a young, enterprising farmer, residing upon and conducting a farm of 153 acres, which he has occupied for two years. He devotes much time to the rearing of fine stock. His politics are Republican.

JOHN IMBODY, son of Wilson and Mary A. (Beckley) Imbody, was born March 21, 1856, whose parents were descendants of German ancestry and natives of the "Buckeye State." Wilson Imbody was born in May of 1838, and is a resident of Green Camp Township. Mr. John Imbody was educated in the common schools, and he closed his literary career when nineteen. He then engaged in milling and farming with his father until July 31, 1879, when he was wedded to Miss Alice, daughter of Albert and Mary (Cooper) Carey, who had fourteen children—Laura, Alice, Jane, John, Jacob, Anna, Adella, Norris, Bert, Lucy, Etta, Tenna, and two babes—the four last deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Imbody's union has been crowned with Estella, aged three years, and Myrtle, one year. Mr. Imbody is an enterprising young farmer, owning forty-six acres of land, a good share of which he has cleared and put in a fair state of cultivation. He has resided here since April 3, 1880, and belongs to the Republican school of politics.

JOHN F. IREY, son of Enos and Mary (Rollins) Irey, is a native of Marion County, born October 27, 1838; his father, of German blood, was born in the "Old Dominion," in 1802, and died April 9, 1875; his wife's death preceded him by thirteen years. Hers was a Scotch race, and she was the mother of ten children, namely, William L., Sarah A., Elizabeth, Israel, Samuel, John F., Thomas, Joseph, Charles H. and Leander, who died for his country in the late war. The subject of this sketch, having secured a fair education in the common schools, chose farming for an occupation, which he followed until he enlisted at Princeton, Ill., in Company B, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. John W. Hopkins, Captain, and Holden Putnam, Colonel. He fought at Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, Altoona, Bentonville, and went with Sherman to the sea. His honorable discharge dates "Albany, N. Y., May 24, 1865." He returned to the farm and to sight-seeing in the Northwest. He formed a matrimonial alliance, October 12, 1871, at Bucyrus, Ohio, with Mary E. Jones, daughter of James and Harriet (Eastpenter) Jones, who had six daughters and three sons—Isaiah, Amanda C., Francis M. and Mary E., surviving. Their father died April 19, 1883, aged seventy-three years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Irey—Minnie, aged twelve years; and Frederick J., aged ten years. Mr. Irey has always devoted his attention to farming, moving to his present place about six years ago, purchasing fifty acres of wooded land, largely now in a good state of cultivation. He is an esteemed citizen and was elected Township Trustee in 1882. He is a stanch Republican and an active member of the G. A. R.

ELIZABETH JOHNSTON (widow of James C. Johnston) was born June 13, 1816. Her father, Jesse Walker, was born in Maryland August 17, 1783, a descendant of Ireland, who served through the entire war of 1812. Her mother, Mary Walker, was born in the same State April 25, 1797, and was of English extraction. They migrated to Ohio, stopping in Franklin County five years; thence to Marion County, purchasing 240 acres of wild land. With the assistance of his children, he cleared and improved this farm, residing there until death, May 13, 1864. His wife died February 18, 1865. Mrs. Johnston was the eldest of nine children—herself, Nelson, Mary, Pharraby, Jane, Melissa, James, Thomas and Rezin—the last three deceased. Mrs. Johnston has survived her husband since December 25, 1867. They were married in 1840, and since have lived on the same farm. (For children see J. N. Johnston's sketch.) They passed from a common cabin to a hewed-log one, experiencing all the vicissitudes incident to pioneer life, and thence to a frame residence in 1870. Her farm comprises at present about 300 acres; it is owned and managed by her four sons—Jesse, John, Rezin and Albert. She is a pleasant lady and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JESSE T. JOHNSTON, second son of James T. and Elizabeth (Walker) Johnston, was born March 18, 1846, on the old homestead. Since he was the oldest brother, he gathered only a practical education from the common schools. Arriving at man's estate, he celebrated his union, February 29, 1872, with Miss Alice E. Hudson, daughter of Rev. William and Margaret (Savage) Hudson, respectively of English and German ancestry. After marriage he resided for seven years on a part of his father's place, at the expiration of which time he moved to his present home. He has erected a comfortable frame house and other frame buildings; has cleared and tiled his farm, which comprises eighty-three acres, and is well stocked. He has been the father of five children—Emma E., Vernon A., James W., Neren N. and an infant; the last three deceased. He has served as Trustee of the township and is an exemplary neighbor. He is an Odd Fellow, a Republican and a Baptist (Free-Will), as is also his wife.

JOHN N. JOHNSTON was born July 1, 1847, the son of James and Elizabeth (Walker) Johnston, above spoken of, and their family consisted of ten children—Eliza, Jesse T., John N., James H., Rezin W., Albert C., Mary J., William, Rosa and Laura E. The last four have passed away. The common, every-day schools educated Mr. Johnston, and, having attained his majority, he married, March 22, 1883, Lova Porter, daughter of John T. and Margaret (Brinker) Porter, whose nine heirs still survive—Lova, Wiliam, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mona, Allie, George, Benjamin and Clarence. Mr. Johnston has ever followed farming, and is now occupying some fifty-one acres, which he carefully tills and stocks with the best grades. He is an energetic and commendable man. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Encampment at Marion; he votes with the Republican party.

REZIN W. JOHNSTON, son of James and Elizabeth (Walker) Johnston, was born March 29, 1852. He obtained a good education at the Iberia, Rushsylvania and Ada Schools, closing his literary pursuits in 1874, when he engaged in teaching the winter months until 1880. At this time he was wedded to Viletta P., daughter of William and Julia (Margeson) Thomas, of English extraction. Mrs. Thomas was a native of Ohio, and the mother of two children—our subject's wife and Emma B. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have born to their union one heir. They are living on a farm of seventy-seven acres, a part of the homestead, to which Mr. Johnston

devotes his exclusive attention. He has erected a fine frame residence, and is a farmer of promise. His political proclivities are Republican, and he belongs, with his wife, to the Free-Will Baptist Church.

GOTTLOP KELLER was born December 18, 1839, the son of John and Christena (Kully) Keller, of German extraction. They settled in Waldo Township in 1847, upon eighty acres of land, paying about $6 per acre, where they lived and died, Christena May 24, 1847. Gottlop Keller, growing to man's estate, married, March 24, 1870, Miss Rose, daughter of Henry and Hannah Dettwiller, natives of Germany, who came from the Fatherland in 1847, settling in Waldo Township upon a 100-acre farm. This he improved, and removing to Delaware County, Ohio, died there. His widow still survives, living near Green Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Keller rented the first five years of their life, then purchased their farm of 248¾ acres, now numbering 255¾ acres. He has cleared a portion of this himself, and it is all well cultivated. It is a valuable farm and the result of their hard labor. He is a worthy citizen, a Democrat, and a Trustee of the township, elected April 10, 1883.

JOHN KIBLER is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born October 3, 1827, son of Johanis and Christena (Wolford) Kibler, who left the Father land in 1832, settling in Trumbull County, Ohio, upon a twenty-five acre farm, covered with a dense forest. They cleared and sold it, coming to Green Camp, buying 112 acres, for less than $3 per acre. They were married in 1857, and had seven children—John, Catherine, Mary, Gottlieb, George, Rachel and Daniel. The first two are living. The subject of this sketch has been a farmer since his boyhood. He went to the war in the fall of 1864, entering Company H, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Capt. Bowers. His company was engaged in guarding military stores and bridges. He engaged in one skirmish at Kingston, N. C., lay in a hospital fifteen days at Charlotte, same State, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. His farm, to which he has made several additions, numbers at present 300 well-improved acres. As a citizen, he is worthy; as a Republican, true; as a Christian, faithful to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves in the capacity of local minister. He was wedded, December 4, 1851, to Caroline Keller, a daughter of John U. and Christenia Keller.

DAVID H. LA RUE was born June 23, 1849, to Luther R. and Ann (Keech) La Rue, residents of Marion County. The former was born in Athens County, Ohio, and the latter in Chester County, Penn. They are the parents of eight children, four surviving—David H., Albert N., William P. and Mary C. The deceased were William, Oliver P. and two infants. Our subject, obtaining a fair education, was wedded, October 18, 1877, to Sarah M., a daughter of Peter S. and Caroline (McClure) Bieber, who had three children—Mary L., Sarah M. and Benjamin M.; the first is deceased. Two of Mr. La Rue's three children are living—Benjamin B. and an infant. Carrie M., died aged two months and fifteen days. Mr. La Rue gives his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising. His farm lies three miles west of Green Camp, cultivated with care. He is a peaceable citizen and votes the Republican ticket.

DR. JOHN T. MARTIN. Dr. Martin's parents, Joseph P. and Deborah (Bosworth) Martin, were married March 12, 1835, at Ontario, Ohio; the former dying, Mrs. Martin moved to Marion County in 1871; thence to Richwood, Ohio, where she still resides. Her husband was quite influential in local politics, and was the father of three sons, the oldest dying an

infant, and Stewart at the age of two years; John T. alone survives. He was born at Ontario, Richland Co., Ohio, September 23, 1844. He grew to manhood and was educated at the Ontario Academy. He began reading medicine at his native place under the instruction of Dr. J. W. Craig, now of Mansfield, Ohio. At intervals he taught during this time. He took his first medical course at the Cleveland (Regular) Medical College, graduating in 1871. He supplemented this by studying at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He commenced practicing at Blooming Grove, Ohio, settling permanently at Green Camp in November of 1871, and he now has a good practice. Dr. Martin enlisted in his country's defense in May, 1861, entering into service June 6. He was a member of the first company organized in Richland County for three years—Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. William A. Seaton. He served twenty-one and a half months, in many engagements, never flinching from the performance of duty. He also belonged to the Sixth Division of the Fifteenth Brigade. His honorable discharge dates Galveston, Tex., February 18, 1863, by reason of disability. Dr. Martin has been the father of six children, five living—Merit L., Frank C., John R., Maggie M. and Harry C.; Craig, the third son died September 15, 1874. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is also a Mason, six years at Prospect, and is connected with the Marion County Medical Association.

JOHN MEINHART, son of John and Mary (Albright) Meinhart, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 22, 1845. His father was born in Germany in 1804, and his mother in 1812. He was a miller by trade, and they migrated to America in 1835, purchasing land in the above county. To them were born twelve children—Mary, Harriet, John and Sarah surviving. Elizabeth, Peters, Philip and five others are deceased. Mr. Meinhart died in 1866, but his wife is at present a resident of Waldo Township. The common schools were the only source of Mr. Meinhart's education, his people moving there in 1851. He preferred the calling of a farmer, and has been carefully following it since early manhood. He was joined in marriage, March 26, 1871, to Josephine, daugther of Dexter and Barbara (Smith) Stockwell, who were natives of Vermont and Germany respectively. Three of their five children are living—Clara E., George and Cordelia, aged eleven, eight and five years respectively. Mary and Anna are deceased. Mr. Meinhart cultivates his farm of sixty-three acres, with care, and is an esteemed citizen, a firm Democrat and an Odd Fellow, and a member, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALBERT B. MORRIS was born on the old homestead, January 11, 1858, the son of the next mentioned. He attended the common schools and one term at the Ada Normal School. Not able to go longer on account of failing health, he returned to agricultural pursuits, and married Miss Tillie J., the daughter of John and Margaret (Uncapher) Rayl. The latter had seven heirs—Hannah L., Tillie, Joseph, Thomas, James, William and Edward—the first and third of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have Maggie M. and an infant. Mr. Morris has a productive little farm, is a young man of promise, a faithful Odd Fellow and a Republican.

JOHN R. MORRIS. Mr. Morris' parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Riley) Morris, were descendants of Wales, but natives of Delaware. The former was born in 1787 and served six months in the war of 1812. Mrs. Morris was born in 1797, and they settled in Circleville, Ohio, soon after marriage,

having in time a family of twelve children, seven surviving—William R., Elizabeth J., John R., Stephen, Elsie, Joseph and Sarah A. Isaac, Maria, Lydia E., Benjamin and an infant are deceased. Their parents' decease occurred but two days apart. John R., our subject, born at Circleville, Ohio, June 10, 1824, was brought into Marion County when four months old, and has resided here since. He grew to manhood, and April 2, 1850, was wedded to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Susan (Love) Moore, of Irish and English ancestry respectively. Their children number five; William H. and Martha A. are living. Mrs. Morris dying, Mr. Morris again married, August 24, 1878, Jennie Funk, daughter of Austin and Eveline (Timmons) Funk, who have three living heirs—Dortha E., Martha A. and Jennie, born December 12, 1854. John R. is the father of four children—Lydia E., born February 7, 1851; Albert B., January 11, 1858; Frank D., November 20, 1868; and Susan, December 19, 1855, dying January 4, 1856. Mr. Morris has a farm of 157 acres, which he tills with great care, and his residence is one of the most desirable in the township. He has the honor of being one of the oldest pioneers in the county—since 1824. He is an estimable citizen, a Republican in politics and a Methodist in church relations.

CHARLES L. PATTEN, druggist, Green Camp, Ohio, was born in Prospect, September 21, 1842, the son of William and Sarah (Waters) Patten, who were joined in marriage near Prospect in 1834. The former, a native of that place was born November 8, 1811; the latter February 16, 1814. In 1833, the father purchased 133 acres, paying $1.25 per acre, which subsequently became the homestead. So dense was the forest covering it that he was obliged to clear a place to erect a cabin. They had six children, two dead—Mary E. and Olive A. The living are William R., Charles L., Henry C. and Albert G. Our subject's grandfathers both served in the war of 1812, and his father died May 17, 1860; his mother still survives, occupying the old farm. Charles Lee Patten was married, May 24, 1867, to Elizabeth C. Bear, in Marion, daughter of Levi P. and Barbara A. Bear. Their three children are Lorena C., Cora A. and Della P., aged thirteen, nine and seven years respectively. Mr. Patten continued farming until 1873, when he removed to Green Camp and engaged in merchandising, conducting at present the only drug store in the village; he is doing a good business. He enlisted in the autumn of 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. W. L. Martin. He fought at Perryville, Columbia, Campbellville, Fort Donelson, Franklin, Triune, Shelbyville, Bridgeport, Whiteside Mountain, Sesochee Valley, Ringgold, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Rome, Altoona Hills, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Harpeth River, and the end is not yet; he went also to the sea with Sherman. He was discharged June, 1865; was wounded at Chickamauga and Kenesaw. Mr. Patten has been an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, Prospect, Ohio, for fifteen years; received also the Scottish Rites at Dayton, Ohio. He has served as Clerk of Green Camp Township several times, and as School Land Treasurer three years. He was a prominent candidate for Sheriff upon the Republican ticket in 1876. He still retains an interest in the old homestead and is a worthy citizen.

MILTON PATTEN, M. D., Green Camp, Ohio, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, November 27, 1823, the youngest of eleven children born to William and Mary (Harden) Patten. William Patten is a native of

Maryland and Mrs. Patten of Pennsylvania. They resided in Ohio, in Delaware and Marion Counties, the most of their married life. The names of their children are Isaac, Richard, John, Sarah, William, Thomas, Ruth, Orin, Lorenzo, Maria and Milton. The first, tenth and eleventh are living. Milton Patten having a fair education, began to read medicine in 1843, under the direction of Drs. John Sigler and W. W. Bridge. He attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced practicing at Prospect, Ohio, in 1848. He removed to La Rue in 1849; thence to Prospect in 1854; thence to Green Camp, where he remained seven years. In 1861, he went to Illinois, still pursuing his profession at Camp Point, Adams County. In 1880, he returned to Green Camp, where he has a good practice. The Doctor was wedded, October 22, 1850, to Jane Gillaspie; two children have been born to them, one deceased—Jennett. Clara Belle, born May 6, 1854, married James F. Magaffey, of Illinois, in 1872. He is a strong Republican, and has been Township Clerk and Trustee at various times. The Doctor and Mrs. Patten are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former with a membership of nearly forty years.

HUGH B. PETTEY was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 21, 1822, the son of Joseph and Susan (Biggerstaff) Pettey. He was a native of England, born about 1793, and, coming to this country, married his wife, of English blood, but a native of Virginia. They settled in Fairfield County, where Mrs. Pettey died, whereupon he removed to Marion County, settling in Pleasant Township upon a forty-acre lot. Selling this, he went to Prospect Township, buying another forty-acre tract, where he died in 1847, surviving his wife about seventeen years. They were the parents of eight children, two living, viz., Hugh B. and Sarah A. The deceased were William S., John D., Elsie and others. Mr. Pettey, growing to manhood, formed an alliance, September 19, 1847, with Susannah Fulton, of Scotch ancestry. To them five children were born, four living—Joseph, William, Mary A. and Susan J. Mrs. Pettey died after a married life of twenty years. Mr. Petty again married, January 21, 1858, Miss Bicila Elaner Bryan, and they had six children, namely, Ella, John R., Frank D., Lydia L., George and Eve A., who died in 1867, aged two years. Mr. Pettey is pleasantly situated upon his farm of fifty acres, located near the village of Green Camp. His buildings are new throughout. He is a worthy neighbor, and has been Trustee of the township several terms He is identified with the I. O. O. F and the Republican party. He liberally supports the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID H. PORTER, of the firm of Matthews & Porter, Green Camp, Ohio, was born in the same township January 24, 1846. His father, John H., was a native of Warren County, but his mother, Nancy Berry, was born in Virginia, near Abington. Her parents, John and Susan Berry, were also natives of Virginia, coming to Ohio in 1833, and settling in this county, on the Scioto River, upon a farm of 1,100 acres, which he retained until his death. David's parents were married in this county and resided here till his father's death. They bought 150 acres, then in Pleasant Township, but since included in Green Camp Township. He has disposed of a part of that (eighty acres), but continued adding to the remainder until he owns 400 acres, all cleared by himself. He was a successful and influential citizen, serving in various local offices. He was one of the founders of the Free-Will Baptist Church at Green Camp and an active and liberal supporter of the same. He was the father of nine children, seven of whom survive. Mr. Porter is the second son and fourth child. He was reared on

the homestead and educated in the common schools; he followed farming till 1874, when he became a partner with J. N. Matthews, continuing still in the business. Since his partner's election as Judge of Probate, he has taken full control. They carry a stock of general merchandise, worth from $5,000 to $7,000. They are patronized generally. In April, 1874, Mr. Porter married Emma J. Matthews, a daughter of J. N. and Mary Matthews. She was born in Pleasant Township in 1856, and is the mother of four children, three living—Malcolm, Metta and Arthur; an infant is deceased. Mr. Porter has, besides his store investment, eighty-two acres of the homestead and a half interest in 103 acres west of the Scioto. He is a Republican and has served as Treasurer of the township three years. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Encampment at Marion.

JAMES S. RAYL is the fourth child and third son of John and Margaret (Uncapher) Rayl, born August 31, 1854. He not only attended the district schools, but also prosecuted his studies at Iberia Academy and Ada Normal School, closing his literary pursuits in 1875. He married, in Marion, December 26, 1876, Mary C. Rickerson, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Crider) Rickerson, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. Three of their four children survive—Sylvanus M., John O. and Mary C.—Adin P., having died as a soldier at Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1864. Mrs. Rayl was born in Columbus, Ohio, January 8, 1857, and she has two heirs—Zona B. and Amy T. Mr. Rayl owns eighty-six acres of land, valuable, a portion of the homestead. He is a representative farmer and an exemplary citizen. He affiliates with the Republican party, and, with his wife, is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOHN RAYL is a son of Samuel and Sophia (Lyon) Rayl, descendants of English and Irish ancestry. The former was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1783, but moved with his parents to Beaver County in 1795, where they died in 1826. November 11, 1830, he arrived in Marion County, purchasing 200 acres of land, mostly unimproved, paying $10 an acre. To himself and wife were born six heirs—John, Samuel, Alfred L., Matilda, Nathan and Sarah, the last two deceased. Mrs. Rayl died March 17, 1842 ; Mr. Rayl October 25, 1843. The subject of this sketch, having attained his majority, was united in marriage, March 4, 1847, to Miss Margaret, a daughter of Solomon and Hannah (Shoemaker) Uncapher, of German stock, but natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio in 1824, settling south of Marion, having twelve children, seven living—Joseph, Ezra, Martin, James, Margaret, Priscilla and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. John Rayl had six children, five surviving—Thomas L., James S. P., William P., Edward and Matilda. Mr. John Rayl settled upon his present farm in 1862; it consists of 528 acres of valuable land, and is one of the best farms in the township. He, with his sons, keeps it in a high state of cultivation, giving considerable attention to the rearing of graded stock. In this particular, Mr. Rayl ranks well in the county. He is a pioneer of forty-six years' standing, and an esteemed citizen. His political belief is strongly Republican, and to the Free-Will Baptist Church belong both himself and wife.

GEORGE A. RITZLER, general merchant, Green Camp, Ohio, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born November 21, 1846, the son of John A. and Katie (Hisel) Ritzler. They were natives of Germany, the former born February 17, 1811, and the latter January 19, 1811. They sailed the ocean in 1833, stopping at Cleveland, Ohio, two years; thence went to Kenton, Ohio, by way of Springfield, Ohio, where he farmed the remainder of his days. His wife still resides at Kenton, at the age of

seventy-two, the mother of nine children, eight living—Mary, Katie, Louisa, Adam, Nicholas, Joseph, Henry and George. Christena died in August, 1868. Mr. Ritzler married, December 17, 1874, at Marion, Callie, daughter of Kist and Katie Keese. Mr. and Mrs. Ritzler are the parents of four children, two living—Adam J. and Jennie A. The deceased were George A. and Leslie. Mr. Ritzler engaged in agriculture until his marriage, when he located at Green Camp as a merchant, doing a fair business. He votes the Democratic ticket.

DANIEL J. SMELTZER, blacksmith. Mr. Smeltzer's parents, Jacob and Margaret (Bush) Smeltzer, were natives of Pennsylvania; the former was born July 6, 1806. Having been married, and Mrs. Smeltzer having died in their native State, Mr. Smeltzer moved to Ohio in 1861, locating near Marion and buying a farm of 170 acres, where he continues to reside. He was born September 2, 1840, the ninth child and fifth son. His union with Miss Lucy Sherman, daughter of Eber and Florinda Sherman, was observed October 3, 1865. Two of their three children are living—Jacob H. and Cora F.; Perry died September 27, 1872, fifteen months of age. Mr. Smeltzer came with his father to the "Buckeye" State, taking up his trade at Marion, following it there and subsequently at his father's. In February, 1869, he established himself at Green Camp, and has commanded a good trade since. He is an influential citizen, a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. JEREMIAH A. SUTTON, pastor of the Free-Will Baptist Church, Green Camp, Ohio, was born December 10, 1847, in Symmes Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, the son of John S. and Mary A. (Addis) Sutton; the former was born May 28, 1827. To them were born six children—Bellamy S., Angeline, Allen A., J. A., David P., M. D., and John W.—the last two deceased. John S. Sutton died January 6, 1870; his widow still survives, residing near Blanchester, Ohio. At the age of twelve years, our subject moved with his parents to near Blanchester, Clinton Co., Ohio, and the common schools gave him an education. When sixteen, he began to speak publicly, and at nineteen commenced teaching at Gallaudet, Ind. He has been engaged in both these professions ever since. He was publicly ordained to the ministry October 24, 1874; the ordaining council were Revs. John F. Tufts, John Hisey and John B. Lash. The following winter removed his family to Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, assisting Rev. A. H. Whittaker in protracted efforts. Since then he has been regularly engaged as a minister, doing efficient work for the Master. He has been married twice. November 28, 1869, he was united with Miss Mollie E. Cox, only daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Cox, residents of Clinton County; four children blessed this union, but one surviving, three dying in infancy. Mrs. Sutton passed away November 29, 1881, aged thirty-two years four months and twenty-seven days. He again married, March 22, 1883, Mrs. Ella A. Kniffin, daughter of Nehemiah and Margaret Downing. Rev. Mr. Sutton is a self-made man, influential and highly respected. His labors for the Green Camp and neighboring churches is redounding greatly to the cause. He is a correspondent of several papers and magazines, and is a member of P. O. S. of A., Washington Camp, No. 48.

JOHN B. TRAVIS. Mr. Travis' parents, Oscar and Margaret (Humphries) Travis, the former born January 1, 1823, had six heirs—Mary, John B., Jamie A., Albert A., William O. and Lucy A., the first two living. Mr. Travis survives his wife and resides at Marion, in which county he has lived since his childhood. He is interested in the manufacture and sale of

buggies. The subject of this sketch secured a practical education. He enlisted in the civil war, September 24, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. John Simmons and Col. H. H. Sage. He was engaged in the hotly-contested battle of Nashville, and in several skirmishes. His honorable discharge dates " Columbus, Ohio, June 17, 1865." He married, April 3, 1866, Mary E., daughter of Francis C. and Charlotte (Cooper) Baldwin. They have had seven children, four of whom died in infancy. The living are Laura M., William O. and John F. Mr. Travis is a thoroughgoing farmer and a respected citizen. He is a Democrat and a member of the County Agricultural Society; he also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the Free-Will Baptist Church.

ANDREW UNCAPHER was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 6, 1819. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Ringer) Uncapher, also natives of the same State and of German extraction, were married about 1810. To them were born fifteen children, seven living—John, Andrew, Simon, Amos, Samuel, Margaret and Catherine. Michael, George, Philip, Isaac, Joseph, Elizabeth, Hannah and one infant are deceased. Mr. Uncapher died in 1857 and his wife in 1875. The subject of this memoir, removing from Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1839, located at Marion, following the occupation of mechanic thirty years. He was united in marriage, February 10, 1867, at Green Camp, with Miss Sarah, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brinker, also natives of Pennsylvania. Five of their six children survive—Mary E., Laura C., Emma F., Lydia L. and Herman A. Sarah J. died May 28, 1863. Mr. Uncapher quit his trade in 1868, purchasing and moving to this farm of 115 acres. He is a good farmer, a substantial citizen, a solid Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH WALL, railroad agent and telegraph operator, Green Camp, Ohio, was born in the city of New York in 1849. His parents died when he was so young that he retains no recollection of them. He removed from New York in 1863 to Cedar Ledge farm school, under the management of Rev. L. M. Pease. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home, controlled by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, a distinguished clergyman, author of many valuable hymns, and noted for exceptional generosity. He left the above farm October 19, 1865, and lived with G. W. Foster nine years. He commenced the study of telegraphy in 1874, but abandoned it for want of necessary means to defray expenses; he, however, resumed its study in 1875, and in 1877 was appointed as above. He continues to hold this position, faithful and prompt in the performance of all its duties. He met with a serious accident in jumping from the cars at this place, resulting in the loss of the left arm and seriously affecting the use of the other hand and arm. He is a wide-awake and highly respected citizen; was elected Township Treasurer in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. He is a stanch Republican and a faithful Odd Fellow.

DAVID M. WESTON, third son of John and Maria (Chard) Weston, was born near the village of Green Camp March 25, 1859. His parents, of English stock, had eight children, six living—John C., William D., David M., Richard A., Willis E. and Alice J. James A. and an infant are deceased. The subject of this sketch, coming to man's estate, was united in marriage, at Mount Olive Church, June 9, 1880, to Miss Laura Carey, William A. and Mary Carey's daughter. They have a daughter—Clarence Burdelle—aged two years. Mr. Weston was educated at the Lebanon Nor-

mal School, and is a rising young farmer. His farm consists of sixty acres, for which he paid $45 per acre, and has since refused $65 per acre. Politically, he prefers the Democratic party.

JOHN WESTON was born in "York" State, January 2, 1819, the son of William and Mary (Elmer) Weston, whose parents were natives of England and Germany, emigrating to Ticonderoga, N. Y., at a very early day. They died there about 1827, leaving three children—John, Stephen and Esther. John Weston, when a young man, came to Ross County, Ohio, working upon the Ohio Canal about three years. While there, he married Elizabeth Right, April 2, 1847, who was born in 1825, and died August 17, 1849, the mother of one child, deceased. Mr. Weston's second marriage occurred November 20, 1851, to Mariah P., daughter of James and Sarah (Burnett) Chard. Six of their eight children are living—John C., born September 1, 1854; William D., November 8, 1856; David M., March 25, 1859; Richard A., May 26, 1862; Willis E., October 27, 1864; and Sarah A., October 9, 1867. They lost two infant sons. Mr. Weston can well be classed among the Marion County pioneers for he moved to his farm of 150 acres in 1855, when it was a dense forest, but, as the fruit of his industry, he has now a cleared and highly improved farm, with a desirable home. It is stocked with fine grades, and he ranks well as a farmer. Mr. Weston served two successive terms as Trustee of the township. As a citizen, he is substantial; as a Democrat, true; as a Christian, faithful to the Free-Will Baptist Church, to which his wife also belongs.

JOHN WIXTEAD is the third son of John and Wineford (McCough) Wixtead, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about 1852, settling in Marion County. The father, with the assistance of the sons, cleared 160 acres of land, which now is in a grand state of cultivation. They were the parents of nine children, six living—William, Charles, Patrick, Mary, John and Katie; Michael, Charles and William are deceased. Mr. Wixtead, having a fair education, married, April 19, 1875, Kate Dewyer, daughter of John and Bridget Dewyer, whose family consisted of four children—Bridget, Mary, John and Kate. John Dewyer died in Ireland about 1855; his wife died October 17, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wixtead have had born to them three children, of whom two are now living—Kate M. and Winnifred—aged five and three years respectively. Mary W. is deceased. Mr. Wixtead owns the old homestead of eighty-three acres, and has the management of eighty acres belonging to his brother Patrick, a dealer in timber and lumber of Marion Township. He gives his attention wholly to farming and the raising of fine stock. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM WOLFINGER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 8, 1836. He is the son of Jacob F. and Gertrude (Pfifer) Wolfinger, who were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and leaving the "Fatherland," settled upon ninety-six acres of timber land in Richland Township, this county, paying $4.44 per acre. He succeeded in clearing this and also in raising seven children—John V., William J., Eliza, Catherine, Adam F., Caroline and Elias; Lena and Samuel are deceased. Both parents have passed away, the father January 2, 1879. The subject of this sketch is a prominent farmer, devoting considerable attention to fine stock. His farm is located four miles west of Green Camp Village, kept in an exemplary manner. September 1, 1865, he married Louisa, daughter of Jacob F. and Margaret R. Kratzer, the latter having eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfinger have five daughters—Maggie, Eliza, Alice, Sarah and Dora—aged

sixteen, fourteen, eighteen, eleven and three years respectively. Mr. Wolfinger is a representative citizen, a Democrat in politics; was elected Assessor in 1878, and Land Appraiser in 1880. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN G. WOLFORD was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 4, 1830, the son of John G. and Mary (Krouse) Wolford, who crossed the sea in 1832, entering the port of Baltimore, Md., but settling in Trumbull County, Ohio, for twelve years, and removing to Green Camp in 1845, and purchasing eighty-three acres of land, principally woodland; the most of it he cleared. He was married March 30, 1855, and has had four children —Louisa M., dying August 20, 1868; Mary E., Lewis H. and Emma L. survive. Mr. Wolford is a self-made man and is the owner of 263 acres of highly cultivated land, located three-fourths of a mile northwest of Green Camp Village. He rears fine stock, is a respected citizen, and affiliates with the Republican party. Mrs. Louisa R. Wolford, wife of J. G. Wolford, was born in Pennsylvania March 29, 1829, the daughter of John A. and Rebecca Gephard, natives of Germany. He was a soldier for eight years in the German Army; was wounded in head and hand. They emigrated to the United States years ago, and only three of their nine children are living—Samuel, Louis and Louisa. Mrs. Wolford has always resided upon the farm, devoting her attention to domestic duties, and upon the present place since 1847. Herself, husband and family, are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and she is also identified with the Woman's Mission Society since its organization at Green Camp.

ISAAC WYNN is the son of David and Jane (Jones) Wynn, natives of Wales, who sailed the waters in 1840, came to Green Camp Township, and located with his father, John Wynn. The latter purchased eighty acres of forest land, occupied by his son, and now by Isaac Wynn, his grandson. David Wynn was born March 27, 1808, and died December 17, 1855. His wife died January 19, 1851, when forty-three years of age. Isaac Wynn was born April 17, 1834, and coming to man's estate, married, June 18, 1856, Louisa J., daughter of William C. and Catherine A. (Smith) Thatcher, of German extraction, but natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. The former was born September 10, 1813, and died March 13, 1859; the latter September 10, 1821, dying February 12, 1858. She was the mother of ten children, five living—Louisa J., James A., Dorcas A., William M. and Mary C.; Samuel A., Cynthia A., John E., Alexander E. and Florinda L. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. David Wynn had born to their union nine heirs—Isaac, Sarah J., Henrietta, Edward, John J., Phœba, Elizabeth, David and Mary—the four first surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wynn's offspring are John W., William W. and Martin, who died September 22, 1863. The subject of this memoir entered the civil war September 24, 1864, at Mansfield, Ohio, Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Nashville, Tenn., and was wounded while guarding prisoners en route from Nashville to Springfield, Tenn. He was honorably discharged May 28, 1865, having a Surgeon's certificate of disability. Mr. Wynn is an influential Republican and local politician, having served nine years at various times as Trustee of the township. He is connected with the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Wynn has the honor of being the first white female child born in Delaware, Ohio. The family all belong to the Free-Will Baptist Church, which they support liberally.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

THIS township originally included the present territory and that of Bowling Green, both of which were taken from Grand Township. It was set off according to the following described boundaries, in December, 1831, which will appear from the following entry:

MONDAY, December 5, 1831.

Ordered by the Board, That Township No. 5 south, of Range No. 13, and all the Virginia Military Land lying south of said Township 5, Range 13, within said county, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Montgomery.

Montgomery Township continued to include all of the above-described territory until the year 1838, when Bowling Green Township was erected from that portion of it south of the Scioto River, which comprises all of the Virginia Military Lands mentioned in the foregoing entry. Thus Montgomery Township, after an existence of nearly seven years, as it was first organized, was divided and the southern division was given the name of Bowling Green, as appears from the following entry:

MONDAY, March 5, 1838.

Commissioners met pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided. Present: Charles Merriman, John Shunk and George Beckley. And whereupon, on petition of Thomas Parr and others, it is ordered that a new township to be called and named "Bowling Green," be and is hereby erected and set off as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Marion, thence north to the south bank of the Scioto River; thence down said river with its meanderings until it intersects the range line dividing Ranges 13 and 14 in said county; thence south on the line of Green Camp Township to the line dividing Marion and Union Counties; thence westwardly on said line dividing said counties of Marion and Union, to the place of beginning.

During 1875, this township was divided by the County Commissioners into two election precincts, as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Montgomery Township, thence west along the north line of said township to the northwest corner of Section 3, thence south along the section line on the west of Sections 3, 10, 15, 22 and 27, until it intersects the Scioto River; thence in a southeasterly direction with the river to the southeast corner of the township; thence north on the east line of the township to the place of beginning, to be known as the "East Precinct;" the western portion to be known as the "West Precinct."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white man to settle in what is now Montgomery Township was Daniel Markley. He erected a cabin on the Scioto River, at the crossing of the Mechanicsburg and Upper Sandusky trail, on the old James Walker farm, about the year 1820. He was the only settler in this region for several years, and kept a sort of pioneer tavern for the accommodation of those who passed that way; it was then the only traveled trail for twenty-five or thirty miles either way on the Scioto. He resided here until in 1824, when he moved away. His cabin was destroyed by fire during the burning

of the woods some years after, and the place was afterward known by the early settlers as the site of "Danny's cabin."

Samuel Franklin effected the next settlement in the township. He came with his family from Fayette County, Ohio, in 1821, and "squatted" on the northeast quarter of Section 1, where he built a log cabin. He lived on this land, which was still in the possession of the Government, till 1823, when he was "entered out" by Col. William Cochran, who took up eighty acres, the land occupied by him. Franklin then removed to Salt Rock Township, and in 1831 returned to Montgomery and entered eighty acres on Section 2. His wife died on this farm, and in 1836–37, he went to Michigan.

Col. Cochran was born in the "Old Dominion," and about the time of the war of 1812, emigrated to Ohio, then the "far West," and settled in Ross County. In 1823, he moved with a large family to Marion County and settled on Section 1 of this township. A post office was established at his house, and consequently took the name of the worthy pioneer, which name it has ever since retained. The mail was carried from Marion to Bellefontaine on horseback, the mail carrier following the half beaten path of the Indians. Col. Cochran occupied his "entered" farm till about 1837–38, when he went with his family to La Grange County, Ind., at which place he subsequently died. The Colonel was an excellent specimen of a pioneer, and could relate in a graphic manner many interesting frontier experiences of his own, and could crack a joke or tell a story with remarkable expertness. He was a great hunter, and many were the deer that he killed. He was a member of the church and was active in all its services. As a citizen and a neighbor, he was kind and obliging.

The next settlement was made in 1825, by Maj. William LaRue, the original founder and proprietor of La Rue Village. He located on land that a quarter of a century after became the site of a village, of which he was the founder. April 11, 1827, he entered from the Government seventy-three and one-quarter acres, on which he had settled in 1825. The patent for this land was signed by John Quincy Adams.

W. Crandall came in 1824 and took up the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 17. He came from Ross County and died some three or four years after, leaving a widow and three children—John, Jehu and Sallie—who remained in the forest of the township till 1837 or 1838, when they emigrated farther West. McMurray Johnson came in the same year and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, which land he entered. In 1831–32, he entered 160 acres more on Section 2. He died on his original entry in 1859, aged seventy-five years. He came to Montgomery Township from Worcester County, Md.

Isaac Berdine came into the township in 1827 from Big Island, where he had made a settlement three years previous. He came from Fayette County, Ohio, and his settlement in this township was on the south part of Section 2. He resided here till 1836, when he and family, accompanied by "Old Mother Neville," and two sons—William and Joshua—removed to Northern Indiana. Mrs. Neville and sons came from Fayette County, Ohio, in 1824, with Mr. Berdine and family.

February 22, 1827, Gardner Crandall entered at the Delaware Land Office eighty acres on Section 17. From early in 1827 to 1831, few, if any settlers came in the township. Most of those who effected settlements in the southwestern part of the county during this time, were made south of the Scioto River, in Bowling Green Township, which at that time

formed a part of Montgomery Township. The next to settle in Montgomery Township proper, of whom we have any account, was William J. Virden, now the oldest surviving pioneer settler of the township. He emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, in 1827, and in January, 1831, to Marion County, settling within the forests of this township. July 31, following, he purchased from the Government the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, where he now resides. In January, 1831, the following, with their families, constituted the band of pioneers that inhabited Montgomery Township, viz.: Col. William Cochran, Maj. William LaRue, William J. Virden, McMurray Johnson, Isaac Berdine, Mrs. Neville and Mrs. Crandall.

The next year William Bryan entered and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 8, which land a few years later he sold to Gen. James H. Godman. During the spring of this year (1832), a number of settlers came into the township and settled on the Scioto, north of La Rue. Among them were William Vesey, James Ramey, John Tucker and Jeremiah Jones. William Vesey built a tavern on the river bank, and shortly after W. Hopkins came along and put up for the night. The house was situated on a low spot of ground, and during the night the heavy rains swelled the river till it was out of its banks, and the next morning Mr. Hopkins had to swim his horse back to the road. The same year, Moses Van Fleet, Allen Johnson, William and Benjamin Little, J. T. Walker, William McNeal, Joseph Sturges, V. Dutton, Russell Carey, W. W. Carey, Wingate Carey, J. Elland, J. Lint, ——— Huls and ——— Clayton settled north of the river, and these, with those previously mentioned, composed the settlements at this date. In 1833–34, the State road from Marion to Lima was constructed, and the territory along its route was rapidly settled up. Those who settled on the line of this road in this township were Albert Dudley, Asahel and Alonzo Scoville, ——— Whaler, Robert Clark, Hiram Corn, Zachariah Louderback, Charles Coulter, Richard Carter, Joseph Prettyman, Alanson Virden, H. Hinkle, John Clark, Joseph Anderson, P. Harder, J. and C. Wallace and Isaac Owens. Robert and Sarah Gillespie settled in this township in 1832.

In June, 1832, Montgomery Township was organized, and comprised, in addition to its present territory, Bowling Green Township. At this election, Almon Bryan, Jerry Jones and McMurray Johnson were chosen Trustees, Maj. La Rue, Clerk; and John Tucker, Superivsor. Money was scarce and there being no township fund, a Treasurer was not elected. Supervisor Tucker summoned his hands out in the fall and put in two days' work on the Montgomery & Grand Township line road, which was the only laid-out road in the township. On their return, they "cut out" a road from Bryan to the river settlements, a distance of four miles. At the Presidential election in the same fall (of 1832) seventeen voters were polled, which included the voters of the "Tymochtee Windfall" and Rush Creek settlements of Bowling Green. Of the votes cast fifteen were Democratic and two were Whig. At this election Col. Cochran was chosen the first Justice of the Peace, and William H. Davis was the second in the township.

The first marriage in the township was that of Almon Bryan, a brother-in-law of Maj. LaRue, to Miss Jane Cochran. It was celebrated in 1832, by Rev. David Dudley. The first white child that was born in the township was either Nancy Cochran or a child of Mr. Berdine.

W. Crandall was the first of the early settlers of the township that died. He located on Section 17, in 1824, where his death occurred about 1827 or 1828. He was buried on the west side of a ravine running through his farm.

FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

Mills.—One of the greatest difficulties that the pioneers encountered in early days in Montgomery Township was to get bread material. Mills were far away and the roads were difficult to travel. West Liberty was one of the places where the early settlers went to mill. In order to reach that place, they had to go to Scott Town, thence west to Judge Wheeler's, at which place they struck the Bellefontaine road, which they there would take. On these trips, which required three or four days, they camped out wherever night overtook them. To avoid these difficult trips, Maj. La Rue bought a hand-mill, which was patronized and used by the whole neighborhood for several years. Wheat bread was seldom used, and was considered in those days a luxury. Hominy was one of the chief articles of food. It was made by burning a hollow place in the center of a green white-oak stump; then, after scraping out the charred surface, a spring-pole, after the style of an old-fashioned well-sweep, would be erected. A short pole would be tied to this, and at the lower end an iron wedge would be attached. After placing the corn in the stump, they would work the spring pole and the wedge would soon reduce the corn to a coarse meal or hominy. Such were some of the modes used by the pioneers to secure the necessary things for subsistence.

The first mill in Montgomery Township was built at the "bend" of the river, now on Topliff's Second Addition to the village of La Rue, by Jacob Myers and Washington Armstrong, in the spring of 1835. It was a water saw mill, and was run a few months, when a "corn-cracker" was added. A dam was constructed across the river, which was about 110 feet long. It kept breaking, and the mill could not be used regularly. Mr. Armstrong sold his interest to John J. Johnson, and Myers & Johnson ran it till 1837, when it was purchased by Lewis Topliff, who a few months after abandoned it. About this time, Joseph Sturges and L. Ramouse began constructing a mill race at "Mud Bottom" on Section 36. The river at this place incloses about ten acres of ground, and the two bends of the river are but fifteen rods apart. Sturges & Ramouse abandoned the work and Daniel Longacre took it up and completed it, and purchased a part of Topliff's old "corn-mill" at La Rue, which he erected at this place. It was covered with a shed of clapboards. In 1840, he built a water mill, 30x40 feet in size. It was used for several years as a place for political meetings, and in the celebrated campaign of 1840 was a rendezvous for political gatherings. This mill was run for a good many years. Lewis Topliff bought three acres of land of Maj. La Rue, and in 1837 built a water grist and saw mill, completing it in 1838. This mill, which was a rude structure, was operated till 1845, when the grist department was torn away, and the saw mill, which had a "sash saw," was purchased by Samuel Simpson, who ran it till 1860.

In 1845, Topliff erected a large two-and-one-half-story mill adjoining the saw mill. It contained two run of buhrs and cost about $1,500. Shortly after the completion of the mill, a carding machine was added to the upper story, and was run in connection with the mill till 1851, when the building was abandoned. This mill was used as a place for religious worship by the early settlers. Lewis Topliff built, in 1852, a steam saw mill, near the site of his former mill, at a cost of $3,000. It was framed by Hiram Mills, and in 1853 or 1854 a corn buhr was put in. B. F. Todd bought the mill and about two years after sold it to Jack Keelen. It was destroyed by fire in 1857 or 1858.

The farmers were then compelled to go to Marseilles for milling until 1865, when the La Rue Mills were built.

Tannery.—In 1839, Elias and Jonathan Myers built a tannery on the northeast quarter of Section 20, one and a half miles north of La Rue. The building cost $1,000, and was conducted by them until 1849, when Jonathan sold his interest to Elias, who ran it one year, and then the tools and apparatus were sold to J. J. Johnson, George Williams and Abram Rosebaum, who soon afterward abandoned it. In 1857 or 1858, Jonathan Myers bought tools again, and located a tannery on the southeast quarter of Section 16, with eight vats, and it was run until some time in 1861, when it was finally abandoned.

SCHOOLS.

Montgomery Township comprises Subdistricts No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, and Joint Districts No. 2, 7, 8 and 10, containing in all ten schoolhouses. The enumeration in 1882 gave as a result 134 male children of school age and 151 female children; total, 285.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious services were at first held in private houses and schoolhouses. The first preaching was by Elders Hatch and Dudley. The first protracted effort was conducted by the Methodists in Maj. LaRue's barn, in 1845, Mr. Armstrong being the leading preacher. A platform and pulpit were erected of rough boards, and of similar material were seats improvised upon the cleared floor. These would be filled, principally by women, while the men and boys reclined upon the hay. All observed good order. Meetings were held day and night for three weeks, and with good results.

The Free-Will Baptists succeeded the Methodists with a protracted meeting in the same barn, which lasted one week, and was then removed to Mr. Topliff's mill, which was built in 1845. This was a strange place for meetings. In order to get into the mill, they laid a plank from the edge of the bank to the mill door, and it seemed rather unsafe. Here the same kind of seats were used as before. The pulpit platform was the elevation upon which the mill-stones were mounted. At this meeting the preachers were Rev. George Baker and his son, Rev. Oscar E. Baker, of Marion, and Rev. Kendall Higgins. A number were converted and joined the church.

After the close of the above-mentioned meeting and the carding season was over, Mr. Topliff moved the carding apparatus out of his mill, where meetings were held until the next carding season arrived. After this, schoolhouses were used.

The first Sunday school in this neighborhood was organized in Bonner's Schoolhouse, by Peter Marsh, and was maintained during the summer for many years.

The "Montgomery" Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 5, 1846, by Rev. S. J. Burgess, and J. Bunker, with seven members, among whom were S. Cook, Robert Hayward and Martha Hayward. Meetings were first held at J. Clark's and Father Hincklin's, conducted by S. Cook and Thomas Franklin. The first Class Leader was S. Cook, and Steward, T. D. McElhany. Meetings were held from house to house until 1849, when a church was built in the western part of the township, within a half mile of the county line, near the present site. Its size was 24x36, and cost $200. The present building, owned by the Methodists and United Brethren, was built in 1870, at a cost of $1,700. Present number of members, ninety-three; Class Leaders, J. King, Benjamin Kemper and Frank

Cossner. The preachers in charge have been: J. Burgess, 1846; S. Mower, 1848; J. Sterling, 1849; J. Blanpied, 1850; J. Fegtley, 1852; R. Biggs, 1853; J. S. Cuttler, 1854; I. Henderson, 1856; B. Powell, 1857; J. S. Deleal, 1858; S. Roberts, 1860; William Boggs, 1862; S. Boggs, 1864; J. M. Longfellow, 1866; A. D. Matthews, 1868; H. Boyer, 1870; A. D. Matthews, 1872; F. B. Olds, 1873; L. O. Cook, 1874; D. B. Rinehart, 1876; D. Bowen, 1878; J. Williams, 1881 to 1883. Under the last mentioned has occurred the principal revival.

The other churches of this township are described further on, under the respective heads of the villages.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is the crop report for 1883:

West Precinct.—Wheat, acres sown, 932; bushels produced, 11,403. Oats, acres sown, 205; acres sown for crop of 1883, 39; bushels produced, 5,610. Corn, acres planted, 1,394; acres planted for crop of 1883, 901; bushels produced, 39,982. Meadow, acres, 803; tons of hay, 1,042. Clover, acres, 140; tons of hay, 198; bushels of seed, 150. Flax, acres, 9; bushels of seed, 212. Potatoes, acres planted, 45; bushels produced, 3,047. Butter, 9,310 pounds. Sorghum, 26 gallons. Maple sirup, 60 gallons. Bees, 56 hives; pounds of honey, 981. Eggs, 14,600 dozen. Grapes, 1,600 pounds. Apples, acres occupied, 121; bushels produced, 2,685. Peaches, bushels produced, 77. Pears, bushels produced, 12. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 2,547; number of acres of pasture, 4,184; number of acres of woodland, 1,225; total number of acres owned, 7,985. Wool, 34,177 pounds. Milch cows, number owned, 178. Stallions, 2. Hogs died, 149; value, $1,046. Sheep died, 53; value, $222. Cattle died, 30; value, $350. Horses died, 4; value, $400. Losses by flood—live stock, value, $10; grain, etc., value, $240; fences, etc., value, $135.

East Precinct.—Wheat, acres sown, 894; bushels produced, 10,940; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 775. Oats, acres sown, 230; acres sown for harvest of 1883, 175; bushels produced, 5,564. Corn, acres planted, 1,475; acres planted for crop of 1883, 1,052. Meadow, acres, 572; tons of hay, 745. Clover, acres, 287; tons of hay, 234; bushels of seed, 128. Potatoes, acres planted, 32; acres for crop of 1883, 40; bushels produced, 2,161. Butter, 13,250 pounds. Sorghum, ¾ acre; 47 gallons sirup. Maple sugar, 360 pounds; sugar, 69 pounds. Bees, 88 hives: pounds of honey, 1,025. Eggs, 13,715 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 84; bushels produced, 1,930. Peaches, 35 bushels; pears, 44 bushels. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 2,792; number of acres pasture, 1,642; number of acres woodland, 1,041; total number of acres owned, 6,254. Wool, 7,797 pounds. Milch cows, 102. Sheep killed by dogs, 17; value, $309; injured by dogs, 9; value, $50. Hogs died, 170; value, $877. Sheep died, 42; value, $112. Cattle died, 4; value, $61. Horses died, 2; value, $120.

RAILROADS.

Montgomery Township is highly favored with railroad facilities, there being two good railways traversing its whole length. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, formerly the Bellefontaine & Indiana, was completed through this township in 1852, and the town of La Rue started; and the Chicago & Atlantic was put in operation about June 1, 1883, with a depot upon it within the limits of this township. Agosta is the second depot on the other road in this township, making a total of four

depots for Montgomery. At La Rue Station alone, in 1882, there were received 6,671,410 pounds of freight, and 8,639,065 pounds forwarded: while passenger tickets to the amount of $6,189.57 were sold.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Trustees—1871–72, John Bain, Charles Quigley and Martin Uncapher.
1873—Martin Uncapher, Charles Quigley and J. Berger.
1874—J. Berger, J. Myers and M. V. Uncapher.
1875—George W. Virden, Charles Quigley and Jacob Berger.
1876—Charles Quigley, H. M. Virden and George V. Virden.
1877—W. R. Morris, J. N. McMillen and J. F. Marsh.
1878—W. R. Morris, M. Morral and J. F. Marsh.
1879—Edd Anderson, M. Morral and N. L. Prettyman.
1880—M. Morral, N. L. Prettyman and G. C. Allinger.
1881—B. W. Miller, A. Kridler and John Fluelling.
1882—A. Kridler, James Church and Frederick Rush.
1883—Frederick Rush, J. M. Haffer and Jacob Beckley.

Clerks.—1871–72—W. J. Campbell; 1873, G. N. Myers; 1874–75, H. B. Mills; 1876–77, B. F. Waples; 1878 to 1882, J. L. Frederick; 1883, H. M. Virden.

Treasurers—1871 to 1880, John J. Hopkins; 1881–82, W. J. Campbell; 1883, G. N. Myers.

LA RUE.

La Rue was laid out June 3, 1851, by Maj. William La Rue, who owned 307 acres of land on the east bank of the Scioto River; most of this land he had taken up from the Government and had resided on it from 1825. In that year he erected on the site of Allinger & Quigley's flouring mill a log cabin sixteen feet square. This was the first structure in the shape of a house on the site of the present village. Maj. La Rue occupied it about one year; then erected a hewed-log house on what is now Market street, and at the same time built a log house sixteen feet square adjoining, which was used till 1838, when it was destroyed by fire. The same day that it burned, he put up a frame barn, which was the first within the limits of the township. In 1845, he built a one-and-a-half-story frame residence near the site of the old log house, which stood till 1882, when it was moved to South street, and is still occupied. About the same time, Lewis Topliff erected a frame house of the same size, where Charles Allinger's residence now stands. When the original plat of La Rue was laid out, it contained ninety lots, described as follows: All the lots have sixty-six feet front, with 155 feet back, except those situated between Vine and Market streets, which have sixty feet front, with 155 feet back, excepting all the fractional lots situated along the railroad ground, which vary in their size.

Lewis Topliff bought three acres of Maj. La Rue, May 17, 1852, and made an addition of seventeen lots to the village plat.

July 6, 1864, Maj. La Rue made an addition of thirty-three lots.

April 16, 1866, Lewis Topliff made his second addition, which consisted of twenty-two lots.

Maj. La Rue made his second addition, which contained five lots, April 6, 1871.

J. F. Marsh's first addition contained twenty-five lots; it was made September 20, 1871.

August 23, 1879, Hopkins & Leonard made their addition of nine lots.

J. F. Marsh made his second addition June 13, 1881, containing six-

teen lots, and his third addition, which was composed of twenty-four lots, March 24, 1882.

Maj. William La Rue, the original owner of the site and founder of the village of La Rue, was of French Huguenot origin, the members of the family having fled from France into Holland to escape religious persecution just before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The name is originally De la Rue. From Holland they came to America about the year 1670 to 1677. The first La Rue in a direct line of ancestry that can with certainty be named, is Abraham La Rue, the grandfather of Maj. La Rue, who lived first in New Jersey, moved to Loudoun County, Va., thence to North Carolina and finally to Greenbrier County, Va., where he died. Jacob La Rue, the father of Maj. La Rue, was born July 25, 1774, in Greenbrier County, Va. He started in company with another man, from Washington County, Ohio, where he resided, to visit his brother Peter, who lived in Livingston County, Ky., and was never heard of afterward, but was supposed to have been killed by the Indians or his companion.

Maj. William La Rue was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 22, 1799, and was married September 7, 1820, in Meigs County, Ohio, to Cynthia Brine. Mrs. Celinda Marsh, of La Rue, Marion County, is the only surviving child of this marriage. He first came to Marion County in the fall of 1823, and in the spring of 1825 he built a residence in the woods, on land now occupied by the village of La Rue. He entered about seventy acres of land, which quite exhausted his means, but he lived to be the possessor of many hundred acres, here and elsewhere, and to see a thriving village built upon what was once his forest farm. He died at La Rue, August 18, 1880, his wife having preceded him in November, 1857. He emigrated with his wife and daughter to this county in 1825, beginning pioneer life in real earnest, in a wilderness inhabited only by Indians, with only one family of whites within six miles. He laid out the village of La Rue June 1, 1851; he donated four lots for the use of the different churches, and otherwise took great pains for the improvement of the village. When a railroad was first talked of, he got up a subscription, headed it with $1,000, and gave the company the right of way, binding them, however, to make La Rue always a watering place, thereby causing all trains to make a stop at that point. He was a marked man in many respects, and greatly honored and esteemed.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge across the Scioto at this place was built in 1843, by the citizens of the neighborhood. It was built about 1843 to 1845, eight rods below the present Market street bridge, and was 100 feet long. It was an open structure and the abutments were made of logs and the pier of frame work. It was made by volunteer labor, and Maj. La Rue sawed the timber. There was not a dollar paid out for work. It stood about eight or ten years, and was taken away by a freshet.

The same year (1853), another open bridge was erected, four rods north of the first. An appropriation was made by the County Commissioners and the rest was made up by subscription. It was a frame bridge with hewed timber abutments and a bent. It was washed away, and the present one was built by the county in 18—. It is a covered bridge, 110 feet long, and cost about $2,200. There is also a covered bridge across the river on High street.

BUSINESS.

Hotels.—The first hotel in La Rue was the Union House. It was a two-story frame building, and was erected in the spring of 1852, by Horace

Roberts and was owned and run by Roberts, Patten & Gillespie till 1857, when it was sold to Edward Stoltz, and the subsequent year to Dr. Copeland. In the fall of 1865, it was purchased by William Bailey, who died before he moved into it. His family conducted it till 1868, and sold to Philip Loebrich, and from him it passed into the possession of B. W. Miller, who ran it till within the last year. It is now known as the National House.

In 1868, T. S. Miller, one of the pioneers of Montgomery Township, built the La Rue House on High street, and opened it to the public in the spring of 1870. He ran this hotel until 1875, when he sold it and two years later built the Commercial House, at a cost of $2,000, opening it in the fall of 1878.

Stores.—The first store in La Rue was opened by Henry C. Seigler in the summer of 1851. It was situated on the river bank, on the site of Charles Quigley's blacksmith shop. He continued a short time and sold his stock, which consisted of dry goods and groceries, to Horace Roberts, who did business on the river bank and subsequently moved to High street, where he was engaged in trade ten years. In 1852, John B. and David Wyatt built the first store building on the site of C. Graceley's present hardware store. It was a building twenty-two feet front, by forty feet deep, and was rented by Wheeler Bros., merchants, who two years after admitted G. W. De Long as a partner, and the firm of Wheeler, De Long & Co. continued a number of years. Soon after Wheeler Bros. started in business, N. S. Banning erected a storehouse, 16x25 feet in size, on Lot No. 1. He carried on a mercantile business till 1863, when he sold out, married and moved on a farm. He died in La Rue September 21, 1873. The first brick store room in La Rue was built in 1870 by J. F. Firstenberger and was a two-story building with a front of twenty-two feet. It was subsequently purchased by C. Gracely & Bro., who now own and occupy it.

In 1871, a substantial two-story brick block, seventy feet front by eighty-five deep, and containing three store rooms, was erected by Hopkins & Leonard, J. Copeland and M. L. Evans. During the summer of 1877, Hopkins & Leonard built a store room adjoining on the south, the F. & A. M. order building the upper story, which they use for a hall. Hopkins & Leonard have a double store, one room containing dry goods, groceries, etc., and the other clothing and the bank. They established the bank, which is a private institution, in 1876, and do a large deposit business. Messrs. Hopkins & Leonard were the leading merchants in the village till 1883, when Mr. Hopkins went out, and the firm was changed to Leonard, Rhodes & Co. In 1881, Mrs. Mary Henninger built a two-story brick business house adjoining C. Gracely & Bro. on the north. It is occupied by McCrary & Harraman, grocers. The next year, W. L. Marsh put up a two-story brick south of Hopkins & Leonard's, and is now occupied as a hardware store by E. Anderson & Co. The same year, J. W. Knapp erected a two-story storehouse on Lot No. 9, which he occupies as a grocery.

Carriage Factory, corner of Vine and Chestnut streets. George D. Delauder established this business September 1, 1872, in a small building that had been used for a stable in the alley just back of the present post office, and in 1873 moved his business to where it is now located. This industry is one of the most important in La Rue. In it is manufactured annually fifty buggies and wagons, giving employment to eight men the year round. The factory occupies three buildings. The wood, paint and trimming shop is two stories, 24x65 feet, blacksmith shop 20x40 feet, and a two-story building, 20x48, for a repository and finishing room. The business amounts to about $10,000 per annum.

La Rue Wood-Bending Works.—These works were established in 1868 by C. Bechtold, and in 1870 the present buildings were erected at a cost of $6,000. They are situated on Front street, and are 25x100 feet in size and two stories high. Mr. Bechtold came to La Rue in 1856 and ran a wagon shop till 1870, since which date he has devoted his attention to his present business. He employs five men the year round and manufactures shafts, felloes, buggy bows, buggy poles and other kinds of bent work. His work finds ready sale in the principal cities of the East, and some of it has reached Europe. The annual sales amount to $10,000.

Warehouse.—A small warehouse was built on the site of the La Rue elevator by Horace Roberts. It was owned by two or three parties, and finally was purchased and enlarged by J. L. Franklin, who ran it from 1860 to 1872, at which time it passed into the possession of N. S. Banning, and subsequently into the hands of Ezra Anderson. It was destroyed by fire May 24, 1876.

La Rue Elevator Company.—This company was organized July 6, 1878, principally through the instrumentality of Messrs. Hopkins & Leonard. Twenty-four stockholders composed the organization as follows: Hopkins & Leonard, G. W. Virden, Robert Hayward, A. Robinson, E. Gillespie, J. F. Marsh, E. Anderson and John Bain, Luke Lenox, W. R. Morris, Charles Blow, C. H. Topliff, M. S. Burdge, J. W. Thew & Bro., J. A. Mouser, J. D. Guthery, John Jones, Elijah Rizor, T. P. Dodd, W. L. Robb, Charles Noyes, Thomas Ward, William La Rue and S. A. and W. E. Guthery. John Bain was chosen President, J. J. Hopkins, Secretray, and Luke Lenox, Treasurer. J. J. Hopkins, J. F. Marsh and J. A. Mouser were made Directors. The incorporated stock of this company was $3,000.

They erected a steam elevator, two stories high and 35x65 feet on the ground, which cost $3,000. It has a capacity of 12,000 bushels. It was first leased to Ramsey & Colton, and after nine months A. C. Ramsey, of this firm, leased and ran it till 1880, when S. H. White, of Upper Sandusky, rented it. In 1882, DeWolfe & Gregory took charge of it, which firm continued till June 20, 1883, when S. E. DeWolfe became the sole lessee. This elevator does an annual business of $100,000. All the grain is shipped to Eastern markets, principally to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The present officers of this company are Isaac F. Guthery, President; J. J. Hopkins, Secretary, and Luke Lenox, Treasurer. Directors are John Jones, J. F. Marsh and M. S. Burdge.

The La Rue Mills were built by Ludlow & Elliott. The mills are two and a half stories high, and with the saw mill in connection, cost $7,000. G. C. Allinger was employed as miller, who, February 7, 1866, bought out Ludlow's interest, and the firm of Elliott & Allinger continued one year, and Charles Quigley was admitted as a partner, changing the name to Elliott, Allinger & Co. This firm lasted till the spring of 1867, when Allinger & Quigley bought Elliott's interest. The mills have four run of buhrs, and have a capacity of twenty-four barrels per day. In 1880, the "new process" was added, and they manufacture custom and merchant flour of good quality.

The first drug store in La Rue was opened by Jones & Manley, from Circleville, Ohio, in 1866. After changing hands several times, this store was destroyed by fire March 31, 1870. W. J. Campbell is the present druggist.

Leonard Rhodes & Co., merchants of La Rue, carry as large a stock as any store in Marion. They have two large stores, one devoted to dry goods

and the other to the sale of ready-made clothing; their sales amount annually to $40,000 and upward, carrying from $20,000 to $25,000 stock. These gentlemen are deservedly popular.

The first undertaker in La Rue was Hiram Mills, who came in August, 1851; went away in 1854; was here again from 1857 to 1863, and 1868 to the present time.

The first tailor was George W. Miller, who was here a few years.

The first blacksmith was Leonard Orth, on the banks of the river near Topliff's mill.

Shipping Cattle.—In 1875, Levi Nichols came from Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of buying cattle for the Buffalo market. Mr. J. F. Marsh became associated as a buyer, and within one year they bought and shipped to Baltimore $46,000 worth of cattle and all within a radius of ten miles of La Rue.

La Rue News.—For an account of this paper, see chapter on the newspaper press.

Altogether there are about sixty business establishments in La Rue, and the average standing of the men is high, doing as much business as any town of the same population in this part of the country. The annual commercial and manufacturing business is estimated at $350,000.

PHYSICIANS.

The first M. D. to locate in La Rue was a Dr. Wilkins, who came in 1848. He practiced here about three years and moved to Marseilles, but returned to La Rue in 1854. In 1856, he went to Chicago. He was a successful physician, and was generally esteemed. Milton Patten came in 1850, and after four years of practice, went to Missouri and finally returned to Marion County and now follows his profession at Green Camp.

Dr. Olds was the next to locate here, coming in the fall of 1851, and in the following year went to Marion, where he died with the cholera in 1854

In 1850–51, Dr. Warner established himself here. He was an excellent physician. His efficient professional career was suddenly terminated by death from cholera during a business visit to Marion in 1854.

Dr. Joshua Copeland began the practice of medicine here May 31, 1852, and continued until October, 1882. Dr. P. W. Lee came in 1857 from Salem, Ohio. He practiced till 1861, when he entered the army as Second Lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served one year and returned to La Rue, and a year or so later removed to Essex; thence to Salem, from which place he came.

In 1859, Dr. H. P. DeLong came from Roundhead, Hardin County, and has since practiced the profession here.

Dr. A. W. Disney came in 1863, and was active until his death, which occurred September 20, 1875.

Dr. J. A. Mouser arrived in 1865 and Dr. Isaac K. Scott in 1876. They both are successful physicians.

Dr. Lilley practiced here from 1881 to 1883, and Dr. Munson during 1882.

Drs. Charles E. Sawyer and J. M. Wood located here in 1880.

LA RUE CEMETERY.

This burial place was laid out in lots in the year 1857. It comprised about one acre of ground, which was purchased by subscription of John Bonner. It is situated on the west side of the Scioto, and affords a very

appropriate place for the interment of the dead. The first burial was that of Mrs. Cynthia La Rue, which occurred November 10, 1857. Maj. La Rue, Lewis Topliff and many other pioneers of Montgomery, repose here. At a very early day a graveyard was started on Lot No. 68, and among those who sleep within its silent walls are William Little and wife, Moses Van Fleet and wife, George Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Brine, Almira C. Little (formerly Miss La Rue) and child, Lyman Little and wife, and other early settlers. It was finally abandoned and donated by Maj. La Rue as a site for the Baptist Church.

LA RUE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department was organized in February, 1878, consisting of sixty-eight of the citizens of the town. C. Bechtold was elected Chief of the department. In January, previous to the organization, an engine was purchased of Ramsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The engine, hose carriage and 500 feet of hose were secured at a cost of $958. W. E. Parker was chosen Foreman of the engine company, and W. H. Hoke Foreman of the hose company. In 1878, W. E. Parker was elected Chief of the department, and has since served in that capacity. A frame engine house was erected in 1878 on Lot 63, at a cost of $360. The department enjoys the advantage of four large cisterns and three hydrants, which furnish water from the water tank of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

Fires.—The fire department is very efficient. Since its organization, only one building has been consumed, namely, that of George Seibert, in January, 1883, entailing a loss of $1,000. The principal fires have been the following: April 1, 1870, a fire broke out in the drug store of Manley & Campbell and consumed both it and the whole block of which it was a part; loss, $10,000. It was very windy at the time, and there was no fire department. July 7, following, a fire originated in Gregg's store on Lot 46, and spread from the hotel to the dwelling on Lot 45, covering the whole space now occupied by the brick block; loss, $5,000. In the fall of 1877, Anderson's elevator was burned; loss, $1,600.

POST OFFICE.

The post office at La Rue was established February 15, 1853, with George W. DeLong as Postmaster. The following is a list of Postmasters with date of appointment, viz.: Norton S. Banning, May 21, 1857; William C. De Long, August 29, 1861; John L. Frederick, December 12, 1864; John J. Hopkins, November 29, 1867; James H. Leonard, March 31, 1869; James M. Wood, July 25, 1881; William E. Parker, March 21, 1883. During the quarter ending June 30, 1883, about 7,000 letters and postal cards were mailed at this office, being at the rate of about 30,000 a year.

LA RUE SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse within the corporation of La Rue was a log structure, which was used till 1846, when a frame was erected on the east part of Maj. La Rue's farm, now on the south side of Market street. It was, some years after, destroyed, and a frame was erected on Lot 15. This was maintained as a district school till 1865, when it was organized as a Union school, Lewis Topliff, T. S. Miller and H. P. De Long constituting the Board of Directors. A two-story frame schoolhouse in the shape of a "T" was erected on High street, on the south end of Maj. La Rue's First Addi-

tion. The building and grounds, which comprise three acres, cost $5,000. In 1882, a two-story frame building was erected on the southeast corner of the lot, and the lower room is occupied by the primary department.

The union school has five departments, all of which are efficiently conducted.

The following is a list of the Principals, with the years they served: Rev. John L. Collier, 1865 to 1867; William Reed, 1867–68; Miss O. T. Aldeman, 1868–69; W. F. Filler, 1869; R. C. Manley, 1869 to 1871; C. M. Iams, 1871–72; C W. Watkins, 1872; R. H. Newsome, 1872–73; J. Q. Codding, 1873–74; D. N. Kemper, 1874–75; U. K. Guthery, 1875–77; Wilbert Ferguson, 1877–78; W. L. Fulton, 1878 to 1880; John L. Lewis, 1880–81; U. K. Guthery, 1881–82; L. L. Bruck, 1882–83; W. O. Bailey, 1883–84.

CHURCHES.

Maj. La Rue donated a lot each to the Free-Will Baptist, Methodists Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches, and gave $10 to each church in addition, thus exhibiting a very liberal spirit.

La Rue (formerly Montgomery) Free-Will Baptist Church.—This society, as before noted, was organized in Topliff's mill, November 29, 1845, by Rev. G. W. Baker, where meetings had been conducted for a week or two by Revs. G. W. and O. E. Baker, of Marion, and K. Higgins. The first members were K. F. and Amelia Higgins, Lewis and Susan Topliff, H. Mustain, Joseph and Sarah Anderson, Cornelia Barns, Patience Vesey, John Bonner, John and Mary King, and one other, numbering thirteen in all. The first Trustees were K. F. Higgins, John Bonner and Jonathan Myers; Lewis Topliff, Clerk. Meetings were held at Maj. La Rue's residence and barn, Topliff's mill, and then in meeting-houses. The first church building was erected in 1850, 24x46, on the site of their present church, at a cost of $800. The new church was erected in 1877, at a cost of $6,500. The pastors have been Revs. G. W. Baker, K. F. Higgins, S. H. Moon, S. D. Bates, D. D. Halsted, S. L. Collier, C. O. Parmenter, R. J. Poston, four years; B. F. Zell since 1878. There are now forty-seven members. Deacons, John Bonner and Samuel Hopkins.

Presbyterian Church.—In the history of Bowling Green Township, an account is given of the organization of this church in 1843. Their building was moved to La Rue in 1862, upon a lot given by Maj. La Rue for a Presbyterian Church, on High street. Here they worshiped until 1881, since which time they have held services in the Free-Will Baptist Church. The present membership is thirty-six. Thomas S. Miller and J. F. Marsh are the Ruling Elders.

The ministers who have served this church are Revs. Cephas Cook, James Robinson, ——— Axtell, B. Wall, Henry Hess, five years; E. Evans, I. N. Shepard, A. S. Thorn, W. H. Honnell, L. D. Smith, S. A. Hummer and A. B. Struthers. Of the original members, all are dead but Mrs. Gilmer, who is now eighty-two years of age, being born June 22, 1801, near West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, and came to this county in 1842.

Catholic Church.—In 1868, when there were twenty-four families in this church, a frame edifice was erected, 20x40 feet, costing $2,200, in which religious services were held until in 1872, when Stephen New erected a brick church, 22x40 feet, at an expense of $3,000. This denomination at first comprised the following families: A. O. Flaherty, Michael Crowley, L. O'Harra, M. Carter, P. Cone, J. McGraw, A. McNeff, T. McNeff, P. Kramer, J. Kearse, Thomas Crowley, P. O'Brien, J. Cramer, M.

Snakenberger, Frank Miller, George Albert, C. Seitz, J. Carter, Frank Columbus, Israel Columbus, John O'Connel, J. Hogan, Thomas Mulranen, John Mulranen, Mrs. Kane and Thomas Gilrane.

The Methodist Episcopal-Church is the leading religious organization at this place, but no extended account of it was ever received.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

La Rue Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M.—This was organized May 18, 1872, by J. A. Rodgers and A. P. Cutting. The following were the first officers: A. P. Cutting, W. M.; S. A. Guthrie, S. W.; Luke Lenox, J. W.; J. H. Leonard, Secretary; Henry Thew, S. D ; G. F. Riley, J. D.; C. W. Knapp, Tiler. There is now a membership of sixty and the present officers are: Luke Lenox, W. M.; T. P. Dodd, S. W.; W. L. Marsh, J. W.; G. C. Allinger, Treasurer; W. A. Rhodes, Secretary; A. J. Anderson, S. D.; S. G. Long, J. D.; J. Hazlett, Tiler; H. Thew and B. F. Stivers, Stewards.

Washington Camp, No. 46, P. O. S. of A.—This is a camp of the "Patriotic Order of the Sons of America," whose object is the inculcation of the American principles of political government. Preliminary meetings were held in M. B. Chase's law office December 14 and 27, now the hall of the camp, in the brick block, over C. F. Seffners & Bro.'s store. A dispensation was granted January 3, 1881, and a camp organized by Frederick Haberman and George L. Phelps, with the following membership: M. B. Chase, J. A. Mouser, J. M. Hoffa, N. Mustain, C. M. Smallwood, H. C. Bireley, W. H. Cleveland, R. J. Myers, A. McCrary, E. Meek, C. Hill, B. A. Walters, C. H. Topliff, J. F. Keeler, F. E. English, Edward Stivers, George Long, F. Long, William Heybeck, C. N. Little, T. L. Leonard, Edward Mealey, N. A. Showen, F. C. Judd and J. D. Henkle. The officers were: T. L. Leonard, P. P.; M. B. Chase, P.; J. H. Hinkle, V. P.; J. M. Hoffa, M. of F. & C.; A. McCrary, Recording Secretary; F. E. English, Financial Secretary; W. H. Cleveland, Treasurer; F. C. Judd, Cond.; Edward Mealey, I. G.; E. Meek, O. G.; Edward Stivers, Assistant Secretary; William Heybeck, R. Sent.; Robert J. Meyers, L. Sent.; J. A. Mouser, Chaplain; and M. B. Chase, J. M. Hoffa and H. C. Bireley, Trustees.

The present number of members is twenty-nine, and the officers are: N. Mustain, P. P.; B. F. Stivers, P.; R. J. Myers, V. P.; C. M. Smallwood, M. of F. & C.; J. M. Hoffa, Recording Secretary; H. C. Birely, Financial Secretary; W. H. Cleveland, Treasurer; W. E. Robbins, Cond.; E. Meek, I. G.; C. Hill, O. G.; A. Mouser, Assistant Secretary; C. F. Layman, R. Sent.; O. Prettyman, L. Sent.; J. A. Mouser, Chap.; and H. C. Bireley, J. A. Mouser and N. Mustain, Trustees.

The camp has, in cash, furniture and paraphernalia, $211.82—July, 1883. Meets each Monday evening.

Day Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F.—Prior to organization, several preliminary meetings were held. Dispensation was received from the Grand Lodge early in the summer of 1857, when the members consisted of T. S. and H. S. Miller, M. J. Burdge, Christ Mackley and William McClaren. The lodge was organized August 31, 1857, by William Chidsey, in the carpenter shop of T. S. & H. S. Miller. The meetings are now held in their nicely furnished hall on the southwest corner of Market and High streets, Saturday evenings. The first officers were: Christ Mackley, N. G.; H. S. Miller, V. G.; M. J. Burdge, Secretary; William McClaren, Treasurer; T. S. Miller, R. S. N. G. Present number of mem-

bers, fifty-three, with $548.76 in their treasury. Present officers: Thomas Deyson, N. G.; Gustave Trap, V. G.; J. M. Hoffa, Secretary; T. S. Miller, Treasurer; N. T. Prettyman, O. G.; William Guy, I. G.; G. D. Delauder, W.; J. A. Mouser, Cond.; Robert J. Fields, R. S. N. G.; A. J. Thomasson, L. S. N. G.; N. Mustain, R. S. V. G.; Jacob Rizor, L. S. V. G.; N. McBride, R. S. S.; J. D. Myers, L. S. S.; George W. Holverstott, Chaplain.

There is also a G. A. R. Post here.

TEMPERANCE.

The first well-defined temperance movement in La Rue was the organization of the Good Templars in 1865, Hiram Mills, W. C. T. It prospered until the winter of 1866, when the "Ohio Broadaxe," Rev. Chance, delivered a course of six lectures in the old Baptist Church. The lodge met every night and took in the new converts, from eight to fifteen; so that by the close of the week its numbers had increased from about thirty to nearly a hundred, among them nearly all the worst drinkers in the community. Then a hall was fixed up in costly style and the treasury depleted until the dues to the Grand Lodge could not be paid. It kept up meetings until the fall of 1867, when it underwent total extinction.

During the fall and winter of 1866–67, a joint-stock company was formed to enforce the laws, and with the aid of the Good Templars, some prosecutions were instituted, a few of which were sustained. But the cause of temperance from the legal standpoint went by fits and starts from that time onward. A lodge of the Sons of Temperance and a society auxiliary to the State Temperance Alliance have each existed here a short time.

Among the revivals was the " woman's crusade " of 1874, which did not result in a signal victory, although some liquor sellers were persuaded to discontinue their illegal business. After a time, a kind of moral suasion educational society was formed, which had a few ups and downs and then died; and now there is no so-called temperance society in La Rue, although the churches and some of the secret societies inculcate temperance, that is in the sense of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Prohibition and total abstinence sentiment is strong, and is thought by its friends to be on the increase.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The first Council of La Rue consisted of H. P. De Long, A. P. Johnson, J. M. Little, A. Pickering and T. S. Miller.

Mayors.—Daniel Laufman, 1863 to 1866; Hiram Mills, 1866–67; Charles Quigley, 1867–68; John J. Hopkins, 1868–69; Joshua Copeland, 1869 to 1873; Hiram Mills, 1873 to 1876; Henry Weis, 1876–77; W. E. Parker, 1877–78; Henry Weis, 1878–80; Joseph R. Quigley, 1880; J. M. Dickason (by appointment), 1881; T. P. Dodd, 1881–82; C. H. Chamberlain 1882 to 1884.

Recorders.—John S. Peck, 1863; W. C. De Long, 1865; D. Wilder Halsted, 1867; R. C. Manley, 1868; S. H. Kemper, 1869; W. J. Campbell, 1870; Joshua Halsted, 1871; D. N. Kember, 1872 to 1876; B. F. Waples, 1876 to 1878; J. L. Frederick, 1878 to 1884.

Treasurers of the Village.—T. S. Miller was elected Treasurer at its incorporation and served till 1875, during which year William Seffner filled the office. In 1876, T. S. Miller was re-elected, served one year and was succeeded by John J. Hopkins, who filled the office till 1881, when W. J. Campbell was elected, serving till 1883; then John A. Vanorsdall was elected, the present incumbent.

COCHRANTON.

Col. William Cochran was born in old Virginia, and removed to Ross County, Ohio, thence to Montgomery Township in 1822. He lived here till 1837–38, and removed with his family to La Grange County, Ind., and died there. Cochranton, named after Col. Cochran, was started first by Samuel Franklin, who built a log cabin. Col. Cochran came in 1822 and occupied it a short time, then built a frame, 18x20 feet in size. The post office was established previous to 1828, and Col. Cochran was appointed Postmaster, and served until he went West, keeping the post office at his house. Alexander Gillespie was then appointed and served two or three years. Frazier Gray, a Revolutionary soldier, succeeded him and served till his death, which occurred some ten years after.

Heman Scott came and bought 120 acres of Col. Cochran's farm and started a store in 1844–45, and the place then took the name of Scott Town, while the post office retains the old name of Cochranton. In 1851, Mr. Scott went to California; other merchants were subsequently Thomas Mahan, Allen De Long and W. C. De Long, for about four years; John Kennedy, three or four years; A. W. Buell and others. The present dry goods merchants are John Holstotter and John Grubb. Dr. Stroup is the physician and druggist. There are two blacksmith shops and one church building, occupied by the Methodists.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at this place was organized in the spring of 1868 at the schoolhouse, by John Sites (Seitz?), with eleven members, among whom were W. A. Butler, C. Postles, M. J. Webb, J. H. Mason, H. C. Mason, C. Sprague, S. Pixley, W. R. Hatfield, H. Brown, E. Brown and Jane Gray. The official members were W. A. Butler and J. H. Mason. For about three years the meetings were held in the schoolhouse, and since then in the church, which was erected in 1871, in size 32x48, at a cost of $3,000. The pastors have been J. Parlett, 1868–69; C. Weaver, 1869–70; D. B. Rinehart, 1870–72; V. Staley, 1872–73; R. Hager, 1873–74; E. H. Cammann, 1874 to 1876; M. L. Senters, 1876–77; C. M. Birdsall, 1877–78; J. Williams, 1878 to 1880; P. T. Webster, 1880 to 1883. The present membership is sixty, and the official members are J. Clark, William Robinson, H. M. Virden, J. B. Virden, W. M. Davis and J. H. Mason. The ecclesiastical year begins and ends in September.

Salem Presbyterian Church.—Preliminary meetings of this denomination were held here previous to 1830, at the schoolhouse near J. McElvy's, by Rev. Barber; it was a missionary station. The church was first organized in 1843, at the Union Church, two miles east of Scott Town, by Rev. A. C. Miller. It consisted of twelve members, viz.: John McElvy, Mary McElvy, Smith Frame, W. J. Virden, Sarah Virden, Ovington and Jane Day, Sarah Hewett, Harriet Wheeler, Mrs. Neff, Miss R. McElvy and Mrs. L. Frame. The first official members were John McElvy, Smith Frame and W. J. Virden. The Union Church building was erected about 1836; size, 30x40 feet. In this house the Presbyterian Church meets. The pastors have been Revs. Barber, Cratty, Miller, Braner, Templeton, Thorn, Smith, Lynn and Struthers. There are now probably about fourteen members. W. J. Virden is the Ruling Elder and is the only one of the original members now living here. Sunday school has been kept up most of the time.

FRAME CEMETERY.

This was laid out in sections in 1878, on a sandy knoll about ninety

rods south of Scott Town, on the east side of the creek. Smith Frame at first donated one acre of ground for the purpose, and since then one acre has been added.

AGOSTA.

This place has also had the names of "Carey Station," "Belfast" and "New Bloomington." Its oldest name is derived from that of two men, W. W. and Wingate Carey, who, in 1856, laid out the village. The former laid out the lots on the east side of Main street, south of the railroad, and the latter that portion lying east of Main street north of the railroad. At the same time Carey Darlington laid out the west side north of the railroad, and Armstrong M. Smallwood the part south of the railroad west side of Main. The last named died May 20, 18—, and Dr. A. W. Buell bought the property of the widow, cut the lots into different shapes and sizes, laid out other lots and lived here until 1880, when he went away.

Some years after the first platting of the village, each of the Careys made an addition, W. W. Carey donating a lot to the Methodist Episcopal Church. When the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad was built through here there was but one house at the point, a log cabin, and W. W. Carey erected the first frame house, and also the first store and warehouse. The village was known as Carey until 18—, when it was changed to New Bloomington, and in 1879 the station was changed to Belfast, while the post office continued as New Bloomington, until April 1, 1883, when both office and station were changed to Agosta.

The first dry goods and grocery store was opened by W. W. Carey and A. and George H. Smallwood, under the firm name of Carey & Smallwoods. In two or three years they sold out to George R. and Wingate L. Carey, who conducted business under the name of Carey Bros. one year, and then sold to Russel De Long and A. M. Smallwood. De Long soon sold his interest to Smallwood, who prosecuted the business until his death.

In 1871, James Elliott came from Marion and established a general store where the hotel now stands, and in February, 1872, sold out to T. R. Shinn, also from Marion. During the summer, he built the store room on the corner of Main and Buell streets, at a cost of $2,800, and commenced business in it in October, in the line of dry goods and clothing. In April, 1880, he sold out and bought the storehouse on the southwest corner of Main and Buell streets, where he sold groceries, queensware, boots and shoes. This building was erected in 1878 by Lewis Merriman, of Kenton, at a cost of $2,500. Mr. Merriman, and his son-in-law, David Roby, as the firm of Merriman & Roby, carried on mercantile business until the fall of 1879, and sold to John Byers, who, in turn, in April, 1880, sold to T. R. Shinn. The latter, in April, 1883, sold to Bathard & Taft, of Mount Gilead, who bought both stores and still run them.

In 1873, Jacob Berger started a hardware store, which he sold out in 1878, to B. F. Severns, who still conducts the business.

In 1875, B. B. Hathaway erected a two-story building and rented it to Anderson & Hite, who did business one year and sold their stock to T. R. Shinn, and soon after L. Merriman placed a stock under the charge of Uncapher Bros. The store was then occupied by La Rue & Roderick, who sold to T. J. Bish in the fall of 1882, the present merchant.

Besides the foregoing, D. H. Hathaway and Thomas Munday have been merchants in New Bloomington.

The warehouse was built by Burke & Porter, of Green Camp. It is a two-story steam elevator, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels. In 1880, Por-

ter sold his interest to Burke, who has since been alone in the position. Ships 150 cars yearly.

In 1880, T. R. Shinn started a livery and feed stable, which he still runs.

In 1879, the station house was built, at a cost of $1,000, of which $300 was donated by the village. The amount of business done at this station may be indicated by the following figures: During the first half of this year (1883), 790,145 pounds of freight were received here, being an average of 131,691 pounds a month; and 1,776,587 pounds forwarded, or 296,098 pounds a month. During the year 1882, $2,012.43 worth of passenger tickets were sold.

The telegraph office was established at the same time with the station, and G. W. Bailey appointed operator.

Dr. W. S. Paul was the first physician in the place. Dr. S. B. Marshall has been practicing here a number of years, and in 1882, he opened a drug store. The first drug store here was started by William M. Reed.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a membership here of 100. Rev. L. O. Cook is pastor. Their house of worship was erected in 1875, at a cost of $1,500.

EDUCATIONAL.

The "New Bloomington Union School District" was organized in 1875. Two acres were purchased of Wingate Carey, Sr., and in 1876 a school building was erected, at a cost of $2,500, and was furnished with the latest improved furniture at an expense of $1,000. At that time, the School Board comprised A. W. Buell, C. W. Powelson and A. W. Ward. Since their organization in 1876, there has been expended for the union schools an aggregate of $8,774.90, being an average of $1,253.70 per year. The schools have an average attendance of 110. There are three departments. The Principals have been Hattie Hudson, 1876–77; J. Q. Codding, 1877–78; Frank Umphreys, 1878 to 1880; O. B. Zell, 1880–81; A. N. La Rue, 1881–82; M. F. Dutton, 1882–83; C. R. Marshall, 1883; M. F. Dutton, 1883–84.

MAYORS OF NEW BLOOMINGTON, NOW AGOSTA.

Jacob Zimmerman, 1873–74; A. W. Buell, Webster Buell, W. B. Tunget, S. B. Marshall and Thomas R. Shinn, the present incumbent.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established May 14, 1857. Following is a list of the Postmasters of Agosta, with the dates of their appointment: Armstrong M. Smallwood, June 28, 1864; William B. Smallwood, December 14, 1865; Abraham W. Buell, August 26, 1872. February 5, 1883, the name of the post office was changed to Agosta, and March 2 following, T. R. Shinn was appointed Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

In the following pages, many of the pioneers and prominent citizens of Montgomery are referred to. Each sketch has a direct bearing upon the history of the township, being in itself a record of a settler who aided in raising it from the wilderness state to its present prominent position among the divisions of Marion County:

G. C. ALLINGER, miller, at La Rue, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born March 17, 1842. His parents, Jacob and Christena

(Bentz) Allinger, came with their family of seven children, including our subject, to the United States in 1847. The names of the children were as follows: Jacob, Christiana, Josephine, Christina, Gottlieb E., Gottlob C. and Catharine. They had one child, Mary, born in Ohio. The family, on their arrival, located on a farm near Sydney, Shelby Co., Ohio. The father died on this farm in 1878. His widow now resides with a daughter at Sydney. The subject of this sketch lived on a farm until thirteen years of age, since which time he has worked at the milling business. In November, 1865, he came to La Rue, and in February, 1866, he bought a half interest in the La Rue Flouring Mill, with David Elliott as a partner, under the firm name of Elliott & Allinger. The same year, Charles Quigley was admitted as a partner, and the firm became Elliott, Allinger & Co. The last part of the year 1866, Elliott sold his interest to his partners, and the firm became Allinger & Quigley. Their grist mill has four run of stone, and a capacity for grinding 200 bushels of wheat and 180 bushels of corn every twenty four hours; they also operate a saw mill, and get out on an average 700,000 feet of lumber per annum; they employ, in both establishments, five men the year around. An eighty-horse-power engine furnishes the power for running both establishments; they do general custom and milling business, and sell to the retail trade of the vicinity. Mr. Allinger enlisted in September, 1861, at Sydney, Ohio, in Company F, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and ten months, being mustered out at the close of the war at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He was then Orderly Sergeant of his company. He participated in about thirty battles, first at Ft. Donelson, under Grant, up to the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward was in Sherman's army on its famous march to the sea. Mr. Allinger was married, in the fall of 1867, to Lydia J. Little, and they reside in La Rue Village. He is a Republican, and has served the village and township in various local offices, among which is that of Trustee, member of the School Board, Councilman, etc. He is also a member of the F. & A. M. and of the G. A. R.

DAVID AMRINE was born in Leesburg Township, Union Co., Ohio, May 28, 1853, the son of Henry and Margaret (Moore) Amrine, of German ancestry, and natives of the same county. They were the parents of three children—David, Frank and Melissa A., who died about 1866. David Amrine, having obtained a moderate education, remained with his father, farming, until the spring of 1883, when he entered the firm of Hastings & Co., at La Rue, Ohio. He is a respectable citizen, a member of the F. & A. M. order, and a Republican in politics.

EZRA ANDERSON, hardware merchant, is a native of Montgomery Township, a son of Joseph Anderson, and was born March 17, 1843. Mr. Anderson was reared to the life of a farmer, and was married, January 18, 1872, to Susan Baldwin, a daughter of James and Ellen Baldwin, of Bowling Green. In 1874, he came to La Rue, where he followed the business of buying and shipping grain for eighteen months, when his warehouse and all it contained was destroyed by fire, the total loss being $6,000, though $1,600 was his individual loss. After this, he was engaged in the wool business, in partnership with J. F. Marsh. August 1 of the same year, he lost his wife by death; she left two children—an infant, since deceased, and Sadie D. After the death of his wife, Mr. Anderson returned to his farm, where he remained till October, 1882, when he returned to La Rue and formed a partnership with William Marsh to carry on the hardware business, under the firm name of E. Anderson & Co. They have the largest

store, and carry the heaviest stock of hardware goods kept in the village, averaging $10,000. Mr. Anderson was married again, April 26, 1883, to Ella M. Marsh, a daughter of J. F. Marsh, of La Rue. Mr. A. is a member of Day Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., and of the Richwood Encampment.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, the father of Ezra, was a native of Pickaway County, Ohio. He came to Montgomery Township in 1833, and entered 120 acres, at $1.25 per acre, on Section 7. The county was then a wilderness, and he was obliged to cut his way through the forest from Scott Town for six miles, to make a road for his team to pass. He cleared most of this land, and at his death, which occurred March 15, 1860, owned 300 acres of land. His widow is still living, and resides at La Rue. They had a family of eleven children, six girls and five boys. Ezra Anderson is the only son now living.

MRS. SARAH ANDERSON, the widow of Joseph Anderson, a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, was born August 2, 1807; daughter of John and Patience (Mitten) Clark, of English and Irish ancestry respectively, and natives of the State of Delaware. This couple were the parents of twelve children, only five of whom survive, they are William, Robert, Sarah, Riley and Harriet Clark. The subject of this sketch was married, November 27, 1827, to John Anderson, son of John and Sarah Anderson, one of a family of eleven children, seven still living—Amanda H., Emily, Sarah A , Mary J., Patience R., Lettie E. and Ezra A. The names of the deceased are Amos, John, Joseph and Ira. Mrs. Anderson came to this county about 1830, and has recently moved from the old homestead, in whose door-yard she settled one half a century since. She is now a resident of La Rue, Ohio. Her daughter, Mary J., is living with her; her farm of 160 acres is under the efficient supervision of her son Ezra. Her husband departed this life in 1860. Mrs. Anderson is still strong intellectually, enjoys the respect of her neighbors, and is an exemplary member of the Christian Church.

JOHN BAIN was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 3, 1829, the son of Capt. John and Ann (Horn) Bain, who came to America in 1832, stopping two years in Marion, then six years in Grand Prairie Township, but finally permanently settled in Montgomery Township. They were blessed with seven children, three surviving—John, William and Francis M. Christian, John, James and Ann are deceased. The father died in 1859, aged sixty-six years, the mother in 1876, aged seventy-four years. Our subject acquired his educational attainments in the very common schools of his early day, taking one academic term of John Cunningham. He then taught more or less for five years. In May, 1853, he married Eliza Scribner, daughter of Samuel and Almira (Clark) Scribner, of English descent, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Connecticut. Mr. Scribner was born February 6, 1784, served in war of 1812, and died about 1878, and his wife was born September 30, 1791, and died November 29, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Bain have nine children, all living—Flora A., born March 16, 1854; Milton H., September 8, 1855; Addison, May 2, 1857; Jeannette, June 5, 1861; Mary M., January 1, 1863; William F., December 25, 1864; John H., April 5, 1866; James W., January 27, 1870, and George S., March 18, 1872. The mother, born July 12, 1833, died November 14, 1880. She was a loving mother and a devoted Christian. Mr. Bain married again, March 15, 1883, Mrs. Phebe (Rush) Robinson, widow of Loren L. Robinson, who lost his life in 1863 in the late civil war. Mr. B. began life with limited means; he has been devoting his entire attention to agricult-

ure and stock-raising. He owns at present 365 acres of fine arable land, and is worth at least $18,000. He is a prominent farmer, an enthusiastic Republican, and for twenty-one consecutive years, he was magistrate of the township, Trustee a number of years, and Land Appraiser in 1860. He has held a license as local preacher for fifteen years. The portrait of Mr. Bain is given on another page of this volume.

WILLIAM BAIN, fourth son of Capt. John and Ann (Horn) Bain, is a native of Marion County, born September 5, 1837. He continues to reside upon the old homestead, where he was reared and educated. November 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following battles: McDowell, Chancellorsville (receiving here a slight wound), and Gettysburg; at this place he was taken prisoner, and marched to Stanton, W. Va., receiving at one time only a pint of flour for three days, which he prepared by boiling in a tin cup, or making in dough and roasting on a stick. He was finally transferred to Belle Isle, where, after remaining a week, he was wounded by a ball, shot through the body of a fellow soldier crossing the "dead line." He was then removed to Libby Prison Hospital, where, after a few days, he was exchanged upon parole. He rejoined his regiment November 15, 1863, and made that memorable march to the relief of Knoxville, Tenn. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864; was with his regiment in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, going with "Sherman to the sea," engaging at Averysboro and Bentonville; he was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. During the summer of 1862, he was disabled from duty, through sickness. Returning home, he was married, November 19, 1868, to Margaret Carriher, born October 1, 1841, daughter of George and Maria (Foresman) Carriher, natives of Pennsylvania, but of German and Irish ancestry respectively. Six children have been born to this marriage, five surviving —Eva M., born January 26, 1870; Maria A., October 27, 1876, dying March 23, 1872; Mary C., July 23, 1874; Nannie B., June 26, 1876; William G., June 22, 1879, and Nellie B., September 24, 1880. Our subject is a successful farmer, owning at present (1883) 310 acres of valuable land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the G. A. R., and of the Republican party.

CHRISTIAN BECHTOLD, proprietor of the wood-bending works, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 9, 1835; he learned the wagon-maker's trade in Germany, and came to the United States in 1852, and located at Mt. Blanchard, in Hancock County, remaining there one winter; from thence he removed to Kenton, Hardin County, where he worked at his trade until 1866. In September of the latter year, he came to La Rue Village and opened a wagon-maker's and repair shop, which he continued until 1870, when he closed that business, since which date he has given his entire time and attention to his planing mill and wood-bending works, a business that he had established in 1868. In 1870, he built the large brick building in which this business is carried on. In this establishment is made the bent wood-work for buggy shafts, bows, poles, etc., and other descriptions of bent work. The present year (1883) he is building a large frame addition to his factory. He employs five men the year round, and turns out on an average $10,000 worth of goods each year, which, when his improvements now in progress are completed, will doubtless be largely increased. Mr. Bechtold was married in December, 1854, in Kenton, Ohio, to Margaret ——, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. They have two children, as follows: Emma, who is the wife of William E.

Parker, of La Rue, and Lillie, who is living with her parents. Mr. Bechtold is a birth-right member of the Lutheran Church; has served the village in various positions, such as member of the Board of Councilmen, etc., and is one of the most enterprising citizens in the village.

JOHN C. BECHTOLD, sole proprietor of the wagon and carriage works at La Rue, Ohio, was born in Germany June 24, 1849, the son of George and Anna (Berzenser) Bechtold, who came to America in 1863, settling where our subject now resides. They were the parents of six children—Earhart (deceased), Christian, Henry, Susan, Mary and John C. J. C. obtained a practical education, and in his fifteenth year commenced to learn his trade, finishing it at Rochester, N. Y., when aged nineteen years. April 8, 1875, he married at Kenton, Ohio, Mary Krabeill, daughter of Sigman and Lizzie (Peoffer) Krabeill, natives of Germany. Two children were added to this family—Maggie, born March 17, 1878, and William, born January 17, 1881. Mr. Bechtold established himself in business in 1876, manufacturing both wagons and carriages at this place, giving employment at present to seven hands. His honest and faithful workmanship has given him an enviable reputation not only in this county, but in counties adjoining. Mrs. Bechtold belongs to the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the F. & A. M., No. 463. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB BERGER, first son of John P. and Annie Berger, was born in the "Fatherland" September 12, 1823, and came to America in 1852, stopping in New York City six years, engaged in the grocery and provision trade. He then moved to this county, Pleasant Township, purchasing a farm. In 1860, he went to New Bloomington. May 26, 1850, he married Barbara Roning, born February 14, 1830, a daughter of John Roning, and four children have been born to them, two living—Christena and Kate. Mr. Berger is an industrious citizen, having 145 acres of arable land, from which he retired in 1875, engaging in the hardware business at New Bloomington. In 1879, he sold this stock to Benjamin Severns. He is identified with the Democratic party, and, with his wife, with the German Reformed Church.

DAVID BIRCH, third son of Martin J. and Christian (Bain) Birch (see next sketch), was born July 18, 1853. He was married in his twenty-fifth year to Emily A. Miller, daughter of Green and Caroline (Frederick) Miller. Two children have crowned this union—Vay W. (born September 3, 1878) and Bertha V. (born January 9, 1880). Mr. Birch obtained a good education, going one term to Delaware College, three to Lebanon Normal School and one to Valparaiso, Ind. He has established for himself quite a reputation as a teacher having taught in all twenty terms. He commenced in life with limited resources, but has inherited a small amount, and owns at present 120 acres. He is an energetic and well-to-do farmer; still teaches during the winter months, and is an enthusiastic Democrat.

MARTIN JACKSON BIRCH, born October 17, 1824, is in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He came into this (Montgomery) township, with his parents on the 15th day of February, 1835. Although a boy of ten years, he began his experience as a pioneer in the "big woods," as at that time there was scarcely a tree cut in the township. They were the ninth family to come in as "settlers." The first thing, then, in order (the household effects being unloaded by the roots of a beech tree), was to prepare a shanty to sleep in, which was done by cutting some poles and fixing them up beside a big log. No sooner was the shanty completed and all comfortably seated within, than nature tendered them a hearty welcome, in the form of a rain,

which continued to pour down in torrents during the night. About a week later, they were ready to build a "cabin." They had cut small logs, and cleared away a small patch of brush, and now they procured a few men from around Scott Town, and carried the logs together, built a hut, and covered it with clapboards. During the winter season, they would clear as much ground as they could, and in the spring dig around among the roots with a hoe, plant a little corn, and attend it with the same implement. For the first year or two, they would go to the "plains" to work for corn, getting two bushels for a day's labor, and "tote" it home on their backs. Those who were wealthy enough to afford an old horse could take their corn to Big Island to the horse mill and get it ground for bread; those who had no horse, after carrying their hard earned grist home, must dig a hole out of a log, and pound the corn with a pestle until they could sift out some of the finest for meal, and use the rest for hominy. For meat they would take the gun and kill a deer, which was readily found at no great distance. The first thing to market was maple sugar and molasses. After sugar-making was over, the father and sons would each take a sack of sugar upon his back, walk to Marion, "sell out" for 6 to 9 cents per pound, and take pay in merchandise, at the merchant's own price, walk home again with another back-load, feeling thankful that they had done so well. Every man had free access to the woods for his stock, and as a natural consequence, every man had some stock that was more or less wild. In autumn, a buyer would come to some central point and give out word that he would pay from 1 to 1½ cents a pound for hogs on foot. Each man would deliver his hogs at some named point on the road, where they were weighed in the following manner: A pole about ten feet long was used as a pry over some object as a fulcrum. At the short end of the pole was tied a rope, in which were hooked a pair of large steelyards; at the other end was a man to "swing up" the hog and handle the pole. The breeching was then taken off the harness, the hogs were caught by two or three men, who would hook them up in the breeching. and in this manner the whole drove was weighed, one hog at a time. The weights were taken down when called out by the weighman, by a man with a pencil and paper. After all were weighed and paid for, it was the duty of every man (except those well on in years), to help take the drove to Scott Town, whence they made their final start for Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. In those days, to be an expert at driving hogs one must be strong, athletic and long-winded. When a hog got his "bristles up," and would not go in the right direction, he was caught and held by dogs, while a man sewed his eyes shut. After this, he was led back to the drove, and could not again be forced away. Cattle were driven over the mountains in large droves, wheat was hauled to Sandusky City in wagons, and sold at 55 to 75 cents per bushel. A man who had two wagon-loads of wheat to sell was considered a big farmer. Schools were then unknown, consequently Mr. Birch, like others of his day, had but small opportunity of acquiring an education. However, he improved what little chance he had, by studying at night, after working hard all day in the clearing. He would carry home a load of shell bark hickory for light and fuel by which to study. By this means, in connection with a few terms of subscription school in after years, he obtained a sufficient education to teach a common school and to conduct business in after life. February 15, 1847, Mr. Birch was married to Christina Bain, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 3, 1822, and emigrated to Marion County with her parents, John and Anna Bain, in 1837, and died July 2, 1866, aged thirty-four years

one month and twenty-nine days. By this union were George Mills Birch (born November 26, 1848, and died September 17, 1852, aged three years nine months and twenty-one days), Sandy Clark Birch (born January 18, 1852, died September 2, 1852, aged seven months and fourteen days), David Birch (born July 18, 1853, is still living) and Sarepta Ann Birch (born December 20, 1854, died May 26, 1882, aged twenty-seven years five months and six days). After the death of his wife, Mr. Birch again married, and in March, 1878, with his family, including his wife, five daughters and two sons, removed to Jewell County, Kan., where he still lives in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Such is a sketch only of a few of the trials and inconveniences of pioneer life in the early history of Montgomery Township, and, as with his township, so has it been with a large portion of the territory over which this history extends. How wide the difference between that and the present time! Industry and frugality on the part of the early settlers have wrought a great change, and, as a result, how glorious the advantages of the present and future over those of the past. Our fathers have made the country what it is to-day. They have performed the laborious task of clearing away the vast forests, and reducing the fields to a state of cultivation. They have borne the trials of the pioneer, that we, their children, may reap the rewards their labor has bought. As we raise our eyes from these pages to fall upon the few pioneers who still remain, and behold them bowed down with the labors they have performed, gray with the trials and cares of time, one by one dropping off to eternity, it is then we realize the great debt of gratitude we owe to them. It is then we read with grateful hearts and cherish this memento as a gift well suited to our wants.

ELLIS W. BROWN was born in Grand Township September 24, 1852, the son of Hamilton and Ellen (Clifton) Brown, natives of Ireland and Ohio respectively. He came to America when aged seven, acquired a fair education, and married, March 16, 1882, Miss Eliza Virden, daughter of William and Elizabeth (King) Virden, residents of Missouri. They, the latter, are the parents of six children—Eliza, Jackson, Marion, Collier, George and Emmett. Mr. Brown has been farming and rearing stock for some time, having, with his father, at present 750 head of sheep, and much other stock. He is an industrious citizen and a wide-awake Democrat.

MARSHALL S. BURDGE, first son of John H. and Margaret (Schooley) Burdge, was born August 19, 1845, at Columbia, N. J., at the village school of which place he was educated. He clerked in his father's store until his eighteenth year, when the family moved to Marion County, settling in Montgomery Township January 22, 1864. April 11, 1868, Mr. Burdge married Betty B. Vesey, daughter of James and Jane (Demoss) Vesey, and they have since had nine children, viz., Fannie R., Lide N., Laura B., Sallie G., James V., Anna M., Avis C., Margaret J. and Margaret Tope; the last three are deceased. Mr. Burdge began life with nothing but his innate energy, which has developed for him a valuable farm of 105 acres, and accumulated other property. He is a Democrat, and stands high in the estimation of the community.

W. J. CAMPBELL, druggist at La Rue, is a native of New York City, and was born November 24, 1846. His father, Charles Campbell, was a native of Ireland, and died in New York City, leaving a widow and two children, John C. and W. J. The widow subsequently married William Campbell, a brother to her former husband, and the family moved to Ohio in March, 1852. They first settled on a farm in Grand Township; then moved to Montgomery Township, where Mr. Campbell died. There was

one son by her second marriage, C. C. Campbell, who lives with his mother at Marion, where she resides. W J. Campbell's drug store was established in 1866, by Jones & Manly, of Circleville, Ohio. Mr. Jones retained his interest but one year, and Mr. Manly conducted the business alone until 1869, when W. J. Campbell bought a one-third interest in the business. The firm was burnt out March 31, 1870, at a loss of $2,500. They opened out in another room, and were burned out again July 8, 1870, at a loss of $2,000. The firm started up again, and continued their business as before until February 13, 1873, when Mr. Campbell bought out Manly's interest, since which time the business has been owned and successfully conducted by W. J. Campbell. The brick building in which he keeps his store was built in 1871, by B. W. Miller, and is now owned by Mr. Campbell; he keeps a full line of drugs, medicines and fancy articles, and carefully compounds and fills prescriptions. Mr. Campbell is a highly-esteemed citizen of La Rue, and, although he lives in a Democratic township, he is a Republican, and has served two terms as its Treasurer and Clerk, and as Treasurer of the Village Corporation three years, Treasurer of the School Board three years, and member of the School Board four years. Mr. Campbell is a member of the La Rue Lodge No. 463, F. & A. M. He was married July 2, 1868, to Minerva D. Owens; they have one child. John C. Campbell, a brother of W. J., served in the war of the great rebellion on the Union side. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and while in action at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., November 3, 1863, was wounded by a musket ball, which passed through the left lung; this wound caused his death, which occurred the next day, November 4, 1863.

JAMES CHURCH was born in Meigs County, Ohio, September 10, 1845, and is a son of Oliver and Mary (La Rue) Church, of English descent, and natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. They came to the above county when our subject was six years of age. Having obtained a fair education, he married, September 17, 1868, Miss Lizzie Frazer, who was born November 2, 1844. She is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hartle) Frazer, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry, and natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively; they were pioneers in Wyandot County. Mr. Frazer died July 14, 1851, aged fifty-one years; his widow died December 17, 1862, aged fifty-five years. They were the parents of nine children, six living—Sarah, Minerva, Susan, Thomas J., Lizzie and Elazine N.; the deceased are Alfred, Addison and Adam. He was known in his day as a strong Whig. Mr. and Mrs. Church are the parents of three children—Mary E., born September 17, 1872; Eurie B., born March 27, 1876; and Sidney R., born April 13, 1870, and died July 29, 1871. Our subject has always been a farmer, and a resident of Montgomery Township since marriage, except three years spent in Kansas. He has 100 acres of excellent land, a comfortable home, erected in 1882 at a cost of $3,000, and good improvements generally. In 1882, he was elected Trustee of the township. He is a stanch Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian Church.

OLIVER CHURCH was born in Maine September 27, 1811, the son of William and Elizabeth (Daniels) Church, who were English people, and natives of the same State. They settled in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1817, and were the parents of nine children, three surviving—Joseph, Olive and Sarah. Clement, William, John, Alfred, Charles and Eliza are deceased. The father was born February 20, 1775, and died at Rutland, Ohio, May 25,

1821. The mother was born February 25, 1782, and died July 9, 1858. Our subject having acquired the rudiments of an education, engaged, when sixteen years of age, in the manufacture of flour and lumber, which he successfully followed for twelve years. He was married, March 13, 1834, to Mary La Rue, a sister of Maj. La Rue, the founder of La Rue Village, and daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Gardner) La Rue, of French and English ancestry, and natives of South Carolina and Rhode Island, severally. Five children have been born to them, only two living—Lyman R., born December 6, 1834, and James, born September 10, 1845; Sarah E. was born January 5, 1837, and died August 22, 1837; Mary was born March 7, 1839, and died May 8, 1867, and Oliver P. was born October 7, 1842, and died July 13, 1862. He was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company G, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is supposed to have been buried in an unknown grave. Mr. and Mrs. Church continue to reside upon the old homestead, where they have lived for over a half century. They are estimable citizens, and consistent members of the Disciple Church.

DAVID M. CLARK is a native of Montgomery Township, born February 10, 1854, the son of John and Huldah (Messick) Clark, of Irish extraction, but natives of Ohio and Delaware respectively. Mr. Clark obtained a good education, finishing at Ridgeville, Ind., May 10, 1875. He married Lizzie Kneisley, daughter of John and Susan (McClain) Kneisley, the former of English, and the latter of Irish ancestry, but natives of Ohio. Two children have crowned this marriage—Annie, born March 21, 1878, and William J., born October 22, 1881. Our subject is a successful farmer, having a farm of 109 acres of carefully cultivated land. He estimates his property at $8,000. He is a highly respected citizen, a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Republican party, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SUMNER CLEVELAND was born June 18, 1819, and is a son of Jedediah and Mary (Doolittle) Cleveland, of English extraction, and natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively, who came to Ohio in 1820. He died in Williams County, Ohio, in 1840; she survived until 1877. Our subject received his education in the district schools of Knox County, Ohio. He embarked in life for himself, when aged twenty-one, giving his mother and brothers much of his earnings. January 17, 1848, he married Mary Davis, born May 29, 1830, and a daughter of William and Mary (Johnson) Davis, also of English descent, and natives of Maryland and Delaware respectively. This family moved to Ohio in 1833, and raised twelve children, seven still living. William Davis died in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have been blessed with five children—William H., born August 9, 1853; Charles C., May 20, 1855; Margaretta and Milletta (twins), March 2, 1859, and Lucina, died, aged seven months. Mr. C. began to learn the carpenter's trade when aged eighteen years, and plied it thirty-seven years. In 1852, however, he commenced farming, and has to-day (1883) a property worth $8,000. He met with a serious accident in 1866, by having his right arm crushed in a cane mill. He was a strong Unionist during the late war, and is a stanch Republican at present.

JOSHUA COPELAND, M. D., the oldest physician at La Rue, was born December 27, 1817, in Columbiana County, Ohio, near where the town of Columbiana was afterward laid out by his grandfather, Joshua Dixon, who moved from Pennsylvania to that locality, and entered land when the county was almost an unbroken forest. His father, George Cope-

land, was born in Loudon County, Va., December 22, 1790. His mother was born in Pennsylvania on the same date. George Copeland was left a poor orphan boy at an early age, and came to Ohio with John McClun, with whom he lived until of age. He was married, March 6, 1814, to Rebecca Dixon, and settled in the woods near the present site of Columbiana. He lived there until old age, unfitted from further labor. He started without a dollar, and by industry and economy became the owner of 200 acres, which he sold, and moved to Columbiana, where he lived until the death of his wife in 1873. He then came to La Rue to live with his son, and has attained to the advanced age of ninety-three years. He is the father of four sons. Dr. Joshua Copeland, the subject of this notice, remained with his parents till of age, and assisted in clearing up the farm. He helped to build the log schoolhouse in which he received his education, except ten months that he spent at New Lisbon Seminary. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of medicine under the direction of G. S. Metzger, M. D., of Columbiana. He was without means, and able to attend but one course of lectures. He taught a three months' term of school each year while prosecuting his medical studies. In 1844, he settled up, and gave his note for what he owed ($200), went to Pittsburgh and bought a few books and an outfit of medicine, and located at Waterford, Knox County, Ohio, where he soon built up a good practice. September 19, 1847, he married Miss Lydia Walters, daughter of Mahlin Walters. In the fall of 1848, Thomas H. Walters, his brother-in-law, who was a young physician, desired a place to locate, and Dr. Copeland gave him his practice at Waterford, and removed and located at Rushsylvania, Logan County, where he had a large practice. During the cholera epidemic of 1851, his wife and only child fell victims to the terrible disease and died. The fall of 1851, he sold his property to Dr. Fulton, and intended returning to Columbiana County. On his way, he stopped over night at La Lue, with Major William La Rue, the proprietor of the village. Liking the appearance of the place, he decided to locate, which he did the same spring. In July (1852), the dysentery raged with great fatality, and the Doctor having had considerable experience in the treatment of this disease, soon established a large and successful practice. The following year, he went to Cincinnati, and took a second course of lectures, graduating. He continued diligently to practice, seldom failing to respond to the call of either the rich or poor, until his health failed in 1857, when he admitted Dr. P. W. Lee into partnership. This business association continued until 1862, when Dr. Lee entered the army. Dr. Copeland continued active in the profession until 1881, when he retired. Dr. Copeland served as Justice of the Peace from 1866 to 1882, and since 1856 has been a Republican. Within that time he has never missed a Presidential election, and seldom, if ever, fails to vote at an annual election. July 1, 1856, he celebrated his second marriage, which resulted in three children—Laura May, born in February, 1867; Lincoln Grant, born in August, 1869, and Mary Alma, born in July, 1873. Dr. Copeland started in life with very limited means, but by his indomitable energy, industry and economy, has acquired a valuable competence. He is a man of decided convictions and opinions, and always acts upon his own judgment, regardless of what others may think. He has made a success of life, and now devotes his time to attending to his property and educating his children.

JAMES CROWLEY, senior member of the firm of Crowley & Wirley, of La Rue, Ohio, was born in Portland, Me., May 22, 1852, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Carter) Crowley, natives of Ireland, who came to

America about 1851, stopping in Portland, Me., five years, but moved to La Rue in 1856. Their parents are still living, the father aged (1883) seventy years, the mother aged forty-five. Mr. Crowley having obtained a practical education, began to follow railroading when eighteen years old, which he continued until 1873, when he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, at La Rue, conducting a grocery store. He has since furnished an elegant room on High street for a billiard hall and saloon. His marriage to Miss Mary New, daughter of Steven and Rachel (Seivert) New, occurred July 7, 1879. Her parents had four children—Rosa, Mary, Lucy and Celia. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley have two children—Claud, aged two years, and an infant son. Though he has been constantly behind the bar since early manhood, Mr. Crowley has never indulged in a single drink, or in a cigar, and keeps a quiet and peaceable saloon. Politically speaking, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL DAY is the first son of Ovington and Jane (Clark) Day, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. Mr. Day was born in Pendleton County, Va., January 28, 1794, and came with his parents to Ross County, Ohio, in 1805. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married the above-mentioned lady October 1, 1813. Of nine children born to them, five are living—Samuel, Elizabeth, James, Allen and Lovey. Martha, John M., Jane and William C. are deceased. This family were among the first settlers of Big Island Township. He was a liberal citizen, an enthusiastic Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred May 26, 1878, aged eighty-four years three months and twenty-eight days. She was born September 14, 1800, and died October 1, 1850. Our subject was married November 2, 1842, to Sarah A. Morris, daughter of John Morris, and two children have been born to this union—Damaris, born March 2, 1844, and Dallas, born May 5, 1845. Mr. Day obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools. He commenced life in earnest, and so faithfully has he labored that he owns to-day (1883) 300 acres of well improved land, valued at $65 per acre. He is a prominent citizen; has been Trustee of the township a number of terms, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

HARRISON DEAL is a native of Salt Rock Township, where he was born February 3, 1843, the son of Washington and Caroline (Green) Deal, of German ancestry, and natives of Ohio. They came to Marion County in 1823. Mrs. Deal died June 25, 1854; Mr. Deal is living at the age of sixty-six years. Our subject married, March 10, 1866, Sarah Britton, born October 23, 1846, and a daughter of Benjamin G. and Susan M. (Cram) Britton, natives of Ohio and New York respectively. These people reared three children—William H., Sarah and Louis M. Mr. and Mrs. Deal are the parents of six children, five living—Cora J., born October 17, 1868; Penina L., October 26, 1870; Jalmah H., October 9, 1875; George W. Shira, January 26, 1881, and an infant son, James A. Garfield, born March 2, 1883. Minnie G. was born August 21, 1872, and died November 17, 1872. Mr. D. commenced life with nothing, but has 70 acres of valuable land. He is a good farmer and a sound Republican.

GEORGE D. DELAUDER was born near Middletown, Frederick Co., Md., June 24, 1849, and is the son of George A. and Mahala S. (Boyer) Delauder. Until seventeen years of age he lived on a farm; he then began to learn the carriage and wagon making trade, working the first three years for $125, and clothing himself. At the expiration of this time, he began working at his trade as a journeyman, and, December, 1870, he was

married to Miss Minerva Bowersox, also a native of Maryland. In the spring of 1872, he, with his family of wife and infant, started for the West, having bought tickets at Baltimore, Md., for Junction City, Kansas, where he contemplated locating, but on their reaching Cincinnati, his wife preferring to remain there, he finally abandoned the Kansas scheme and decided to locate. He soon met Mr. G. W. Lutz, who proved himself to be a good friend and brother Odd Fellow; through his assistance, he obtained work at his trade in Fort Seneca, Seneca County, where he remained five months. About this time Mr. Lutz made a visit to La Rue, and while there found the citizens very much in want of a carriage and wagon maker. He immediately on his return sent for Mr. Delauder, and informed him of what he had learned at La Rue, and advised him to locate there. Acting upon his suggestions, Mr. D. soon visited La Rue, and finding that the prospects for his business at that point were favorable, he soon after, September 1, 1872, moved there with his family. He first secured a small frame building for his shop. It stood just back of the present post office on the alley, and had formerly been used as a stable. The following year he moved his place of business to the ground now occupied by his shops. In the fall of 1873, he built a new blacksmith shop on these grounds, which was destroyed in 1874 by fire, causing a loss to him of over $600. This was a severe blow, as his means were limited at the start, and this took the large part of the savings of two years. He soon recovered from this reverse; his business proved successful, and from year to year increased so that it is now one of the most important business interests of La Rue. He manufactures on an average fifty buggies and wagons per annum, and gives employment to eight men the year round; the business amounts to about $10,000 per annum, including the repair work. The carriage works now occupy three buildings; the wood, paint and trimming shop is a two-story frame 24x65 feet; a blacksmith shop 40x20 feet, and a new two-story frame building is just being finished, 20x48 feet, for a repository and finishing room. On a lot adjoining is the residence of Mr. Delauder, which, with the shop buildings, are all the property of Mr. Delauder, and were built by him, as was also another private residence in La Rue, which he has since sold to his trimmer. Mr. D. also owns fifty acres of land in Hardin County. His business was established ten years ago, on a capital of less than $200. He is in politics a Democrat; has served on the Village Board of Councilmen two years, and he is a member of La Rue Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., and of Day Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand, and a patriarchal member of Richwood Encampment. Mr. and Mrs. Delauder have had a family of three children—Carrie May, born September 17, 1871, and died September 10, 1873; George W., born June 6, 1873, and Mamie Alice born May 12, 1879.

ANTHONY O. FLAHERTY was born December 20, 1820, the son of Hugh and Alice (O'Donnell) Flaherty, all natives of the Emerald Isle. April 15, 1844, he married Sallie Gallagher, and Hugh and Alice were born prior to their embarkation for America, which took place in 1847. After coming here, they increased their family with Dominick, Celia, Anthony, Mary, Ellen and Patsy. His parents followed in 1860, settling in La Rue. The mother was born about 1798, and she died in 1868. The father was born in 1791, passed away in 1875, aged eighty-four years. Sallie Flaherty, died in 1867, aged forty-three years. Mr. Flaherty married again May 13, 1870, Clara (Longshore) Lewis, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Mulligan) Lewis, the former of English, and the latter of Irish lineage, but natives of

Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Upon arriving in this country, our subject found labor upon the Michigan Central Railroad for two years; he then settled at Galion, Ohio, building one mile of the C., C., C. & I. Railroad. He came to Marion in 1851, engaging as foreman with Wilson, Smith & Epler, in the construction of the B. & I. Railroad. He moved to La Rue in 1861, and established himself as dealer in groceries and provisions. He made a success at this business, buying a 120 acre farm in 1863, where he moved in 1870. By his industry and economy, he owns property, which he values at present at $9,000. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN L. FREDERICK, son of Henry and Ann (Metz) Frederick, is a native of Montgomery Township, born December 21, 1841. He acquired a good education, finishing at the Delaware College, which he attended one term. He was appointed Postmaster of La Rue, holding that position five years, when he resigned. He then engaged for two years with Frederick Firstenberger as clerk; thereupon he established himself in the hardware trade, at La Rue, continuing for ten months, when he was burned out, losing $650 for himself and $2,000 for the Insurance Company. He then returned to his former employer three years, subsequently with C. Gracely & Bro. two years, one year with W. J. Knapp, and August 23, 1879, he hired to Seffner Bros., with whom he continues. He has been elected Clerk of the township five years, and that of the corporation of La Rue six years.

EVAN GILLESPIE was born in Gallia County September 6, 1815, the son of Robert and Sarah (Rice) Gillespie, of Welsh and Irish ancestry, and natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They came to Ohio, and were married near Gallipolis October 2, 1814. They resided in Gallia County, Ohio, until 1835, when they moved to Montgomery Township, when only nineteen votes were polled, entering eighty acres of land, obtaining thereupon a patent from President Van Buren. They reared a family of eight children, four living—Evan, Noah, Eleanor (of Illinois) and Lucinda (of Iowa). The names of the deceased are Matilda, Isabella, Mahala and Margaret. The father died July 17, 1860, and the mother in February 11, 1877. Our subject having obtained a limited schooling, remained with his parents until he attained his majority, when he returned to his native county, engaging for one year upon a blast furnace. He then spent three years upon the Miami Canal for $1 per day. June 19, 1845, he married Catherine Drake, daughter of Joseph and Dortha (Albertson) Drake, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey severally. They came to Marion Township, in 1822; he died August 19, 1850, and she May 19, 1883. Our subject and wife have had ten children, seven of whom are living—John Q., Joseph D., Charles F., Mary E., Maggie, Eva G. and Mirty. The names of the deceased are—William H. S., Dolly and Delfine. Mr. G. commenced life with a small competence, but his labors have been attended with success. He is the owner of 350 acres of valuable land, and is worth $40,000. He is a prominent citizen, and respectably known. He belongs to the Republican party, the I. O. O. F., and with his wife to the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

CHRISTIAN GRACELY, proprietor of a hardware, tinware and agricultural implement establishment at La Rue, Ohio, was born September 1, 1844, and is a native of Richland Township. He is the son of Jacob and Sophia Gracely, natives of Germany. His father came to America about 1830, and married soon afterward. The common schools have given our subject his education. When aged fifteen, he embarked upon life for him-

self, farming one year, and then blacksmithing eleven years. February 6, 1872, he entered the building he now occupies, starting the first hardware store in La Rue. He has a large and commodious store, and carries a full line of goods, amounting in stock to $4,000. He also owns 150 acres of land in Iowa. May 8, 1865, he married Hannah A. Schrote, daughter of Jacob and Christie A. (Young) Schrote. The name of their only child was Mary B. She died (1868), aged seven months and ten days. Mr. Gracely has greatly prospered in business. Is respectably known throughout the county, and himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he believes in prohibition of the liquor traffic.

PERRY HARDER. Perry Harder was born in Berks County, Penn., March 19, 1818, the son of Thomas Harder, born August 7, 1786, and Hannah Harder, born October 26, 1788. They were of German and Welsh ancestry. This family is remarkable for its longevity, grandfather Peter attaining one hundred and ten years, and the grandmother one hundred years. Thomas Harder moved to Ohio in 1823, stopping in Fairfield County three years; then going to Delaware County two years; then to Hardin County, entering eighty-six acres; but returned to Delaware County, where he died March 19, 1853, his wife surviving him until February 16, 1876. Our subject, having obtained from the public schools a fair education, married, in December, 1843, Mary E. Kelley, daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Snoddy) Kelley, of Irish extraction. Two children have blessed this union—Sylvester P., born May 11, 1857, and an infant son (deceased). This wife died May 29, 1857. He married again, November 25, 1861, Hannah M. Whitcomb, born October 6, 1835, and a daughter of Harlow and Maria (Parks) Whitcomb. The former was a native of Canada, and the latter of New York. This marriage has resulted in the birth of three children—Alice J., born April 8, 1863; Cora E., June 19, 1869, and Sidney E., January 24, 1865. Mr. Harder commenced life a poor boy; but by vigorous efforts has a farm to-day of 118 acres. He commands the respect of his neighbors, and is a strong Republican.

JAMES HARPER. James Harper was born in Delaware County, N. Y., January 15, 1804. He is a son of Archibald and Sarah (Reynolds) Harper, who came to Ohio, settling in Ashtabula County in 1811. His father was a volunteer in the war of Independence, and he had four sons in the war of 1812—John T. being wounded at the battle of New Orleans. They moved to Lorain County, Ohio, in 1819, and were the parents of twelve children—James the only known living one. Mr. Harper died in 1826, and his wife in 1831, both at the age of sixty-two years. Our subject was married March 2, 1827, in Lorain County, to Hannah Blakeslee, a daughter of James and Sarah (Hickcox) Blakeslee, of English ancestry, and natives of New Haven, Conn. They moved to Ohio in 1818, with a family of six children, only two of whom are living—Hannah, born June 1, 1804, and Caroline, June 18, 1810. Their father was an early pioneer in Trumbull County, and in Lorain County in 1820. He was born in New Haven, Conn., May 6, 1776, and died in Lorain County in May, 1868. Sarah, his wife, was born in December of 1782, and died in April, 1841. Our subject is the father of three children, all surviving—James R., born July 8, 1828; William I., July 15, 1830, and Maria, September 1, 1832. The eldest is a bachelor, residing upon the old homestead. Mr. Harper lived two years in Illinois; but returned to Marion County in 1841. He was Trustee of the township several years, and was an enthusiastic Jeffersonian Democrat.

MATHEW HARRAH was born in Chester County, Penn., January 7, 1827, the son of William and Mary (Campbell) Harrah, natives of Ireland who emigrated to America about 1815, settling in Pennsylvania. They had, a family of six children, one deceased aged two years. James, Isabella, Martha J., William and Mathew survive. Mathew having obtained a common school education, commenced when aged seventeen years to learn the trade of blacksmith, following that until the breaking-out of the late war, when he enlisted, November 19, 1861, in Company M., Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving under Capt. John H. Marvin and Col. Zahm, participating in the following battles: Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Atlanta Campaign, and with Sherman to the sea. He was a faithful soldier, responded to duty's call at every hour, and was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., November 25, 1864, having never missed a march nor a battle in which his company was engaged. He returned to his anvil and has been applying himself to his trade since. May 15, 1851, he married Elizabeth V. Hull, daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Bailey) Hull, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. They were the parents of nine children, all living except Aylett St. Clare, who died aged one year. The names of the living are Ferdinand M., Alvira, Cordelia, Elizabeth V., Narcissus, Oresta. Margaret P. and Jerome B. The marriage of Mathew and Elizabeth Harrah has been blessed with five children; their names are Flora C., died September 6, 1878, aged twenty-three years; Mary A., born January 29, 1852; Phyletta L., January 30, 1854; A. V., July 27, 1858, and Oresta B., January 3, 1861. At present, he is devoting his attention to the improvement of his farm and home in La Rue; in politics, he is a Democrat.

M. J. HARRAMAN was born in Big Island Township February 9, 1852, and is a son of James and Abigail (Van Fleet) Harraman. He was raised to the life of a farmer until his majority, when he began teaching school, which calling he followed for four years. October 15, 1881, he became a partner in the grocery business at La Rue, under the firm name of McCrary & Harraman. The firm have a large, attractive, well-stocked store, keeping a general line of the choicest and best-selected stock of groceries, and do an extensive business. Mr. Harraman was married, September 21, 1881, to Miss Harriet Axtens, a daughter of Isaac L. and Mary (Porter) Axtens, of Bowling Green Township. He is a member of the La Rue Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., and of the Marion Chapter.

HUNTER HASTINGS, senior partner of the firm of Hastings & Co., of La Rue, Ohio, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, March 16, 1842; the son of John and Jane (Hunter) Hastings, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry respectively. Mr. Hastings, having received a fair practical education, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture in Marion County when twenty-one years of age, and continued thus until the beginning of the late war, when he enlisted, May 11, 1864, in Company B, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he participated in the following battles: Coal Harbor, Hatcher's Run, Spottsylvania Court House, Ream's Station, and Petersburg. At the latter place, he received a slight wound, but returned to his company in a few days, to be sent to the hospital at Washington, where he remained till the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. He then returned to the farm for three years, where he was placed in charge of laborers upon the C., C., C. &. I. R. R. as foreman, continuing two years. In 1873, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Smith at La Rue, Ohio, under the name of Smith & Hastings, dealers in boots, shoes, groceries, etc. They dissolved at the

close of one year, Mr. Smith retiring. For four years subsequently, the firm was known as Hastings & Sons. In 1878, James Hastings' interest was purchased by E. H. Lingo, whence arose Hastings, Lingo & Co. When John Hastings retired, the firm was known as H. Hastings & Co. In time, Lingo retired, William Anderson purchasing his interest; the latter sold to David Amrine, and the firm is doing business to-day (1883) under the name of Hastings & Co. Mr. Hastings married, September 6, 1881, Sarah Myers, daughter of Jonathan and Betsy Myers. The name of their one child is Myers. Our subject has been a resident of the village of La Rue twelve years, and a leader in the business interests. He was Street Commissioner two years, and affiliates with the Republican party.

JOHN HASTINGS was born May 3, 1809, in Ireland, the son of Patrick and Lydia (Hall) Hastings, who came to America in 1833, stopping in Franklin, Madison and Hardin Counties, and settling in the last in 1834. The father died in 1843, aged sixty-four years, and the mother in 1864, aged eighty-seven years. Mr. Hastings came to this country in 1830, residing in the State of Maryland three and one-half years, and then moved to Hardin County, Ohio. June 24, 1834, he married Jane Hunter, daughter of John and Rebecca Hunter, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Her parents' children numbered seven—James P., Mary, Jane, Samuel S. and Elizabeth, all living. The deceased are Matilda and Russel. Patrick and Lydia Hastings' children are Spere, Rosanna, James, Mary and the subject of this sketch. Margaret and Joseph are deceased. John and Jane Hastings are the parents of eleven children, seven living—Joseph, born November 7, 1837; Margaret E., born November 2, 1839; John H., born March 16, 1842; James, born January 15, 1844; Lydia, born April 6, 1847; Matilda A., born February 17, 1849, and Patrick, born September 18, 1851. The names of the deceased are Mary, died May 28, 1852; William and Clarence died in October, 1861; Rebecca E., October 28, 1875. Having obtained a good education in the public schools, Mr. Hastings taught more or less for five years. In 1834, he purchased in Hardin County, Ohio, 160 acres of wild land; this he cleared and improved mostly himself, but sold some years later, together with other land, amounting in all to 600 acres, and moved to Iowa, Van Buren County, buying a farm of 200 acres, remaining there but six months; he returned to Hardin County, Ohio, stopping only a short time, and came to Marion County in 1851, purchasing then and subsequently 243 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. H. is a highly respected gentleman, one of the old settlers, and is living at present at La Rue, Ohio, leaving his farm to the care of tenants. He is a Republican, and himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a liberal supporter. Though aged seventy-four years, he is still hale and hearty.

JOHN D. HASTINGS is the first son of Spere and Rachel (Dalzell) Hastings, born June 1, 1848, in Hardin County, Ohio. His parents were natives of Ireland; he was brought up on the farm and educated in the common school. He was the sole manager of his father's farm until his marriage, which occurred November 25, 1869, to America A. Gillespie, born December 16, 1848, a daughter of Evan and Catherine (Drake) Gillespie. Five children have crowned this union—Minnie B., born August 31, 1873; Jessie H., August 17, 1875; Cora B., May 17, 1877; Pearl G., July 7, 1879, and Charles S., November 19, 1871, dying November 16, 1878. Mr. H. having received a limited inheritance, has labored energetically during life, so that he owns at present eighty acres of well-improved land, valued at $75 per acre. He is a zealous Republican, and an esteemed citizen.

MRS. MARTHA HENDERSON, Robert S. Henderson's widow, was born January 28, 1810, in Washington County, Penn., the daughter of William and Jane (Patten) Montgomery, of Irish descent, but natives of Pennsylvania. They had ten children, three of whom are living—Martha, Jane and James; the deceased are John P., Archie, William, Joseph, Charles, Saley and Margaret. The father died in Iowa in 1823. Our subject was married, May 1, 1828, to Robert S. Henderson, a son of David and Elizabeth (Orr) Henderson, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1791, settling at Shippensburg, Penn., early pioneers. Later, they came to Clarksburg, Ind., remaining a number of years, thence came to Marion County, but he died in Delaware, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-seven years. The mother died in 1840, aged eighty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of eight children, five living—Orr, Joseph R., Thomas S., George B. and Elizabeth A. The names of the deceased are William, James K. and Margaret J. Mr. Henderson was born June 5, 1799, and died January 1, 1858. He was a constant and devoted Democrat, and though reared a Presbyterian, became subsequently a zealous Covenanter, and was an estimable citizen. His widow is a highly respectable lady, still strong in body and mind, and a consistent Christian.

HENRY HINKLIN, is a native of Marion County, born February 14, 1827, the son of Henry and Susan Hinklin, of German extraction, and natives of Bucks County, Penn. They came to Ohio about 1818, settling in Marion Township, as one of the first pioneers. In 1839, they moved to Montgomery Township, where the father died September 18, 1873, aged ninety-six years, and the mother April 9, 1881, aged nearly eighty-three years. Mr. Hinklin married, January 17, 1850, Mary Cutler, daughter of Abner and Mary Cutler. Ten children have blessed this union, seven surviving—George W., Orren L., William H., Mary E., Clarissa A., Jane and Emma. The deceased are John W. and two infants. Mr. Hinklin began life a poor boy, but through careful management and hard labor, he owns at present an excellent farm of 176 acres, on which he has built recently a fine brick house, costing $2,700. He is worth, all told, some $13,000. He is a respected citizen, a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. SUSAN (BURLEIN) HINKLIN was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 2, 1825, a daughter of Jacob and Saloma (Zimmerman) Burlein, of German ancestry, and natives of the same county. They came to Ohio about 1846, settling in Wyandot County, Ohio, eighteen years, then in Hardin County, Ohio, locating near Forest, purchasing a farm of 160 acres. They were the parents of ten children, eight living—Henry, Reuben, Katie A., Susan, Sarah A., Saloma, Jacob, Paul B., Peter B. and Ann M. died in 1869. The father died in 1860, aged sixty years; the mother in 1869, aged the same. Mrs. Hinklin married September 6, 1863. William Hinklin is a son of Henry and Susan (Dean) Hinklin, of German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Marion County at a very early day. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, and an active member of the Christian Church. He died September 18, 1878, aged ninety-six years; she died April 10, 1881, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinklin were the parents of four children—Reuben Z., born July 16, 1864; Saloma A., February 12, 1867; Elnore L., December 7, 1869, and William H., December 7, 1875. Mr. Hinklin was a farmer, and a zealous member of the Christian Church. His death took place March 20, 1879, aged fifty-four

years. His widow continues to reside upon the farm of eighty acres, and with her eldest daughter is a member of the Christian Church.

MICHAEL HOLVERSTOTT was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 4, 1813, the son of Jacob and Christiana (Piper) Holverstott, natives of Germany, who were brought to America about 1817, when children, and sold to the man who would pay the expense of their passage. The father died in 1853, aged eighty years, and the mother passed away the same year. Michael Holverstott was married, May 7, 1839, to Rebecca Ramay, born October 25, 1817, daughter of Joshua and Rachel (Sellers) Ramay, of German stock, and natives of Berkeley County, Va. They were the parents of eight children, of whom only three are known to be living —Mary, Eliza and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Holverstott have had seven children, five living —Mary A., born December 27, 1839; Margaret E., December 26, 1843; Minerva J., August 10, 1847; Sarah L., August 11, 1851, and Michael W., December 5, 1853. W. Henry was born September 5, 1841, and died August 12, 1857; Rebecca F. was born August 25, 1857, and died September 29, 1868. Mrs. Holverstott's mother, Rachel, was born October 5, 1780, and died November 4, 1876. Mr. Holverstott came with his parents from Pickaway County to Marion County when aged sixteen years; has been a good farmer, owns 162 acres of excellent land, which he values at $10,000, every dollar of which he has made by his own industry. He has cleared and improved 100 acres of his farm; has been a resident of the county fifty-four years; is a Republican, and with his wife a member of the Christian Church.

HON. JOHN J. HOPKINS. This gentleman is a native of Marion County, and was born in Salt Rock Township August 4, 1838. His parents are Samuel and Mary (Virden) Hopkins, the former a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and the latter of Sussex County, Del.; they both reside with their son, J. J. Hopkins, at La Rue. At the age of three years, the subject of this sketch was taken by his parents to Dudley Township, Hardin County, Ohio, where they went to reside; here he grew to manhood. At the age of seventeen he entered the Antioch College as a student, pursuing his studies there four years, and completed his college course at Hillsdale, Mich., graduating at the latter institution in June, 1862. From this time until 1867, he was principally engaged in teaching school, though at times was occupied in farming. May 25, 1865, he married Miss Avis Thomas, daughter of Dr. N. M. Thomas, of Schoolcraft, Mich. In 1867, he, with his family, moved to La Rue, this county, since which time he has prominently identified with its business and other interests. He at once formed a partnership with J. M. Banning, to carry on the grocery business and a general line of men's furnishing goods; the firm was Hopkins & Banning. Mr. Hopkins was appointed Postmaster in 1867, by Andrew Johnson, and held the office two years. In 1868, the above partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Hopkins formed a partnership with J. H. Leonard, under the firm name of Hopkins & Leonard, to carry on a general dry goods and clothing business, which continued for nearly fifteen years, having a large and successful trade. March 1, 1883, Mr. H. sold his interest to W. A. & C. P. Rhodes. In politics, Mr. Hopkins is a Democrat, and has served the township and village of La Rue in nearly all its local offices, including those of Township Clerk and Treasurer, Village Mayor, Councilman, Treasurer, etc. In 1877, he made the canvass for State Senator for the Thirteenth District, and although an overwhelmingly Republican district, he reduced the majority of that party nearly two-thirds. In 1879, he was

elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio from this county, and re-elected in 1881, serving four years. During the two terms he served on various committees of the House, among which were those on "Geology and Mining," "New Counties and County Affairs," "Girls' Industrial Home" and "Public Buildings and Lands." Mr. Hopkins' wife, Mrs. Avis (Thomas) Hopkins, died June 29, 1870, at her father's home in Michigan, leaving one child, a daughter, Mildred, who was born February 21, 1866, and resides with her father and grandparents at La Rue.

JOHN G. HOSTETTER was born in Germany January 7, 1850, the son of John and Rosa (Weiland) Hostetter, who came to America in 1851, stopping in Morrow County, Ohio, fifteen years, coming then to Green Camp, where they still reside. Mr. H. spent two and a half years in the West; he married, July 6, 1878, Dorothy Hover, daughter of Isaiah Hover. Two children have been born to them—John H., born April 10, 1879; and Minnie G., born August 2, 1881. He returned from the West in 1880, locating at Scott Town, and engaged in the mercantile trade. He is doing the leading business in this little village; has the post office; is an honorable citizen, and an Independent voter.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 23, 1842, the son of Peter and Lear (Ansley) Johnson, natives of Kentucky, who came to Ohio in 1816, settling in Logan County until 1850, when they moved to Hardin County, purchasing a farm of 200 acres, remaining there until 1871, when he sold and bought another 200-acre farm in Wyandot County. He has since returned to Hardin County, where he now resides, aged (1883) seventy-two years, with his wife aged sixty-eight years. He was a prominent citizen in his day, holding nearly all the local offices (seventeen years Chief Magistrate), and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church many years. Joseph E., having obtained a common school education, enlisted in his country's defense, November 5, 1861, in Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the following battles: McDowell, Cross Keys, Bull Run (being under fire seventeen consecutive hours), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge; also in the forced march from Chattanooga to Knoxville. He re-enlisted with his regiment, January 1, 1864, and after a furlough of thirty days returned to his regiment at Bridgeport, Ala., and was engaged in every battle from Chattanooga to Atlanta, assisting in the capture of the latter city. He went with "Sherman to the sea," and was detailed Dispatch Bearer, at the headquarters of the Twentieth Army Corps, filling that position until the close of the strife, serving under Gen. Robinson a portion of the time. His honorable discharge dates "Columbus, Ohio, July 24, 1865." He is an energetic farmer, an enthusiastic Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. MARTHA JOHNSON, widow of Jared Johnson, was born October 18, 1829, in Licking County, Ohio, the daughter of John and Rhoda (Meridith) Clark, of Irish and Welsh ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively. They were the parents of twelve children, six dying in infancy. The names of the living are Elizabeth, George, Mary, Samuel, Martha and Eliza. He came to Licking County, Ohio, when aged ten years, and married in that county. At the time of his death, he was a resident of Bowling Green Township, and the owner of 100 acres of land. His death occurred February 9, 1877, his wife's death taking place eight years previous. Our subject married, October 18, 1854, Jared Johnson, son of Joseph and Matilda (Lobdel) Johnson. Four children crowned this

union—Cummings P., born September 8, 1855; Rhoda M., December 22, 1856; Harvey, September 14, 1859. The deceased are Levi C., died August 4, 1868, aged twenty-four days. Mr. Johnson died June 4, 1861, aged thirty years. Since his death, Mrs. Johnson has carefully and laboriously educated the family. She continues to reside upon the farm of fifty-six acres, adjacent to the village of La Rue, where she has erected a commodious frame house. Her two sons live with her, Cummings conducting the farm and Harvey engaged in carriage painting. Mrs. Johnson is a much respected lady, and has resided in La Rue twenty-nine years.

SARAH E. (CLARK) JOHNSON is a native of Montgomery Township, born August 29, 1852, the daughter of John and Huldah (Messick) Johnson, natives of Delaware. They moved to Marion County at a very early date, and were among the first settlers of Montgomery Township. They were the parents of twelve children, ten living. The mother died in 1879, and the father four years before. Our subject was married, November 22, 1870, to Joseph E. Johnson, the son of Peter and Leah (Ansley) Johnson, and four children have been born to this union—Floy A., Lulu L., Annie D. and Tresie B., aged (1883) eleven, nine, six and two years respectively. Mrs. Johnson received her farm of eighty acres of fine land from her father's estate, where she has ever since resided, save eight years in Wyandot County, Ohio. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN G. KEMPER was born January 31, 1837, in Perry County, Ohio, the son of Wesley and Sophia (McElheny) Kemper, the former of Welsh, and the latter of Irish descent; they moved from the above county to Montgomery Township in 1842, rearing a family of five children—Joel L., David N., Benjamin G., Samuel H., and Charles W., who died from a disease contracted during the civil war. Mr. Kemper married, June 4, 1867, Helen McClellan, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cushman) McClellan, of Scotch and English ancestry, and natives of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Kemper are the parents of four children—Lucy E., Ernest M. G., James B. F. and Blanch E., aged (1883) fifteen, twelve, ten and two years respectively. Mrs. K. commenced life with nothing but his own resources, and by industry and perseverance owns at present 100 acres of arable land, valued at $75 per acre. Recently he erected a fine frame house. He makes a specialty of stock-raising; he is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN KING was born August 10, 1801, in Sussex County, Del., the son of James and Nancy (Farquhar) King. His father was a native of the same State, born 1752, one of the first children of that State, and died about 1818. His mother died 1852, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. King was married, March 30, 1822, to Sarah Reed, daughter of Nathan Reed, and three children were born to them, one living, Julia A. His wife died December 28, 1825. He again married, September 16, 1830, Mary Vesey, daughter of William and Patience (Waples) Vesey, who died September 30, 1868, leaving four children; their names are David, William, Robert and Margaret. Mr. King came to Ohio in 1828, settling first in Salt Rock Township, when but a few families were there. He has ever been an active and prominent citizen. He is an enthusiastic Democrat, was Clerk of Montgomery Township for twenty successive years, Chief Magistrate of the same township, and elected Treasurer of the county in 1859. He holds a membership with the Free-Will Baptist Church. He still lingers, one of the old and greatly respected pioneers of the county.

JAMES W. KNAPP, of the firm of J. W. & M. S. Knapp, La Rue, Ohio, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 14, 1833, the youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Sutton) Knapp. He came with his parents to Marion County about 1838, settling one mile west of La Rue. He remained with his parents until his twenty-fifth year, obtaining a fair education, when he engaged in various occupations. He enlisted in the late war, August 6, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg (including its surrender), Jackson, Carrion Crow and Sabine Cross Roads. At this place, he received a severe wound, a d was carried a prisoner to the hospital at Mansfield, La., where he lay ten weeks; partially recovering, he receiving a parole. He then went to New Orleans, and was given a furlough. His honorable discharge dates Camp Denison, Ohio, December 16, 1864. Since the war, he has given his attention to business of various kinds; but in 1873 he engaged in the mercantile trade. His labors have been attended with such prosperity that during 1882–83 he erected a fair brick store, in which he is conducting an extensive busin ss. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the F. & A. M., the G. A. R. and the Presbyterian Church. He is an active temperance man, and an enthusiastic Republican.

ALEXANDER KRIDLER was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 7, 1836, the son of Daniel and Jeannette (Campbell) Kridler, of German and Irish ancestry respectively, and natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio severally. They came to Ohio when young, were married in Trumbull County, and settled in Hardin County in 1853. They had twelve children, three surviving—Alexander, Marilla and Julia A. Mr. Kridler became a prominent farmer, owned 140 acres, and died at the old homestead in 1864, his wife preceding him two months. Alex. Kridler acquired his education in the common schools, and remained with his parents till his twenty-fifth year, when he commenced life independently, working upon a farm three years, then engaging in the mercantile business three years, abandoning that on account of ill health. He has a good property, of some $10,000, and is a prominent farmer, coming here in 1870. April 23, 1868, he married Sarah A. Anderson, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Anderson, and one child was born to this union—Annie, born October 25, 1870, and died November 9, 1881. He has been Trustee of the township two years, is a Democrat, and belongs, with his wife, to the Christian Church.

LUTHER R. LA RUE was born in Athens County, Ohio, September 14, 1827. He was reared and educated upon a farm near La Rue, taking advantage of the common schools of his day. He taught five winter terms. He was married, May 21, 1848, to Ann Keech, born October 23, 1826, a daughter of William and Jane (Patten) Keech, of Welsh and Scotch ancestry respectively, and natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Ohio in 1840, settling in Bowling Green Township, rearing a family of six children; five living—James P., Ann, David H., Jane and Margaret; Mary is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. La Rue have been the parents of eight children, four living—David H., born June 23, 1849; Albert N., May 25, 1853; William P., May 10, 1856, and Mary C., May 15, 1869. William was born February 19, 1851, and died April 5, 1851; Oliver P., born December 19, 1864, died October 24, 1868, and two infants. Mr. La Rue is a nephew of Maj. La Rue, and settled in Ringold County, Iowa, in 1854, entering 280 acres of land, and obtaining a patent from President Pierce, June 5, 1856, therefor; he returned to Montgomery Township in 1868, and is the owner

to-day (1883) of 324 acres of fine land. In Iowa, he served upon the County Board of Supervision (known here as Board of County Commissioners), and also two terms as Justice. He has served as Trustee of Montgomery and Bowling Green Townships. He is a wide-awake Republican, an exemplary citizen, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES H. LEONARD, senior partner of the firm of Leonard, Rhodes & Co., at La Rue, was born near Bentleysville, Washington County, Penn., in August, 1842. He came to Marion County, Ohio, with his parents, William and Mary (Vanort) Leonard, about the year 1856. Mr. Leonard passed his early years on a farm, and in 1864 came to the village of La Rue, where he found employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Seffner, Lucas, Green & Co., remaining with them some three years, when, having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business, he became a partner in a firm known as Myers, Leonard & Hastings. This firm continued one year, when the business was closed and the partnership dissolved. Soon afterward, in 1868, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. J. Hopkins, under the firm name of Hopkins & Leonard, to do a general dry goods business. This business continued fifteen years, and their store became, through the fair dealing and thoroughly gentlemanly characteristics of the firm, the most popular store in the village, and doing the most business. Mr. Hopkins retired from the business in March, 1883, when Mr. Leonard associated with himself in the business William A. and Charles P. Rhodes, under the firm name of Leonard, Rhodes & Co. Mr. Leonard was married, September 12, 1865, to Miss Mattie Wilson, of Waldo Township, this county, and a daughter of Samuel Wilson. They have one child—Zoa E., born September 26, 1873. Since Mr. Leonard's residence in La Rue, he has been foremost in all those public enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare of the village and vicinity, standing up like a man and advocating what he thought was right in the way of public improvements for the general benefit of the public against much opposition, and not sneaking in the dark, like others who could be mentioned, that secretly were in favor of them, but publicly were blatant panderers to the prejudices which existed in the minds of some of the citizens against gravel roads. Mr. Leonard was appointed Postmaster in La Rue in 1870, and held that position until September, 1881. He is a member of La Rue Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., and of the Dayton Chapter, Rose Croix; also of the Ohio Consistory Thirty-second Degree, A. A. S. R., Cincinnati. William and Mary (Vanort) Leonard came from near Bentleysville, Washington County, Penn., to Ohio with their family, including James H., in October, 1856. They located near Delaware, Delaware County, and afterward in Marlborough Township, of the same county, remaining at the first place about six months; at the latter one year. They then came to Marion County and lived on the Oborn farm in Richland Township four years; then on the Ruppley farm in Pleasant Township for two years, when Mr. Leonard bought a small place one mile west of Locust Grove, in Pleasant Township in 1864. His wife died at this place in September, 1868, and, having married the second time, he sold this place and bought another small farm one mile further south, where he lived until the fall of 1878, and then came to La Rue, where he lived until his death, which took place in October, 1881. His widow still resides in La Rue.

EDWARD H. LINGO was born in Hardin County, Ohio, April 19, 1851, the son of James H. and Emeline (Kimper) Lingo, of English and

German descent respectively, but natives of Virginia and Delaware. They were the parents of ten children, the names of the living being Elizabeth A., James H., Mary C., Patience, Edward H., Alvin R. and La Fayette. The deceased are William H., Helliard and Emma. The common school gave Edward H. his early education, but he finished his education in Ada, Ohio. September 8, 1875, he entered the firm of H. S. Lucas & Co., at La Rue, Ohio, as a clerk, remaining two years. Then he entered business with Hastings, Lingo & Co., as a member of the firm. At present, he is sole proprietor of a store located upon Vine street, which is doing a thriving business in dry goods, groceries, etc. He commenced business here in 1881. June 27, 1877, he married Martha A. Waples, daughter of Eli and Martha (Scott) Waples. who were the parents of two children—Benjamin, deceased, and Martha A., born September 30, 1855, and died September 21, 1882, leaving an interesting daughter, aged (1883) five and one-half years. "In this life, joy and sorrow are strangely blended." Some time prior to her death, Mrs. Lingo visited the West to recuperate her health, but returned to bid a final adieu to her husband and daughter. She was an amiable character, and the following lines were composed upon the occasion of her death:

"Lone are the paths and sad the bower
Whence thy meek smile is gone;
But oh, a brighter home than ours
In heaven is now thine own."

CHRISTOPHER S. LIPPINCOTT was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 20, 1851, the son of Andrew J. and Caroline (Wood) Lippincott, of English ancestry, and natives of Ohio, and now residents of Logan County, Ohio. In the possession of the family is a genealogical tree, tracing their ancestry back for 240 years, with history extending back 800 years, the tree containing about 9,000 names. The name Lippincott was originally "Love-cote," referring to a cottage. Richard and Abigail Lippincott were excommunicated from the Church of England for non-conformity, and moved from Devonshire, England, to Monmouth County, N. J., becoming members of the Society of Friends. Mr. C. S. Lippincott, the subject of this sketch, obtained a good education, attending college for a short time at Granville and Lebanon, Ohio. He taught school a number of winters, and April 22, 1874, married Flora A. Bain, daughter of John and Eliza (Scribner) Bain, respectively of Scotch and English descent. Their four children are Harry R., born March 7, 1875; Mary D., March 20, 1877; Arthur J., January 31, 1879, and Clara E., January 17, 1881. Mr. L. embarked in life with limited resources, but is now the owner of 117 acres of arable land In 1882, he was elected Assessor of the township. His politics are Democratic, and he is a member of the First Regular Baptist Church of La Rue; his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES M. LITTLE was born in Genesee County, N. Y., February 15, 1821, the son of Joseph and Lydia (Matteson) Little, of Irish and English ancestry respectively, but natives of Vermont and New York. This family came to Marion County in 1826, settling in Bowling Green Township, and entering 200 acres of land, which was lost twenty-five years later through mismanagement. The family then moved to Iowa, purchasing 120 acres. The father met his death in 1857, by stepping from a rapidly moving train in New York State; he was going to visit his only daughter at the time. J. M. Little came to Marion County in 1836, stopping with his uncle William four years. When aged nineteen, he began life for himself, going to Ypsi-

lanti, Mich., and apprenticing himself to Austin Burgess, to learn the trade of a hatter. He followed that occupation, together with the glove and mitten trade, for nearly thirty-eight years. During the past five years he has been engaged in the grocery business at La Rue, commanding a prosperous trade; he also owns a comfortable house adjoining. March 20, 1846, he married Mary J., daughter of Healy and Elizabeth (Butcher) Mustain, residents of Bowling Green Township. This marriage has been blessed with six children, four surviving—Lydia J., Mary A., Lucy A. and Charles H.; the names of the deceased are James E., who died April 12, 1883, aged thirty-three years; and an infant son; one son was educated for the law, but preferred to be a merchant, and is a successful one at present in Piqua, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is a highly respected citizen of La Rue; has been a member of the Town Council nine years, is a member of the F. &. A. M., also of the Baptist Church, with his family, and is a Republican in politics.

JAMES LONG is a native of Delaware, born April 7, 1818, the son of Eliel and Catherine (Jestus) Long, of English descent, and natives of Delaware, who came to Ohio in 1819, settling in Grand Prairie Township among the first pioneers, remaining there eighteen years. They had a family of five children, but he was the father of eighteen children, thirteen by his first marriage, and five by the last, four of whom are living—James, George W., Thomas and D.; Martha J. is deceased. The father died aged eighty-eight years, having survived his wife several years. James Long, having obtained a fair practical education, married, December 27, 1846, Emeline Wasson, a daughter of Isaac and Hettie (Waples) Wasson. Five children have been born to them, two living—Melvin C. and George W.; the names of the deceased are Sarah J., Mary C. and Robert J. Mr. Long continued on the farm until sixteen years ago, when he left it to the supervision of his son, Melvin, purchasing a residence on Vine street, La Rue; recently, however, he has bought an inviting home on Union street, where he resides. He is a respected citizen, and a Republican with pronounced opinions.

JAMES F. MARSH was born in Clinton Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, June 20, 1830, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Foresman) Marsh, the former a native of Northampton County, Penn., and the latter of Lycoming County, Penn. The parents of James F. settled in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1826 or 1827, and moved to Hale Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1841, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They were among the first settlers of Hale Township. The mother died in 1860, and the father in 1865. James F. Marsh remained with his father on the farm in Hale Township, which he helped clear up, until twenty-three years of age. Soon afterward, June 9, 1853, he was married to Celinda La Rue, who was born March 31, 1834, in Montgomery Township, Marion County, a daughter of Maj. William La Rue, the founder of the village of La Rue. In 1862, Mr. Marsh, with his family, moved to Ringgold County, Iowa, where he resided two and one-half years. During this time he enlisted in the military organization known as the Border Brigade, Stricklins Guard, to serve on the Union side in the war of the rebellion. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served six months, principally in Missouri. In 1865, he returned to La Rue Village, where he has ever since resided, and where, in the immediate vicinity, himself and wife own 613 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have a family of three children—William L., born December 25, 1855, now in the hardware business in La Rue; Mary Ellen, born February 25, 1860, now the wife of E. Anderson, hardware merchant,

La Rue; and Arthur F., born February 11, 1871, living with his parents. Mr. Marsh served as Trustee of the township for nine years, as also in various other local offices, and has always taken an interest in all public affairs and improvements. Himself and wife have been members for many years of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL B. MARSHALL, M. D., is a native of Lancashire, England, born February 17, 1836, the son of Thomas and Mary (Taylor) Marshall, who came to America in 1842, going to St. Louis, Mo., a number of years, but settling permanently at Sidney, Ohio, in 1847. They engaged there in farming, and in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1872, they purchased a farm in Big Island Township, but resided in New Bloomington. At this place the father died in 1874, aged sixty-two years, and the mother March 16, 1883, aged seventy-two years. Our subject having obtained a good education at Sidney Academy and other places, commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Kidder, of the same place, with whom he continued four and a half years. July 3, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating at Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga (both battles), and in all the battles from there to Atlanta. He was slightly wounded at Murfreesboro while acting as Assistant Surgeon. He was honorably discharged in 1864. He then received an appointment as Hospital Steward in United States Army, and subsequently Assistant Surgeon. In 1866, he returned home. After renewing his medical studies, he moved to New Bloomington, and commenced practicing in 1868. He has a drug store at present, and is doing a profitable business in connection with his extensive practice. He married Sarah E. Arnold, daughter of Putman and Sarah E. Arnold, of English ancestry, and natives of the Buckeye State. They are the parents of five children, four living—Monteith T., born December 12, 1869; Evlyn N., September 15, 1874; Wilber J., September 29, 1878, and Mary Z., August 1, 1882. The Doctor is an enthusiastic Republican; was elected Chief Magistrate in 1882, and was commissioned Notary Public the same year. He is member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. at La Rue. He and wife are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Agosta, Ohio.

MRS. ELIZABETH McCLELLAN was born in Camden, Canada, December 13, 1819. Her parents were of Holland and English ancestry, and natives of Massachusetts and New Brunswick severally. They came to Big Island Township in 1846. They were the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are living—William, Philura, Samantha, Elizabeth, Fannie, Jane, Violet and Andrew. The mother died in 1855, aged sixty-eight years, and the father in 1860, aged seventy-five years. Their names were Artemus and Ann (Cook) Cushman. Our subject married Benjamin McClellan in Canada, September 27, 1840. He was the son of Thomas and Esther (Barrett) McClellan, of Scotch and German descent respectively, and natives of New York. They were the parents of eight children, five living—Julia A., Angeline, Eliza, Catherine and Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan were blessed with seven children, three living—Hellen, born October 28, 1841; Harry A., March 30, 1845, and Eliza G., November 15, 1862. The names of the deceased are Harriet, died in 1861, aged eighteen years; Horace in 1852, aged two and a half years; Fannie, in 1853, aged eleven months, and Jane A., in 1868, aged eleven and a half years. Mr. McClellan was born January 19, 1813. He bore during life an honorable character, was a consistent Christian, and died February 28, 1863. His widow, a highly

respected lady, is the owner of 120 acres of good land, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. McDOLE, the only son of William McDole, is a native of Logan County, Ohio, born September 29, 1845. Having received a limited education, he married, September 29, 1870, Mary A. Henry, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Walker) Henry, of English and German ancestry respectively. During these years of married life, he has been devoting his energies to farming. He has a good farm of eighty acres; is a well known farmer, a live Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

THEODORE McELHENY is a native of Montgomery Township, born April 21, 1851, the son of Thomas D. McElheny, of Anglo-Irish ancestry, and natives of Ohio. Having acquired a thorough, practical education in the common school, he married, December 27, 1881, Miss Susan C. Smith, daughter of Nathan and Mary (McDane) Smith, of English ancestry, and also natives of Ohio, Muskingum County. Her people are noted for their longevity. Mr. and Mrs. McElheny have one son—John F., born January 20, 1883. Our subject has been devoting his entire attention to his farm, making a specialty of breeding and feeding fine stock for market. By his industry, he has accumulated property valued at $10,000. He is highly respected; a correspondent of the Marion *Independent* and *Ohio Farmer*, and takes a prominent part in State elections. He is a Republican and a successful farmer.

THOMAS D. McELHENY was born in Perry County, Ohio, February 22, 1819, son of George and Esther (Davis) McElheny, of Irish and Scotch ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, Thomas D. being the youngest and the only surviving one. They moved to Marion County in 1832, settling in Montgomery Township, entering 160 acres of land near where La Rue is now located. One year later, he purchased sixty-five acres more, paying the unreasonable price of $600. This he cleared and improved, and was a successful farmer generally. He held many local offices, and was one of the leading men of his day. Our subject obtained his education in the district schools, and has been farming the old homestead all his life. July 2, 1844, he married Miss Nancy Davis, daughter of William H. and Mary Davis, natives of the State of Delaware and parents of twelve children, seven living. Their names are Joshua, Maria, Nancy, Mary, William, Harriet and Jane. The deceased are Sarah, Elizabeth, Robert and Priscilla. Mr. and Mrs. McElheny have been blessed with two children—Ann (born July 19, 1845) and Theodore (born April 21, 1851), both residing at the old homstead. The son was married January 4, 1882, to Miss Catherine Smith, daughter of Nathan and Mary Smith, of Hardin County, Ohio. The name of their one child is John Fulton (born January 18, 1883). Our subject is devoting his entire attention to his farm, rearing a great deal of fine stock, and keeping his farm of 196 acres in excellent repair. He is public spirited--ever ready to help any enterprise that will redound to the benefit of the people. He was Trustee of the township for nine years. His family are members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He affiliates with the Republican party.

GEORGE N. MEARS was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 6, 1823, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Gardner) Mears, of Scotch and Irish descent, and natives of Ohio. They were residents of Brown, Highland, Clark, Wyandot and Sandusky Counties. They were pioneers in most of these counties, zealous Whigs, and died in Wyandot County, he in 1854, and she in

1873. Our subject was married, December 27, 1848, to Sarah J. Johnson, daughter of Jonathan Johnson, and one heir was born to this union—Princess A. (born October 9, 1849, dying in 1860). This wife was born February 28, 1831, and died March 9, 1853. Our subject again married, October 20, 1855, Eliza J. Porter, daughter of Robert and Harriet Porter, and three children have blessed this union, two living—William L. (born August 15, 1856), and Ada E. (born May 25, 1863). George D. died March 28, 1862, aged four years. This wife was born December 10, 1828, and died September 3, 1866. He married the third time, May 7, 1868, Deliah Porter, sister of the above, born September 1, 1830, and the name of their child is Ida B. (born May 19, 1871). Mr. Mears having obtained a limited education, commenced life in earnest, and has been farming and dealing in stock so extensively that to-day (1883) he owns 380 acres of land, valued at $100 per acre. He values his property at $50,000. He is an esteemed citizen, a stanch Republican, and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT MEARS, the son of Samuel and Sarah J. (Gardner) Mears, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 16, 1838. He received a fair education at the district school, and enlisted in defense of his country, September 8, 1861, in Company M, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, engaging in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, and many skirmishes. He was engaged during the Atlanta campaign, having his mule shot from under him at Dalton, Ga.; during his entire service, he never asked to be excused from duty. He was Sergeant, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, having served three years and four months. Returning home, he married, February 5, 1874, Miss Martha Brown, a daughter of Hamilton Brown, and four children were born to them—Frank H., Glenneary M., Pearl and Lena. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres, and valuable property in Illinois; he is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the Republican party.

HENRY METZ is a retired farmer, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., November 10, 1822, and is a son of Leonard and Barbara (Michaels) Metz. (See sketch Big Island Township.) He married, May 23, 1845, Harriet Van Houten, daughter of Peter and Mary (Brady) Van Houten, natives of New Jersey. Eight children have blessed this union—Mary, Leonard, Catherine, David, Olive and Harry are living. Our subject was a babe when his father came to Marion County, consequently he has been identified with the pioneers; he spent the best of his life among the logs; he devoted his entire attention to farming and the raising of stock until he came to La Rue; he enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens, has amassed a fine property, and politically is a Democrat.

JAMES METZ is the second son of Leonard and Barbara (Michaels) Metz, born January 1, 1826. He married, May 18, 1871, Sarah M. Brown, daughter of John K. and Angeline D. (Lyon) Brown, of Union County, Ohio. Ten children were born to them, seven living—Ann E., Clarinda M., John K., Sarah M., Delia J., William M. and Mary L. Elijah W., Deborah H. and Alpheus W. are deceased. The father was one of the early settlers of Union County, Ohio, and died February 1, 1875, aged about seventy-three years; his wife died one year later, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Metz has ever been a resident of this county, has a fine farm of ninety-eight acres, and is a Democrat. He values his property at $8,000.

THOMAS SNYDER MILLER, farmer and hotel-keeper at La Rue Village, is one of the oldest residents of the place; he was born, March 26,

1823, in Montgomery Township, Chester Co., Penn. His parents, George and Margaret (Snyder) Miller, were natives of the same county. The grandfather of our subject was George Miller, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was killed while in that service. His wife, Catherine, died at the house of her son George, in Adams County, Penn. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812. When T. S. Miller was six years of age, his parents moved to Adams County, Penn., where he lived till thirty-six years old. This afterward became historic ground, as the sanguinary and fiercely contested battle of Gettysburg commenced within a short distance from the homestead. In 1855, in company with his wife, her mother, two sisters and a brother, he came to Ohio and located at La Rue. The place then had the appearance of simply a pioneer clearing, stumps being the most prominent feature of the landscape. The village then consisted of only about a dozen houses, all told. Seven years after his arrival at La Rue, his wife died. Her maiden name was Margaret Leber, and he married her in Pennsylvania in 1849. Within ten years after his arrival at La Rue, all those who came with him had died. Mr. Miller passed his early years on a farm, but while still young learned the carpenter's trade at Strasburg, Penn., which business he followed until 1853, since when he has given his time and attention to hotel-keeping at La Rue. He has built four houses in the village for his own occupancy; the first was in 1856, and the last one is the Commercial Hotel building, where he lives. Mr. Miller has a farm adjoining the village, which he also attends to. In politics, he was formerly a Free-Soil Democrat, but since 1861 has been a Republican; he has served the village in various official positions; he was the first Village Treasurer, serving for thirteen or fourteen years; also Treasurer of Schools and School Director for many years, member of the Council, etc., etc. He is a charter member of Day Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., of which he has acted as Treasurer for over twenty years; he has been a firm advocate of the temperance cause all his life, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in his section of Pennsylvania; belonged, at different times, to the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, etc.; he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1855; he was formerly a member of the Lutheran Church, but as there was no congregation of Lutherans here he joined the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller was married again, January 1, 1863, to Margaret M. Bailey, at her father's, William Bailey house, three miles from Gettysburg, Penn. They have two children—Ida Nancy, born August 10, 1864, and Henry F. M., born April 6, 1866. They are living at home with their parents.

WASHINGTON E. MILLER is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born May 1, 1824, the son of Royal and Mary (Pangbourn) Miller, of English extraction, the latter a native of New York and the former of Vermont. They came to Ohio at a very early day, stopping first at Portsmouth, then at Delaware, but settling permanently in Big Island Township, about 1826. They had a family of five children, only two living—W. E. and Emaline. Green G. died May 22, 1858, aged forty-two years; John T. died in 1870, aged about fifty-three years, and Emma A. died in 1851, aged twenty-four years. Our subject acquired a fair practical education in the district schools. He married, April 22, 1850, Sarah S. Mason, a daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Sprague) Mason, of English ancestry. Mrs. Miller's grandfather Mason, is said to have been the first white man who set foot on Ohio soil at Marietta, this occurring about 1787. The above marriage has been blessed with six children, all living, save Adele S., who

died February 8, 1865. The surviving are Curtis M., born December 7, 1851; Emily P., December 25, 1852; Princess L., March 26, 1856; Frank V., May 8, 1858, and Vallandingham E., July 17, 1862. The mother was born September 12, 1824, and died March 6, 1882. Mr. M. began life with limited resources, but through industry and economy has accumulated property to the amount of $15,000, all the work of his own hands; he has been a citizen of the county fifty-six years, and is a stanch Democrat.

HENRY N. MOON is a native of Big Island Township, born May 1, 1846, the son of Rev. Gideon H. and Mary B. (Smith) Moon, of English stock, and natives of Vermont and Maine severally. They came to Big Island and were married there in 1841; ten children were born to their union, six are living: Henry N., Ellen M., Amanda E., Flora B., William R. and Orrin D. Esther, Eber B., Marilla and Thomas are deceased. Rev. Moon moved to Big Island about 1838, settling in the beech woods. Two years later, he was ordained to the ministry, and has preached over forty years. He went to Wayne County, Ill., in 1872, and lives there still. Our subject obtained a good education, finishing at the La Rue Schools, and taught at intervals for three years. January 21, 1869, he married Leah A. Hover, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Scribner) Hover, of German and English ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio severally; his father came to Marion County in 1837, and his father entered 200 acres of land August 10, 1837, receiving a title from President Van Buren. Isaiah and Mary Hover had thirteen children, nine living—Sanford S., Martha S., Leah A., Sylvanus, Isaiah, Ellen M., Doratha M., Olive E. and Minnie E., Samuel H., aged thirty-three years, and three infants are deceased. Mr. Moon commenced life with scarcely anything, but has to-day (1883) fifty seven acres of good land, valued at $60 per acre. He is a respected citizen, a Republican, and with his wife a member of the Free-Will Church of La Rue.

DAVID MORRAL, the third son of William and Mary (Watkins) Morral, was born in Salt Rock Township September 25, 1857. He obtained a good education, and was married, October 31, 1878, to Eliza H. Davidson, a daughter of James and Minerva (Dalzell) Davidson, of German and Irish extraction, and the parents of seven living children—Elizabeth, John, William, George, Jane, Hugh V. and Eliza H.; two deceased are Mary A., aged nine years, and Albert, aged two years. Mr. Morral receiving but a trifle from his father's estate, has to-day, through unceasing efforts, a farm of eighty acres, valued at $75 per acre. Recently he erected a comfortable frame house, and made other valuable improvements. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and a highly respected citizen.

MILTON MORRAL, first son of William and Mary (Watson) Morral, was born August 19, 1851. He obtained a good education, finishing at the Lebanon Normal School; he taught seven successive winters, but for the past five years, has been devoting his attention to dealing in stock; he owns 150 acres of valuable land worth $65 per acre. He is a prominent and an enthusiastic Republican. In 1879, he was nominated for County Recorder, and made a very creditable race, though not an aspirant for the office; he has been Trustee of the township four years, and in 1883 was elected Assessor; he is an active member of the F. & A. M., and was the first Master Mason at La Rue.

WILLIAM L. MORRAL is the fourth son of William and Mary (Watson) Morral, born April 2, 1861. Having obtained a practical education, he was married, December 25, 1880, to Miss Jennie Huff, daughter of

Joseph and Margaret Huff, of English stock, and natives of Ohio. The mother died in 1882, aged forty-four years, but the father is a resident of Scott Town. William L. devotes his energies to his farm of eighty acres, and to stock dealing. His farm is valued at $70 per acre, and in stock matters he has made a success; he is a stanch Republican and a respected citizen.

JOSEPH MORRIS is a native of Marion Township, born August 9, 1835, the son of Benjamin and Sarah A. (Reiley) Morris, of English ancestry, and natives of Delaware. They were married in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 4, 1815, and came to Marion County in 1824. Having acquired a practical education in the common schools, Joseph remained with his parents until marriage, which occurred September 25, 1856, to Caroline McNeal, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth McNeal, natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have had five children, four living—Elizabeth E., Marshall A., William H. and Thomas O. Isaac J. died in 1878, aged sixteen years. Mr. Morris commenced with nothing, but to-day he has a farm of eighty acres (when purchased, all forest), in a good state of cultivation, which he values at $75 per acre. He is worth $7,000. As a citizen he has a good reputation. Is a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Union Presbyterian Church.

REV. WILLIAM R. MORRIS was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, December 19, 1819, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Reiley) Morris, of English and Welsh ancestry, and natives of the State of Delaware. At an early age, they came to the above county, and were married July 4, 1815. Mrs. Morris was the daughter of John and Elsie (Mitten) Reiley, and one of twelve children, seven still surviving—William R., Elizabeth, John R., Stephen, Elsie, Joseph and Sarah Z. The deceased were Isaac, born May 4, 1816, died September 22, 1838; Maria, born July 4, 1817, died October 12, 1839; Lydia, born October 23, 1828, died February 4, 1849, and Benjamin, born November 7, 1830, died March 21, 1842, and an infant son. Mr. W. R. Morris was brought to this county when only six years of age, his parents settling in Marion Township, and he has since remained in this county. He obtained a good practical education in the common and high schools at Marion, completing his school-days when aged twenty-three years. He taught more or less for four years, receiving from $12 to $15 a month. He was married in Wyandot County, Ohio, April 10, 1845, to Sarah A. Curlis, daughter of Jacob and Charity (Albertson) Curlis, of German descent, but natives of New Jersey. They were the parents of seven children, three surviving—David; Sarah A., born April 16, 1882; and John F. The names of the dead are—Elizabeth, Citturrah A., Rachel and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have five children, whose names are Olive E., born October 1, 1846; Jacob, November 4, 1848; Benjamin W. January 1, 1851; John F., May 10, 1853; and David M., April 24, 1856; the four eldest are married. Mr. Morris owns a fine farm, consisting of 265 acres, and is one of the best farmers in the township, and enjoys the full confidence of his neighbors. He is a stanch Democrat; was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners, caused by the death of W. H. Harvey, and subsequently was elected to that office in 1863. He was Trustee of the township eight consecutive years, is a prominent member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been officially connected as a minister for many years.

ISAAC MOUSER, deceased, came to Marion County as early as 1834, and bought 240 acres of wild land near Scott Town; here he lived until

1841, when he moved upon a farm of eighty acres one and a half miles east of Marion. About eight years later, he sold the 240 acres near Scott Town and bought of Gen. Rowe the Histler farm of 320 acres joining the eighty acres east of Marion. Here he erected a fine residence and other buildings and lived there until the spring of 1864, when he was killed by a train of cars, on what is now the N. Y., P. & O. Railroad. He left a widow and six children. His son, George Ambrose Mouser, enlisted in the spring of 1861 in the second military company raised in Marion County, to serve as a Federal soldier in the war of the rebellion, and died in October of the same year of typhoid fever, at Cumberland, Md. He was a talented young man, and considered a natural orator. He was popular in his regiment, and would no doubt have made a brilliant record had it not been for his untimely end. Another son, Homer S., was also out in the 100-day service. Isaac Mouser was married to Ann Eliza Strawbridge, a daughter of Justus Strawbridge, who came from England when a boy and settled in what was Columbia County, near Harrisburg, Penn. Justus Strawbridge married Ann Maus, a daughter of a wealthy German family who traced their ancestry to the nobility of Germany. After Isaac Mouser's death, his widow moved to Shelbyville, Ill., where she died in March, 1875; her remains were brought back and buried in the Marion Cemetery. The children of Isaac Mouser and his wife, Ann Eliza (Strawbridge) Mouser, are as follows: J. A. Mouser, a practicing physician at La Rue, Marion County, Ohio; Homer S., a lawyer at Shelbyville, Ill.; Abram C., a lawyer in Sullivan, Ill.; Isaac J., a lawyer in Huron, Dakota. Of the daughters, Mary J. married Daniel Jacoby and resides in Abilene, Kan.; and Emily H. married Rev. George W. Burns, who now owns a farm near Bloomington, Ill., and preaches in the vicinity. All the boys except Isaac J. are classical graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan University and Mary J. is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College of Delaware, Ohio.

J. A MOUSER, M. D., was born in Salt Rock Township, Marion County, Ohio, December 13, 1835, and is the son of Isaac and Ann Eliza (Strawbridge) Mouser. The Doctor was reared to the life of a farmer. At the age of twenty, he commenced teaching school, and in March, 1856, became a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated in the classical course, June 26, 1862. He soon afterward commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. R. L. Sweney, of Marion, with whom he remained two years. He attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati two winters, graduating March 2, 1865, and was examined and accepted as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, and sent to the post hospital at Camp Butler, Illinois. He was married, March 1, 1864, to Sarah E. Delong, a daughter of Dr. H. P. and Ann S. (Holmes) Delong. From this marriage there were eight children—May Delong, Ambrose Henry, Grant Earl, George, Maud, Lloyd, Howard and Roy Homer. At the close of the war, Dr. Mouser came to La Rue July 31, 1865, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Delong, which continued until 1869; since then he has practiced alone. In politics, the Doctor was a Republican until 1872; since that time he has acted with the Prohibition party. He has ever been an earnest advocate of temperance, and has taken an active part toward the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors within the vicinity of La Rue. The Doctor has served the citizens of La Rue Village as Councilman two terms, and as member of the Board of Education about ten years, of which he is now the President. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and the P. O. S. of

A., and also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and one of the founders of the present Marion County Medical Society. He is very pleasantly situated in La Rue, but has recently made purchases of property at Abilene, Texas, with which place he was so favorably impressed that he has some idea of moving there with his family.

JAMES C. MUSTAIN was born in Virginia, October 25, 1817, the son of Healey and Elizabeth (Butcher) Mustain, of English and German ancestry respectively, but natives of Virginia. This family migrated to Ohio in 1813, settling in Logan County six years, when they moved to Marion County, locating in Bowling Green Township, among the first settlers. He was born May 6, 1787, and died February 12, 1863, aged eighty-one years; his wife was born March 15, 1791, and died June 26, 1866, aged seventy-five years. James C., having received a limited education, married, December 16, 1841, Sarah Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Lobdell) Johnson, of English ancestry, but natives of Ohio and New York. They were the parents of six children, only two living—Sarah, born February 23, 1823, and Levi, May 30, 1825. The deceased are Mary, Samuel, Rebecca and Jared. James C. and Sarah Mustain have had two children—Maria A., born May 5, 1853, and James C., born October 6, 1849, died April 27, 1875. Mr. Mustain has always given his attention to farming, but for thirty-one years has been a resident of La Rue, purchasing the first lot sold in this village; he is a respectable citizen; himself and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for the past twenty years; in politics, he is a Republican.

ELIAS MYERS, a retired farmer, born September 12, 1814, in Hampshire County, Va., is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Puckman) Myers, who came to Licking County, Ohio, in 1816, remaining there ten years, when they moved to Franklin County, Ohio, and came to Marion County in 1829. They settled in Montgomery Township. Elizabeth, the wife, died May 12, 1829, and Jacob in 1856, in Missouri, aged seventy-two years. The name of their second child is Jonathan. Having obtained a limited education, Elias Myers began when fourteen years of age to learn the tanner's trade, which he completed when twenty years old; that same year he commenced the tanning business for himself in Montgomery township, continuing in that avocation for twenty-five years. When a young man, he with his father, Jacob Myers, and Washington Armstrong, built the first mill, ground the first flour and sawed the first log in this township. La Rue was then a wilderness. Mr. M. married, September 18, 1836, Jane Walker, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Walker, natives of Delaware, and the parents of six children, four of whom still survive—John, Jane, Mary and Eliza Walker. Jane, the wife of Mr. Myers, died September 18, 1839, leaving one child, John, who also died aged twenty-three years. Mr. Myers married again, June 24, 1841, Parmelia, the widow of Richard Tamany, and a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Spracklen. This family worships at the United Brethren Church. Mr. Myers was a farmer for a number of years, and in politics is a Republican.

GILBERT N. MYERS, Esq., was born in Montgomery Township May 16, 1842, the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Myers (see Jonathan Myers' sketch). Having attained a fair education, Mr. Myers followed the business of teaching at intervals for ten years. About this time, he spent three years visiting the West, including Nebraska and Kansas and Colorado, etc. Returning, he married, May 12, 1874, Miss Harriet Ward, daughter of David and Margaret (Pangburn) Ward, and settled in Dudley Township,

Hardin Co., Ohio, and lived there seven years. Two children crowned this union—Gilbert C. (deceased) and Vesta L., aged (1883) six years. This wife died September 22, 1877, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Myers married again May 5, 1881, in St. Elmo, Illinois, Anna Hollis, daughter of Henry T. Hollis, M. D., and Ruth (Teeters) Hollis, and they have had one child—Hattie M. While living in Hardin County, Ohio, Mr. Myers served as Justice of the Peace three years, and in 1873–74 edited a newspaper in connection with J. J. Hopkins. He came to La Rue in 1881, where, in 1882, he was again elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1883 to the office of Treasurer of the township. He is now filling both of these offices satisfactorily. He is a respected citizen, and is identified with the I. O. O. F., the Freemasons and the Republican party.

JONATHAN MYERS is a retired farmer, born in Licking County, Ohio, December 25, 1819, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ruckman) Myers, of German and English ancestry respectively, but natives of Virginia. They were the parents of two children—Elias and Jonathan. The father was born June 14, 1787, and died June 3, 1857, aged seventy years. The mother, born March 14, 1784, passed away May 12, 1839, aged fifty-five years. Mr. Myers first settled in Marion in the fall of 1829, and settled upon the banks of the Scioto, in Montgomery Township, the spring of 1835, among the first pioneers of the township. December 24, 1839, he married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of William H. and Mary (Johnson) Davis, of Welsh and English ancestry, and natives of Delaware. They were the parents of fourteen children. The living are Asa Edward, Gilbert Nelson, Harvey Wilson, William Jacob, Joshua Davis, Sarah Mariah, Nancy Jane, Robert Jonathan, Permela Luella and James Samuel. The deceased are Mary Elizabeth, George, Sr., George, Jr. and John Henry. Mrs. Myers was born January 16, 1823, and died September 10, 1869, aged forty-six years. Mr. Myers began life a poor boy, and has given his attention almost exclusively to farming (though for ten years he worked some at tanning), and is the owner to-day of 300 acres of well-improved and valuable land, besides town property in Lincoln, Neb., and a beautiful residence in La Rue, where he lives at present. He is not an office-seeker, though he has served as Trustee of the township. He is worthy of the respect of all, and enjoys the same. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and the Republican party; is still hale and hearty.

WILLIAM J. MYERS is the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Myers, a native of Montgomery Township, born July 5, 1845. He acquired an education in the common schools and remained with his parents until his marriage, which took place October 1, 1873, to Miss Emma Topliff, daughter of Lewis and Dorcas (Bent) Topliff, and five children have been born to them. Their names are Louis E., born October 9, 1874; John S., July 19, 1876; Princess L., January 15, 1879; William, December 15, 1882; and Mary E., died September 4, 1881, aged five and a half months. Our subject has been devoting his entire attention to the art of farming, and so successful have been his efforts that he owns 242 acres of fine land, located one and a half miles north of La Rue. Recently, he has made valuable improvements. He is energetic, highly respected, a member of the I. O. O. F., a Republican, and, with his wife, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

CHARLES NOYES, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 1, 1841, son of Charles and Susan (Fisher) Noyes, of Scotch, French and German ancestry, but natives of Ohio, and Massachusetts respectively. Our subject

came to Marion County, in 1860, and married July 29, 1863, Miss Lydia Hastings, daughter of John and Jane Hastings, whose parents (Jane's) were of Irish descent. This union has resulted in the birth of seven children—Hiram M., Clarence S., Luther A., Edna E., Susan M., Magdalena J. and John C. Mr. Noyes commenced life for himself when aged fourteen years, and so successful have been his efforts, that he owns to-day (1883) 160 acres of improved land, valued at $70 per acre. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred horses. Politically, he is an Independent voter.

LARA O'HARA is a native of the Esmerald Isle, born July 11, 1811, and emigrated to America in 1833, stopping in New York three years, in Connecticut one year, then to Northhampton, Mass., one year, then to Galion, Ohio, where he engaged in a tannery. His advent in La Rue occurred in 1853. August 25, 1855, he married Catherine Golather, daughter of John and Nora A. Golather, residents of Ireland, and the parents of three children—Patrick, Catherine and Ann. Lara and Catherine O'Hara are the parents of six children, four of whom are living--Andrew, Catherine Lara, Jr., and Anora. The names of the deceased are John and Michael. Mr. O'Hara has been engaged with the C., C., C. & I. Railroad, since its construction in 1853, the most of the time having in charge the water tank at La Rue. His son Andrew has been engaged with the same road, acting for eleven years as operator, and three as train dispatcher. At the age of twenty-five years, he was promoted to the responsible position as master of transportation at Union City, Ind. Mr. O'Hara and family are Catholics; he is a Democrat.

MRS. JANE (CAREY) OWENS, widow of Hiram A. Owens, was born in Sussex County, Del., August 12, 1830, a daughter of William and Agnes (Pettit) Carey, of Irish and Scotch extraction, and natives of the same county. They came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1834, remaining there a short time, thence to Montgomery Township the same year, settling on the banks of the Scioto River, the Indians encamping across the river; thence near Carey's Station, living there about five years. They had six children, five living—Jane, George R., Winget L., Nancy A., Mary P.; William died in infancy. The father died about 1876. Our subject was married, May 18, 1862, to Hiram A. Owens, and one daughter, Augusta, was born to them. He was a son of Isaac and Margaret (Turpens) Owens, of Irish and Scotch ancestry, and natives of Sussex County, Del. They moved to Ohio in 1824, stopping in Pike County eleven years, thence to Putnam County two years, coming then to Montgomery Township. As a citizen, he won the esteem of the community. He died December 21, 1866, aged seventy-nine years; Margaret Owens, his wife, died March 13, 1881, aged ninety-four years. Mr. Hiram Owens acquired his education in the common school, and married first Miss Satira Sprague, daughter of William and Sarah (Davis) Sprague. There have been born to them three children, two living—Minerva D., born September 8, 1850; William, May 25, 1856. The deceased was Irwin C., died September 28, 1849, aged two years. Mrs. Owens was born August 14, 1864, and died November 7, 1860, aged thirty one years. Mr. O. was an influential farmer, owning at his death 240 acres. His decease occurred in 1865. By industry Mrs. O. has added 115 acres, owning with her step-son 354 acres, valued at $70 per acre. They make rearing of stock a specialty.

WILLIAM E. PARKER was born in Zane Township, Logan County, Ohio, April 5, 1844. His parents' names were William and Heppy (Ewans) Parker, the former a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and the latter of Lo-

gan County, Ohio. He passed his youth in Logan County, and learned the business of a miller in his father's mill at West Liberty. In 1862, being then eighteen years of age, he was employed as a clerk for the Quartermaster of the Fifty fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then stationed near Clarksburg, Va., remaining in this position for eighteen months. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months; was with a detachment of his regiment that participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, and on the expiration of his term of service he was honorably discharged October 5, 1864, when he returned home. He soon secured a clerkship in the Bellefontaine Railroad freight office, where he remained until 1869, when he was appointed railroad agent at La Rue, a position that he held for six years; then he was transferred to Anderson, Ind., acting as railroad agent at that place for six months; then returned to La Rue and was employed at the wood-bending works until April, 1883, when he was appointed Postmaster at La Rue, a position which he now holds. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served the village of La Rue as its Mayor for one term, and as a member of the Council for two terms. He was married in January, 1877, to Miss Emma F. Bechtold, a daughter of Christian Bechtold, and by this marriage there are two children—Margaret and John Christian.

CORD H. PRETTYMAN was born in Sussex County, Del., January 9, 1825, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Walker) Prettyman, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry, and natives of the same State. They came to Champaign County, Ohio, in 1832, stopping there four years, and they settled permanently in Montgomery Township, Marion County, Ohio. They were the parents of twelve children, five surviving—Cord H., Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah and David. The names of the deceased are Mary, Nancy George, Robert, James, Kensey and Violetta. The father died September 25, 1840, and the mother January 14, 1871. The subject of this sketch, having obtained a practical education, was for three years a drover, and two years a bartender for Lyman Walker, of Marion. He married, October 29, 1846, Comfort O. Wilson, born May 13, 1827, a daughter of Kendle and Amelia (Dutton) Wilson, of English ancestry, and natives of Delaware. They moved to Ohio, and settled in Bowling Green Township, Marion County, where he died in 1833. His wife survived until 1860. Mr. C. H. Prettyman and wife are the parents of ten children, nine living—Nelson T., born October 23, 1849; Jennie A., November 9, 1851; George W., July 5, 1853; Alice, April 29, 1855; Happy V., February 19, 1857; Malinda B., December 13, 1859; Jeannetta L., November 28, 1861; Lovey A., June 23, 1864, and Nellie V., February 6, 1867. George W. P. was born May 5, 1848, and died May 27, 1852. For two years, Mr. Prettyman bought and shipped stock, but he has been giving his attention principally to the farm, which contains 278 acres of good land. He settled upon it in 1836, when it was a dense wilderness. He has been Trustee of the township several terms, its Assessor one year, and a member of the Board of Education five years, and of the County Board of Agriculture eight years. He is a Republican, belongs to the F. & A. M., to the I. O. O. F., and to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID PRETTYMAN, son of Joseph and Nancy (Walker) Prettyman, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 4, 1837, of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Having acquired a fair education, he married, May 10, 1857, Martha J. Beach, who was born February 2, 1839, and three children were born to them—Irven, born March 30, 1858; Joseph, born June

19, 1865; and Eloiry, born December 30, 1862, dying April 21, 1863. Mr. Prettyman has been dependent on his own resources since his twelfth year, and so successfully has he labored that he now has eighty acres of valuable land, worth $60 per acre. He is a worthy citizen, Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE H. POSTLES, sole proprietor of a livery stable at La Rue, Ohio, was born in Sussex County, Del., April 15, 1833, the son of John and Mary (Gray) Postles, of German descent and natives of the above State. They came to this State in 1839, settling in Salt Rock Township, Marion County, among the first settlers. They had four children, three of whom survive—Mary E., Rachel A. and George H.; Eliza J. is dead. Mr. Postles was married August 16, 1855, to Ann Waples, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Waples, of English ancestry, and natives of Delaware. This union has been crowned with six children—Elnore J., Mary R., John E., Georgietta, Harry B. and Louis. Mr. Postles, having obtained a limited education, engaged when aged eighteen years in farming, continuing ten years, when he followed tanning and other occupations. Some time since, he moved to La Lue, purchasing his stable of B. W. Miller. He is keeping a good outfit in both buggies and horses, and is commanding his share of the patronage of the traveling public. He enjoys the respect of the community, and is a Democrat

SAMUEL R. RILEY is a native of Montgomery Township, born February 3, 1857, the only son of William Riley. He was educated wholly at the common school, and was married October 1, 1878, to Hannah M. Miller, daughter of George W. and Mary (Endreken) Miller. The name of their only child is George William, born September 25, 1879. Mr. Riley is a promising young man; being strictly moral, energetic and business like. Already he has accumulated a property of $3,000. He is a Republican, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and she belongs to the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM RILEY was born October 20, 1823, the son of William and Vezy Riley, of English extraction, and natives of Delaware, who came to Ohio, settling in Marion County at a very early date, having obtained a deed of some land in this county even before the war of 1812. They had six children, three still living—John, William and Robert. The deceased were Nancy, Patience and an infant son, George. The mother died in 1829, but the father survived until 1846. William Riley, having received a fair education from the district schools, married, February 23, 1851, Elizabeth Powell, born March 3, 1831, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Powell, natives of Wales. They have had five children—Lydia J., born January 31, 1852; Mary E., August 22, 1854; Samuel R., February 3, 1857; Sarah E., October 12, 1859, and Princess I., June 24, 1863. Mrs. Riley's death occurred October 9, 1880. Mr. Riley received a small pittance from his father's estate, but has accumulated a snug little fortune, having now 145 acres of land, valued at $70 per acre. He was born, reared, and has always lived in this county. He enjoys the confidence of the community in which he resides, is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and is a Republican.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON was born in Washington County, Penn., September 27, 1833, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Farbie) Robinson, of German ancestry, and natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware respectively. They came to Ohio in 1847, brought up eight children, the mother dying in 1875, and the father in 1882. Alexander moved to Marion County when

twenty-two years of age, and married, December 31, 1857, Sarah A. Carter, born February 25, 1835, the daughter of James and Christiana (Kepler) Carter, the former of English and the latter of German extraction. They came to Ohio in an early day, and to Marion County, settling on the present farm of their daughter in 1835. He was one of the first settlers, and became prominent in the politics of the day, and in the ownership of large tracts of land. His death occurred in 1846. Mrs. Robinson, his daughter, has resided nearly a half century on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs R. are the parents of one child—James W., born August 27, 1859. These people commenced life with limited means, but through industry and good management have a comfortable home, and a farm of 151 acres, a property valued at $10,000. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in the late civil war, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and was wounded in a battle near Harper's Ferry, being struck on the foot by a fragment of a bursting shell; this took place July 7, 1864. In this engagement, his regiment, numbering 1,000 strong, lost full one-half in killed, wounded and prisoners. His discharge dates, "Camp Chase, Ohio, September 28, 1864." He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at La Rue, Ohio, the Republican party, and, with his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES E. SAWYER, M. D., was born near Wyandot, Ohio, January 24, 1860, the son of Alonzo N. and Harriet M. (Rogers) Sawyer, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and of English ancestry. When young, they came to Ohio, and became the parents of six children, only Charles E. still surviving. Dr. Sawyer obtained a good practical education at the village school, at Nevada, Ohio, and when aged seventeen years, commenced to study medicine, under the instruction of Dr. W. F. White, of the same place. He graduated at the medical college, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1881, and began to practice at La Rue, Ohio, April 26 of the same year; during these two years, he has secured an enviable patronage for a young man. August 11, 1879, he married at Nevada, Ohio, May E. Barron, daughter of Rev. James H. and Abbie J. (Walker) Barron, of English ancestry, who were the parents of seven children, all living—Loyal W., May E., Ossian E., Minnie O., Metta D., James W. and Jennie N. The Doctor has one heir, Charles W., born May 30, 1881. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

DR. J. K. SCOTT was born in Leesburg Township, Union Co., Ohio, March 12, 1844. He passed his early years on a farm, and having procured a good English education, commenced in 1868 the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. S. Skidmore, at Pharisburg, Union County, remaining with him three years. During this time, he attended one course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the following winter a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in 1871. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine with his preceptor at Pharisburg, continuing with him two years, and on the 28th of April, 1873, he came to La Rue, where he has been in continuous practice up to this time. The Doctor was married in September, 1875, to Ella Hastings, who died October 8, 1879. The Doctor married the second time, December 18, 1881, Alice Corry; they have two children—Maud and Alfred. Dr. Scott enlisted in August, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in July, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. He participated in the battle of the Cedars, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 7,

1864, where he was wounded by a gunshot in the right arm, disabling him until the 1st of the following March, and on the 10th of March took part in the battle of Kingston, and from this to the close of the war in several skirmishes. The Doctor is a member of La Rue Lodge, No. 463, F. & A. M., and is a Prohibitionist in politics. He is also the owner of a fine livery stable, located in the east part of the village.

LEROY SCRANTON was born March 24, 1834, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the fourth son of Alson and Wealthy (Whitlock) Scranton, the former dying August 20, 1843, and the latter January 13, 1844, aged forty-two years. The subject of this sketch, having received a limited education, was married, November 9, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Myers, a daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Davis) Myers, and six children have blessed their home. Their names are Eva A., born August 30, 1866; Elnora J., March 2, 1870; Sarah I., May 16, 1872; John A., February 17, 1876; Ada B., November 16, 1879; and Orra E., died August 23, 1870, aged two and one-third years. Mrs. Myers, born April 1, 1847, was a devoted Christian, a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church; her death took place March 7, 1881. Mr. Scranton began life with but $50, but at present, through his indefatigable efforts, owns 120 acres of excellent land. He enrolls his name with the honorable list of "100-day" men during the late war, and having engaged in a spirited contest at Maryland Heights, was honorably discharged September 1, 1864, having served his full time. He is a stanch Republican, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church at La Rue.

WARNER SCRANTON, sole proprietor of the leading house in the furniture business at La Rue, Ohio, was born in Grange County, Ohio, April 30, 1826, the son of Alson and Wealthy (Whitlock) Scranton, of English ancestry, and natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom survive—Warner, Edson, Leroy and Edwin; the names of the deceased are Lyman, Sarah and Albert. Mr. Scranton married, January 22, 1852, Martha A. (Ward) Hogle, widow of Jacob Hogle, and daughter of John Ward. There were born to this union two children—George P., born October 6, 1852; and Walter D., who died November 23, 1862, aged eleven months and five days. The wife died in May, 1864. Our subject married again, April 30, 1865, Margaret P. Dillow, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Dillow. Mr. Scranton, having obtained a moderate education, was thrown upon his own resources at the age of eighteen years by the death of his father. He chose for his occupation farming, and in 1857 moved his family to Hardin County, Ohio, for three years. In 1861 he came to Marion County, losing his wife as aforesaid. May 2, 1864, he entered Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard. He was engaged at Harper's Ferry and many skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at Columbus September 1, 1864. Being later irregularly drafted in Madison County, Ohio, he obtained a release by the payment of $300. He sold his farm of 114 acres, located in Hardin County, Ohio, and moved to La Rue in October, 1881, purchasing a lot, and erecting a commodious ten-room house. He is conducting a good business with a stock of $1,200. He is an exemplary citizen, and a Republican in politics.

HENRY H. SHARP was born in Montgomery Township December 16, 1844, and is the son of John and Mary Sharp. He enlisted to serve on the Union side in the war of the great rebellion, November 22, 1861, at Marion, in Company D, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served three

years, and re-enlisted at Blain's Cross Roads, East Tenn., to serve during the remainder of the war as a veteran, and was mustered out of the service January 3, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He participated in twenty-seven battles, and was wounded September 19, 1863, by a gunshot in the left side at the battle of Chickamauga, and was again wounded at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., by a gunshot through the right shoulder and arm; from the effects of this wound his shoulder on that side is lower than the other. Mr. Sharp was married, March 30, 1870, to Maggie Davis, of Delaware County. They have two children—Belle, born January 7, 1878, and Scott, born August 27, 1879.

H. L. SIMONS, son of John and Mary Simons, natives of Pennsylvania. His birth took place February 19, 1840, in Beaver County, Penn. When aged fourteen years, he was working upon the tow-path of the Pennsylvania Canal; his home, however, was in Westmoreland County, Penn., until 1862, when he emigrated to Upper Sandusky, Ohio. He enlisted in the late war August 20, 1862, under Capt. Alonzo Robbins, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged at Winchester under Mulligan, where he was captured and sent to Libby, Castle Thunder and Belle Isle two months; when taken to Annapolis, Md., he walked to Greensburg, Penn., a distance of 300 miles, rejoining his regiment October 20, 1863. At Newmarket, they lost seventy-six men in fifteen minutes. At Piedmont, June 5, 1864, he assisted in the capture of Gen. Henry Jones. He was at Lynchburg, Parkersburg and Snicker's Gap; at the last place but ten men were left in the company, and but forty in the regiment. He engaged also at Kerren Town, Hall Town, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run (five days' fight, where he captured a rebel flag), Battery George and Appomattox Bridge, when he was again made a prisoner, and retained as such until the surrender of Lee's army, and then he was exchanged. His honorable discharge dates "June 12, 1865, Camp Chase, Ohio." After the close of the war, he worked at the carpenter trade. Mr. Simons was married to Malinda J. Spracklen, October 15, 1868; she was the daughter of the Rev. Alfred and Abigail Spracklen, and was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 17, 1842, and died January 4, 1878. They had two children—Guy H. and Naomi P. Naomi died March 24, 1878. Mr. S. married Lydia Bent March 17, 1880; since then he has been farming. He supports the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Union Presbyterian Church.

MRS. LYDIA SIMONS, the widow of Charles Bent and wife of the preceding, was the daughter of James and Jane (DeMoss) Vezey, and born February 4, 1839, in Montgomery Township. Her parents were natives of Ohio, but of English and French descent. They were the parents of three children—Lydia, Sarah and Betsy. The mother died about 1850, but the father survived until 1862. Mrs. S. was first married, November 1, 1862, to Charles Bent, born March 17, 1836, son of Elijah and Maria (Carr) Bent. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remains a member. His decease occurred May 19, 1873. She again married, March 17, 1880, Henry L. Simons, as above stated. She inherited her farm of 120 acres from her parents; has erected a fine house and made commendable improvements.

JOSEPH SLAGLE, deceased, was born in Scott Township March 5, 1844, the son of Jacob and Dinah (Zuck) Slagle, of German ancestry, and natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. He came with his parents in 1819, to Ross County, Ohio, where they resided until 1840, when they moved to

Marion County, settling in Scott Township. He was one of the first settlers of Ohio, and among the earliest of the above townships. They reared a family of seven children, five living—John, Joseph, Thomas F., Margaret A. and Lydia J. The names of the deceased are Placida and Wesley. Having acquired a fair education, Joseph Slagle enlisted in defense of his country October 7, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the following battles: Chickasaw, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson and Snaggy Point (capturing boat); this last was attended with fearful carnage; two-thirds of the men were either captured, killed or wounded. Mr. S. escaped by traveling through the pine regions to Alexandria, where he was assigned to the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to Alonda, Ala., engaging at Blakely, Ala. He then was sent to Texas, joining the Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged October 14, 1865. Upon his return he was sick two years. In 1869, he came to Montgomery Township, and was married April 18, 1872, to Miss L. A. Miller, daughter of John T. and Hannah (Elland) Miller, of English stock. The former died December 30, 1871, aged thirty years; the latter is still living. Mr. Slagle owned 100 acres of good land, upon which he grazed a large number of stock. He died June 24, 1883, leaving a kind and affectionate wife, and many friends to mourn his loss. He was an ardent Republican and a faithful citizen.

JOSEPH SLANSER, of the firm of Allen & Slanser, was born October 5, 1835, in Switzerland, the son of Andrew and Catherine Slanser. His father came to America, 1851, settling in Mercer County, Ohio, purchasing forty acres of land, and died at the age of forty-five years. The mother died in her native land, in 1838. Joseph accompanied his father to this country, with a very limited schooling, but by self-exertion he has acquired a good education. He first learned the carpenter's trade, but during the past eighteen years has been devoting himself to milling. He established the present partnership in 1880, planing and manufacturing lumber, and much minor work incident to such a business, at times employing fifteen hands.

SARAH SPRAGUE was born in Washington County, Ohio, August 7, 1807, and was the daughter of Elisha and Nancy (Allison) Davis. She was married, December 28, 1826, to William Sprague. From this marriage there were eleven children, four living, as follows: Elisha D., born November 11, 1827; Sarah E., June 22, 1838; William H., October 21, 1840, and Emily O., October 5, 1845. The deceased are Ann E., born December 9, 1830; Viletta, born August 30, 1833; Arinda, August 11, 1835; Louisa A., April 3, 1843; Olive P., April 5, 1848; Wilber N., December 15, 1850 All of the foregoing children died when from two to seven years of age. and Satira was born May 11, 1829, and died November 11, 1860., William Sprague, the father of these children, was born May 2, 1805, and died September 16, 1850, leaving Mrs. Sprague with six children to care for. Those that grew to be men and women are highly respected citizens. For the last thirty years Mrs. Sprague has depended upon her own management of business affairs, which has been successful. Some time since, she sold her farm of 320 acres near Scott Town, and now resides in a pleasant residence on Main street, La Rue, with her daughter Emily. She is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The parents of Mrs. Sprague were of English and Irish ancestry, and natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania respectively, and came to Ohio with their parents at a very early

period. Her father came to Marion County in 1823, remaining about two years, and subsequently settled permanently in Montgomery Township, where he died aged sixty-seven years. His wife had then been dead twenty-nine years.

WILLIAM H. SPRAGUE was born October 21, 1840, in Montgomery Township, the son of William and Sarah (Davis) Sprague. He acquired a good education, closing with a few months at Hillsdale College, Mich. He continued farming with and for his mother until marriage, which occurred November 24, 1864, to Miss Jane Clark, daughter of John and Huldah (Messick) Clark, and their children are Nettie R., born July 8, 1867, and wife of the Rev. W. B. Strother; Sarah P., born August 1, 1873, and an infant son, died January 14, 1866, aged twenty days. Subsequent to marriage, Mr. Sprague continued farming, but also gave considerable attention to dealing in stock. In 1874, he moved to La Rue, and for seven years engaged in buying and shipping stock, in which he is still dealing. In 1882, he resumed farming, owning at present 116 acres of desirable land. He estimates his property at $10,000. He is a Republican in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

HENRY THEW is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born June 10, 1815, the son of Richard and Ann (Bothamley) Thew, who emigrated to America in 1824, settling in Richland County, where they resided until death. They brought up eight children, four of whom are living, all in comfortable circumstances. The mother died in 1828, the father in 1831. Henry Thew, having lived with Robert Ralston three years, came to Marion County in 1829. In 1833, he learned the trade of shoe-making, and followed the boot and shoe business in Marion twelve years. Disposing of his stock in 1848, he bought his present farm, comprising 310 acres, valued at $80 per acre. He, too, began life with nothing. January 30, 1839, he married Hannah S. Hayward, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Shephard) Hayward, from England. Their eight children are all living, save Henry C., who died May 31, 1862, from a disease contracted in the army. Mr. Thew's wife died February 11, 1872. He married again October 8, 1874, Emma Bothamley, daughter of John and Mary E. (Thew) Bothamley. They sailed for this country in 1853, settling in Marion County. He died about 1857, and she May 15, 1864. Mr. Thew, the subject of this biography, is one of the oldest and first pioneers of this county, having lived here over half a century. At one time he was a prominent candidate for County Commissioner. He is a leading citizen, an extensive farmer, a prominent member of the F. & A. M., and he and his wife hold a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a charter member of the old Montgomery Church, and for thirty-five years was Circuit Steward of the church, missing only one quarterly conference during that time. As a pioneer and respected citizen of Montgomery Township, we give the portrait of Mr. Thew in this work.

MRS. DORCAS TOPLIFF, the widow of Louis Topliff, was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 9, 1820, the daughter of Abner and Elizabeth (Dilla) Bent, who were of English descent, natives of Massachusetts and Virginia respectively. They had eight children, Dorcas only surviving. The names of the deceased are Lincoln G., Henry C., William H., Susan E., Augusta and Roena. Abner Bent settled in Grand Prairie Township in a very early day, when Marion City was a wilderness. He died in 1840, aged fifty-three years; his wife died in 1856. Mrs. Topliff, was married, March 13, 1850, in Wabash County, Ind., to Louis Topliff, son of Horatio and Sarah (Sargeant) Topliff. He came to Marion County

in 1835, stopping in Big Island Township one year, thence he moved to Montgomery Township, purchasing land, which amounted in time to 1,000 acres. He was largely identified with the building up of the thriving village of La Rue. He owned at one time a grist mill, a saw mill and a carding mill here. He was an industrious and enterprising citizen, and was so generally interested in the growth of La Rue that as long as the village stands, so long will his name be remembered. His death took place in 1869, leaving a family of three children, four others having died. The names of the deceased are Susan A., Louis R., Carrie R., and an infant son. The living are Calvin, born December 13, 1856; Emma J., November 16, 1857, and Princess C. June 8, 1860. Mrs. Topliff, with her husband, was among the first settlers of La Rue, and hence she has seen the forest transformed into a thriving village of 800 inhabitants. At present she is living with her son Calvin at La Rue. She is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and a liberal supporter of the same.

MRS. LUCY (BENNETT) VANARSDALL, Thomas Vanarsdall's widow, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., July 17, 1815, the daughter of Zadoc and Mary (Parish) Bennett. While on their way to Ohio in 1815, the father was overtaken by disease, died, and was buried near Olean Point; thereupon the mother returned, riding all the way on horseback. She died in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1860. Mrs. Vanarsdall was married to Thomas Vanarsdall October 15, 1837. He was the son of Garrett and Mary (Woodbeck) Vanarsdall, natives of Holland, but died residents of New York. Mr. and Mrs. V. came to Ohio in 1839, settling in Grand Township, and rearing a family of five children, all living—Julia E., Josephine, Jane, Charles and John. Mr. V. was an estimable citizen, was Trustee of the township several years, and a liberal and active supporter of the Presbyterian Church. He was born January 11, 1807, and died May 15, 1876. His widow is highly regarded by the community in which she resides, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. VANORSDALL, custom boot and shoe maker, is a native of Cayuga County, N. Y.; and was born March 20, 1833, a son of Andrew and Caty (Vanorsdall) Vanorsdall. John A. came out with his parents to Ohio in 1846, at which time they located in Mifflin Township, Wyandot County; John A. remained on the farm until the age of twenty, when he learned the shoe-maker's trade, and has followed that business to the present time. He was married December 29, 1870, to Florinda C. Bailey; they have two children—Nellie and Findley. Mr. V. enlisted at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in October, 1861, in Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve in the Union army during the civil war; served with the regiment in Missouri until March, 1862. He took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, the two battles of Corinth, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta in the Georgia campaign. His regiment was in the front, and he was present at the action at Snake Creek Gap, battle of Resaca, Rome Cross Roads, Big Shanty, Ackworth, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur and in two battles in front of Atlanta, and in all the skirmishes of the regiment on that campaign. He was never wounded, although at one time the hair was cut close to his head by the passage of a bullet. He was honorably discharged, and mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1864.

GEORGE W. VIRDEN was born April 24, 1825, in Sussex County, Del., the son of Alanson and Elizabeth Virden, of French ancestry and natives of the same county. Having acquired a fair education, he con-

tinued with his parents until his thirty-fifth year. He came with them to this county, arriving October 3, 1833. He is a bachelor. He has always been a farmer; he now owns 260 acres of good land. For the past twenty-three years he has been keeping "bachelor's hall," living entirely alone, but winning the respect of the people at large. He supports the Democratic party, and has held offices in the township.

HENRY H. VIRDEN is the second son of Alanon and Elizabeth (Wilson) Virden, born in Sussex County, Del., May 31, 1822. He came with his parents to Montgomery Township, in 1832. He embarked upon life independently, when eighteen years of age; worked for his uncle three years. June 17, 1849, he married Mary Edgar, daughter of John and Permelia (Johnson) Edgar, of Scotch and English ancestry respectively. This marriage has been blessed with four children—John A., born December 29, 1850; Diantha J., June 19, 1853; Martha A., August 24, 1857, and Norton S., February 24, 1859. Their mother was born November 14, 1829. Mr. Virden has been a farmer during his entire life, and has accumulated a fine property, having a farm of 195 acres, valued at $80 per acre. He is a respected citizen, has been Trustee of the township several years, and believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

HENRY M. VIRDEN is a native of Montgomery Township, born September 7, 1832, the son of William J. and Sarah A. (Vorhies) Virden, of German and English extraction respectively. Having received a fair education, he taught four terms, the last one in Harrison County, Mo., in a log house with a sod chimney and clapboard roof. Returning from Missouri, in 1857, he became a laborer upon his father's and neighboring farms, until he married, October 31, 1861, to Josephine Vanarsdall, born 1840, a daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Bennett) Vanarsdall. Children—John E., born October 15, 1862; Charles H., December 19, 1865, and Maurice A., September 2, 1867. Mr. Virden is the oldest born resident in his township; he has been a faithful laborer, and as one product of his labor, has 320 acres of good land. He received from his wife and his father $5,000, but has made the remainder of his property; he is now worth $25,000. He was Trustee of the Township one term, and was appointed Postmaster at Cochranton in 1882. He is a good Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSHUA D. VIRDEN is the son of Theodore Virden, born May 21, 1852. Having obtained a good practical education, he married, November 18, 1875, Miss Frances Ansleman, daughter of Charles and Annie (Pheltie) Ansleman. The name of their one child is Loy Milton, born May 13, 1883. Mr. Virden has been farming since his marriage, and owns to-day (1883) forty acres of land. He votes the Democratic ticket.

T. D. VIRDEN, the fourth son of Theodore W. and Sarah (Davis) Virden, was born in Montgomery Township September 1, 1847. Having acquired a fair practical education, he married, October 29, 1874, Mary E. Riley, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Powell) Riley, and they have had one child, George F., born January 16, 1876. Mr. Virden has been farming all his days, and has to-day (1883) a fine farm of seventy-one acres, upon which he has erected a suitable residence, and made other improvements. His specialty is the rearing of stock. He is a respectable citizen and a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. VIRDEN, son of Theodore and Sarah (Davis) Virden, was born July 6, 1839, in Montgomery Township. The district school gave him his education, and he married, October 3, 1861, Miss Mahala Drake,

daughter of Zephaniah and Barbara (Bibler) Drake, of German ancestry, and natives of Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, six living —Mahala, Amanda, David, Julia, Elmer and Martin. Andrew was killed in the late war, aged twenty-three years. The wife died March 14, 1878, and the father married again, Sarah E. Clark, November 30, 1879. He is one of the oldest pioneers in the county, and a member of the I. O. O. F. at La Rue. Mr. Virden has six children—Alanson, Annie B., Hellen A., John T., Ezra T. and Mary A. He commenced life with limited means, but has made a success of farming. He owns to-day (1883) ninety acres of fine land, with good improvements. He, too, is a Democrat.

WILLIAM J. VIRDEN, the oldest pioneer citizen of Montgomery Township, was born in Sussex County, Del., December 8, 1804. He is a son of Mitchell and Navinna (Jefferson) Virden; his father, a native of the same county, was born September 16, 1774; he served in the war of 1812; he had four children by his first wife, three of whom are living—William J., the subject of this sketch; John W., born July 23, 1807; Eliza, born April, 1810, and Ann, born September 16, 1813, and died in 1868. By his second wife he had the following: Benjamin, Joseph, Henry, Mary J., Lydia E., Sallie and an infant. Mr. Virden died in Delaware in 1838; his first wife preceded him in 1813. Mr. Virden, the subject of this sketch, migrated to Ohio in 1827, and remained four years in Warren County. In 1831, he came to Montgomery Township and entered eighty acres of land; he married, October 12, of the same year, Sarah A. Vorhies, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hart) Vorhies, and grand-daughter of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Virden have had born to them five children; of these, three are living—Henry M., born September 7, 1832; Ann E., March 3, 1834, and James B., December 2, 1838. Mr. Virden is the oldest living settler in Montgomery Township; he has always devoted his attention to agriculture, and has cleared 140 acres of land, owning at present a farm of 200 acres; he served as Trustee of the township twenty years, and as Justice of the Peace fifteen years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican. Mrs. Virden departed this life February 11, 1879.

ELI WAPLES was born in Fayette County, Ohio, April 25, 1827; his parents, Benjamin and Rebecca (Prettyman) Waples, were from Sussex County, Delaware, and came to Marion County when Eli was but seven months old, and located on Rocky Fork, four miles north of Marion. In 1832, his father entered 160 acres of land, one and a quarter miles northwest of La Rue, and lived there seven months. It was then a perfect wilderness, and to get to the land, he was obliged to cut a road through the timber for a team to pass; he returned to his home north of Marion, where he lived till his death, which occurred April 21, 1844, aged forty years; his wife died in September, 1861. Eli Waples was married in 1851, to Martha A. Scott, who died October 15, 1856, leaving two children, as follows: Benjamin F., now a dry goods merchant at Marion, and Martha A., who married Edward Lingo, of La Rue, and died September 21, 1882. Mr. Waples was married a second time, March 14, 1859, to Love E. Day. By the last marriage there is one child—Demaris. Mr. Waples is a Republican, and has served the township two terms as Assessor; he is a member of Day Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., and is a straightforward gentleman and highly esteemed citizen of La Rue. Mr. Waples formerly owned a farm of ninety-eight acres in Big Island Township, where he lived four years; he sold this farm and bought 104 acres in Montgomery Township, which he still

owns. In 1867, he moved to La Rue, and was engaged in butchering three years, and afterward at teaming, and in 1873, he opened a livery stable, which business he has conducted ever since; he keeps on hand from five to ten good horses and six buggies, and has the best location in the village for a stable.

PHILIP WEIST was born in Baden, Germany, December 25, 1831, the son of Christopher and Laney (Schrote) Weist, who came to America in 1839, settling in Richland Township. The father died in 1873, but the mother still survives, aged (1883) eighty-four years. Mr. Weist began to do for himself at the early age of fourteen years, and by industry and frugality owns at present 416 acres in Montgomery Township, where he came in 1875, valued at $75 per acre. November 2, 1859, he married Mary Wilt, daughter of Jacob Wilt, a native of the "Fatherland." Eight children have been born to this union, all living, the youngest aged seven years. Mr. W. is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

AMOS H. WILSON is a native of Marion County, born February 7, 1843, the son of Amos C. and Mary A. (Bishop) Wilson, of Scotch and English ancestry respectively. The father was one of the early pioneers to this county, settling on the Whetstone River. He was one of the first Commissioners of the county, an enthusiastic Republican, and accumulated a fair estate for his eleven children, dying December 25, 1855. He left a request that after burial in the old grave-yard, his remains should be removed later to the new one. Seventeen years afterward, this request was complied with, his body being found in an almost perfect state of preservation. Amos H. was an adept, when a youth, at mastering the common branches, especially mathematics. When aged twenty-seven years, he engaged in the mercantile business at Marion, having, however, previously married, June 27, 1866, Fannie Guyton, of Clark County, daughter of James and Isabel Guyton, of English descent. One heir has blessed this marriage—Louis B., born July 1, 1867. This wife died in 1868; he again married October 25, 1876, Virginia C. Showen, a daughter of Peter and Susan (Boyer) Showen, and three children have been born to them—Byron E., born August 1, 1878; Amos C., November 12, 1879, and Frank A., September 2, 1877, and dying fifteen days later. Mr. Wilson served an apprenticeship, three years, learning the shoemaker's trade. He then engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes for thirteen years, Charles H. Terpany buying him out. He then moved to Montgomery Township, purchasing ninety acres of valuable land. He has recently erected a suitable farm residence, and made other desirable improvements. He is an enthusiastic politician, and a hearty supporter of the Republican party. James Guyton, the father of Mr. Wilson's first wife, was born February 6, 1818, and died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 10, 1863, a member of the Union Army, Tenth Ohio Cavalry. His wife, Isabel, was born March 9, 1818, and died December 1, 1865. Amos C. Wilson was born February 7, 1792, and died December 23, 1856. His third wife, Mary A. Graves, was born April 28, 1799, and is still living.

JAMES M. WOOD, M. D., was born in Big Island Township, Marion County, March 1, 1853, and is a son of Hampton Wood, an early settler of that township, and mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Wood passed his early years on his father's farm in Big Island Township. From the age of eighteen to twenty-three years, he followed the calling of a teacher, though during this time he attended three terms as a student at the Ridge-

ville College, at Ridgeville, Ind. When twenty-three years of age, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. R. C. Bowdish, of Big Island. He pursued his studies with Dr. Bowdish three years, meantime attending lectures at the Columbus Medical College, graduating at that institution in 1879, and soon after commenced the practice of his profession at Yelverton, Hardin County. The following year the Doctor moved to La Rue, where he has since resided, and besides his practice owns and operates a drug store. In October, 1882, the Doctor took in Mr. M. H. Virden as a partner in the drug business, the firm now being Wood & Virden. Dr. Wood was married November, 1879, to Lucy F. Potter, a daughter of Josiah Potter, of Dudley Township, Hardin County. They have two children—Mamie Ella and Aubry Hampton. Dr. Wood was appointed Postmaster at La Rue in 1881, and acted until April 10, 1883.

CHAPTER IX.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

AN impenetrable and almost unbroken forest, with no timber removed save that which time and the disturbing element had plucked and destroyed, and whose primitive beauty and density remained as a natural shelter for the savage beasts and scarcely less savage men, and as beautiful bowers in which "the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate," is, in a measure, descriptive of Pleasant Township at the dawning of the present century. Beneath those leafy bowers and in the many shady dells, mythical, legendary and traditional scenes have been enacted, which, together with indisputable facts, have traced the pathway of the years to the present time and formed a fascinating history of the township for a period extending over fourscore years. It is our purpose, however, to record only well authenticated facts in this chapter, leaving the traditional or uncertain history to be handed down from one generation to another, or to perish, unforgotten in the past. Yet, however interesting the history of the red man, and possibly the Mound-Builders, of this territory, however much we should like to know of their habits, customs, modes of living, and the minute details of their every-day life, or even however much we should like to record the many amusing, as well as the many touching incidents of early pioneer life, all must be omitted unless well authenticated.

He who attempts to trace the outline of the history of this township from the past to the present, with the aid of but few records or the assistance of but few living witnesses, must needs go but a short distance into the backward path ere he becomes involved in a labyrinth of mystery scarcely less dense than the primeval forests themselves. However, there are authenticated historical facts that especially concern the present and the future generations of this township which in nowise should here be omitted.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

Pleasant was one of the original townships of this county, it being the name given to the greater portion of surveyed Township No. 6, Range 15, on

the second day of the first session of the County Commissioners, after the organization of Marion County. The board, then consisting of Matthew Merritt, Amos Wilson and Enoch B. Merriman, Commissioners, and Hezekiah Gorton as Auditor, met in first session on June 7, 1824, and on June 8 we find the following entry:

MARION, June 8, 1824.

Ordered, That surveyed Township No. 6, in Range 15, except two tiers of sections on the west, be and the same is hereby set off as a new township, by the name of Pleasant Township.

This name was suggested by Humphrey Mounts.

A full surveyed township, made in accordance with the law, consists of six sections square, or thirty-six sections, so that, according to the above order, Pleasant Township did not originally include the full surveyed township by two tiers or twelve sections on the west side. But since then a number of changes have been made, until now it includes a greater portion of the originally surveyed township. The first change was made at the June session in the following year, when those two tiers of sections were restored to Pleasant Township, as will be seen from the following entry:

MARION, June 6, 1825.

Commissioners present, John Page, Amos Wilson, Zachariah Welch:

Ordered, That so much of Green Camp Township as lies in surveyed Township No. 6, in Range 15, be and the same is hereby set off to Pleasant Township.

A contention and strife for the possession of these two tiers of sections seems to have been going on at that time between the citizens of Green Camp and Pleasant Townships; for at the December session of the County Commissioners in the same year, we find the following order recorded, which gave back to Green Camp Township one tier of sections, the half of which had been recently restored to Pleasant Township:

TUESDAY, December 6, 1825.

Ordered, That one mile on the west side of Pleasant Township be, and the same is hereby set off to Green Camp Township.

But this boundary was not destined long to remain. In March, of the following year, the County Commissioners' record shows the following entry:

TUESDAY, March 7, 1826.

Ordered, That so much of Green Camp Township as lies in surveyed Township No. 6, in Range 15, be and the same is hereby set off to Pleasant Township, except the Sections No. 6, 7 and 18.

A year later the following order was made by the Commissioners:

TUESDAY, March 6, 1827.

Ordered, That the south tier of sections now belonging to Big Island Township and one-half mile on the west side of Township 6, Range 15 south, be and the same is hereby set off to Green Camp Township; and that the east half of Sections 6, 7 and 18 in said township above described be and the same is hereby set off to Pleasant Township.

There were still other changes made in the boundaries, as will be seen from the following portion of an entry made in the Commissioners' record in the year 1838:

MARCH 5 (1st Monday), 1838.

Commissioners met pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided. Present, Charles Merriman, John Shunk and George Beckley. Whereupon, on petition of John Britt and others, it is ordered that the half-mile strip taken off of the west end of Township 6 south, Range 15, in this county, and attached to the township of Green Camp in said county, also the whole of Township No. 6 south, Range 14, in this county, be and the same is hereby detached from said township of Green Camp and attached to the township of Pleasant in this county. * * *

In the year 1848, another change worthy of mention was made, as we gather from the records of that date as follows:

June 5, 1848.

This day the Commissioners of Marion County met pursuant to the statute. Present: Hugh V. Smith and John Uncapher, Commissioners; and Peter Beerbower, County Auditor.

This day came Alexander Porter and others, being the majority of the householders residents within the territory hereinafter described, and made application by petition for an alteration in the boundaries of Green Camp and Pleasant Townships, by attaching to said Green Camp Township the following described territory from Pleasant Township, to wit: Sections 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12, and the north half of fractional Section 13, in Township 6 south, Range 14, and the west halves of Sections 6 and 7, and the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township No. 6, Range 15. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that legal notice of said application had been given, and that said proposed alteration is necessary, it is ordered that the said territory above described be and the same is hereby attached to the said township of Green Camp.

In June, 1848, when the township of Prospect was organized, a portion of Pleasant Township was added to the new township, as will be seen from the following portion of an entry made at that date:

MARION COUNTY, Ohio, June 5, 1848.

This day came George Beams, Christian Gast and others, being a majority of householders within the territory hereinafter described, and made application by petition for the erection of a new township to be called Prospect, to comprise and inclose the following territory, to wit: All those portions and parts of Radnor and Thompson Townships attached to the county of Marion by the act erecting the county of Morrow, passed February 24, 1848, including that portion of Radnor Township incorporated in Waldo Township by the Commissioners of Marion County at their March meeting in 1848; also Sections No. 31, 32, 33 and 34 in Township 6 south, Range 15, being in Pleasant Township; also fractional Section No. 36, Township 6 south, Range 14, in said Pleasant Township. * * *

On the following day, a portion of Section No. 33 and all of Section 34 were restored to Pleasant Township, as will be seen from a portion of an entry made in the Commissioners' record of that date:

TUESDAY MORNING, June 5, 1848.

On application and good cause being shown, it is ordered that the order of the Commissioners entered as of yesterday, erecting the new township of Prospect, in Marion County, be so amended that the whole of fractional Section No. 34 and the east half of fractional Section No. 33, Township 6 south, Range 15, be restored and attached to the township of Pleasant, from which the same was taken. * * *

On the same day, an order was made by the Commissioners, which gave a portion of the territory belonging to Pleasant Township to Waldo Township, as will be observed by the following portion of an entry made at that time:

TUESDAY, June 6, 1848.

This day came Daniel S. Drake and others, being a majority of the householders within the territory hereinafter described, and made application by petition for an alteration of the boundaries of Waldo and Pleasant Townships, in Marion County, by attaching to said Waldo Township the following territory from said Pleasant Township, to wit: The whole of fractional Sections No. 34, 35 and 36, and the south halves of Sections 25, 26 and 27 and the southeast quarter of Section No. 28, in Township 6 south, of Range 15. * * *

Thus it will be seen by the preceding entries, taken from the Commissioners' records, that while the western and southern boundaries of this township have been frequently changed, the northern and eastern boundaries have remained undisturbed. The township originally consisted of twenty-four sections, being six sections in length from north to south, and four in width from east to west. In the second entry of date of June 6, 1825, it will be observed that "so much of Green Camp Township as lies in Surveyed Township No. 6, Range 15," was restored to Pleasant Township, thus making it at that time the full originally surveyed township, containing thirty full sections and six fractional sections. Subsequently, all of surveyed Township No. 6, Range 14, at first belonging to Green Camp

Township, and comprising all of the territory of that township lying east of the Scioto River, was added to Pleasant, as will be seen by the entry of the date of March 5, 1838, and remained an undisturbed portion of Pleasant Township for more than ten years, at which time it, with the exception of fractional Sections 24, 25, and the south half of fractional Section 13, was restored to Green Camp. At that date the west halves of Sections 6 and 7, and the northwest quarter of Section 18, in Pleasant Township, was given to Green Camp Township, and thus stands the western boundary of Pleasant Township to this day. Off of the southern boundary has been taken fractional Sections No. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, also the south halves of Sections No. 25, 26 and 27 and the southeast quarter of Section 28. Of this territory, Sections 31, 32 and the west half of Section 33 now belong to Prospect Township and the remainder of it to Waldo Township. Pleasant Township is composed wholly of Congress lands and the surface is generally level. The soil is the richest and most productive, perhaps, of any portion of this fertile county.

SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers of this township, and perhaps the very first of the number, was the Rev. Jacob Idleman, who, with his wife and three children, came from Highland County, Ohio, to a place in this township known then as "Slab Camp," one mile north of the Greenville treaty line, just on the opposite side of the road, from where Levi Jones now resides. He arrived there early in February, 1820, and there he hastily erected a temporary cabin, in which he and his family passed the remainder of the winter and the following summer. In August of that year, Mr. Idleman attended the land sales at Delaware and purchased 160 acres of land one mile north of that point, on what is now the Marion & Delaware pike, where he resided till his death, and where his son Silas has since resided until within the last two years. On this farm Silas Idleman was born in 1822, being the first white child born within the present limits of the township, and here also the members of his family were born and reared.

Rev. Jacob Idleman was soon joined by other settlers, and among them were William Wyatt and family, who came in the summer of 1820 and settled on the place where John W. Myers now resides. Afterward, but during the same year, Van Horn and family, David Tipton and family, John Staley (or Stealey) and family and Henry Peters became a part of this settlement In the autumn of that year, a settlement was being formed in the southwestern portion of this township in a territory which, when the county was first organized, was given to Green Camp Township, but which, for a number of years, has been a permanent portion of Pleasant. The first of this band of settlers were Humphrey Mounts and his family, who came here from Radnor Township, Delaware County, in the fall of 1820, and who were soon joined by John Matthews and his wife, who were also from that county. Early in the following year, Joseph Boyd and his family, natives of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Delaware County, joined this settlement. In 1822, John Nickleson and his family also became members of this community, and in the following year William David and his wife Magdalene, from Delaware County, also joined the settlement. Later, Friend Biggerstaff and Hugh Cummins, with their families, were numbered among the settlers here, and year after year immigration here from Delaware County and other places increased the population until much of the fair lands of this portion of the township were occupied and the set-

tlement had extended its limits far in the direction of the one started by Mr. Idleman.

In the meantime, other settlements were being formed in the township, and the one in the western or northwestern part is, perhaps, the next in chronological order. Frederick Court and family were among the first to take up their abode there, which they did in 1830, and in 1834 Messrs. William and Frank Gooding joined them, and Sylvester Gooding came the following year. Mr. Beamer and family also located in this settlement at an early date. Each of these settlements received many new accessions from time to time, until the individual settler is lost in the multiplicity of acquisitions.

PROGRESS.

These early settlers for the most part were possessed of indomitable wills, untiring energy and unflagging industry. Soon around their cabin homes sufficient land was cleared to raise ample crops of grain and vegetables for the sustenance of their families. Year after year, these clearings were extended into fields and meadows of no small pretensions and later the orchards and vineyards planted by the hand of the prudent husbandmen, yielded in abundance their rich and luscious fruit, and the comforts and conveniences of home were added as the years went by.

Since the organization of this township in 1824, a most wonderful transformation has taken place. What was then dense forests, interspersed with only a few humble cabins of the hardy pioneers, have been changed into beautifully arranged and well-tilled farms, upon whose broad acres of richest soil, annually, luxuriant grasses, golden grain and extended fields of corn wave to the winds of Heaven like inland seas of verdure and beauty Instead of the wild and ferocious animals that infested the country at that time, making night hideous with their ceaseless orgies, disturbing the peaceful slumbers of the woodman and his family, the people now have many useful domestic animals, together with flocks and herds that can scarcely be told or numbered. The red man, whose treachery, cunning and love of revenge was the occasion of constant fear and dread, has gradually disappeared before the advancing tide of civilization and left the superior race in the enjoyment of the unbounded wealth of the lands that he once occupied as hunting grounds.

In comparison with the primeval picture above drawn, contrast the following figures, compiled from the last Assessor's report:

Wheat, acres sown, 2,498; bushels produced, 36,647; number of acres sown for harvest 1883, 2,270. Oats, acres sown, 525; bushels produced, 11,417. Corn, acres planted, 2,675, bushels produced, 105,740. Meadow, acres, 965; tons of hay, 1,434. Clover, acres, 537; tons of hay, 688; bushels of seed, 734. Potatoes, acres planted, 88½; bushels produced, 6,442. Butter, 38,971 pounds. Sorghum, acres planted, ⅔, gallons sirup, 79. Maple sugar, 50 pounds; gallons sirup, 45. Bees, 35 hives; pounds of honey, 120. Eggs, 33,642 dozen. Grapes, 1,725 pounds. Apples, acres occupied, 285; bushels produced, 6,589. Peaches, bushels produced, 278. Pears, bushels produced, 60. Apples, acres cultivated, 6,117. Lands, number of acres pasture, 2,294; number of acres woodland, 3,298; total number of acres owned, 12,208. Wool, 6,507 pounds. Milch cows, 406. Dogs, 150. Sheep killed by dogs, 52; value, $171; injured by dogs, 82; value, $216. Hogs died, 64; value, $273. Sheep died, 14; value, $34. Cattle died, 13; value, $297. Horses died, 13; value, $1,095.

Owen Station is located in this township on the Columbus & Toledo

Railroad, which traverses the whole length of the western half of the township from north to south. At this point is located a post office named Owen, a hotel, store, express office, etc. In this vicinity John Owen burns and ships considerable quantities of quick-lime; a quarry here also furnishes a good quality of building stone.

EDUCATIONAL.

At an early date, schools were founded and religious societies formed, both of which at first held their meetings at the humble dwelling of some cottager. The first school that was held in this township was organized in the early part of the winter of 1821, and consisted of fifteen pupils. The term was of three months' duration, and the teacher was paid from private funds. The school was taught in the cabin first occupied by Van Horn and family and afterward owned by Henry Peters. The first schoolhouse erected in what is now Pleasant Township was built in 1823, on a farm then owned by John Nickleson, but which now is in the possession of Mrs. Patterson.

The schoolhouses built in those early days presented a strange contrast to the modern handsome brick and frame structures with all of their conveniences, comfortable patent seats, with desks attached, and with blackboards, maps and charts in plenty that now adorn their walls. This, the first schoolhouse in Pleasant Township, was no exception to the rule. It was a rude structure, unattractive in appearance and quite uncomfortable in many respects. It was constructed of split logs, the flat sides of which formed the walls of the interior of the building and the chinks were stopped by moss being placed in the crevices. The large fire-place was built of wood, with clay back-wall and jambs. The chimney was built of small sticks, cemented together with a mortar made from clay. The door, made of clapboards, hung on two huge wooden hinges. The floor was constructed of puncheons laid loosely upon the "sleepers" and the writing desks were formed by putting long pins into the wall and placing puncheons along on them. There was a window on either side about eight inches in width, running the entire length of the building. The sash were formed by placing small sticks perpendicularly in this aperture about every twelve inches, over which greased paper was placed, which, although not transparent, served to admit a dim, though sufficient light.

The first teacher who taught in this schoolhouse was a young lady by the name of Hannah Baker, who was also paid out of private funds. She made her residence in the schoolhouse, and although she did not furnish it in the most elegant or extravagant style, she managed to live there and teach the young ideas how to shoot for a period of one year, at the end of which time she was married to Mr. Wood. It is said that while she resided in the schoolhouse the furniture used was a rudely-constructed bedstead, a few rickety chairs; and a store box, used as a cupboard and table, completed the entire outfit.

SOCIAL.

In common with the custom of that day, the "quilting bee," the "husking bee," the "wood chopping," the "apple cutting," and such other gatherings, which partook of both an industrial and social nature, were of frequent occurrence, and much work was thus accomplished by the combined mutual and reciprocal labor of the various households of the different communities, and also much pleasure and enjoyment were derived by the young people from the social feature which invariably followed.

In 1825, Henry Milisor married Betsey Berry, which was the first event of the kind that transpired in the township.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the early history of this township much sickness prevailed. Among the most deadly diseases was that of the trembles, or milk sickness. Among the many early victims of this dread disease were Henry Stealy and wife, James Ales and wife and a Mr. Meeks and his wife. Henry Stealy was the first of the number, and his death doubtless was the first that occurred in the township, he having died in the early autumn of 1823. At that early time, no graveyard was yet started, and the dead were frequently buried in the door-yard, about the only places then cleared. The remains of Mr. Meeks and wife repose in what now constitutes George Rupp's door-yard, and those of James Ales and wife slumber beneath the lawn in front of Ephraim Luke's door.

Samuel Fish, one of the three oldest surviving pioneers of Pleasant Township, was born in Foster, Providence Co., R. I., September 27, 1793, son of Preserved and Elizabeth (Sherman) Fish, of Portsmouth, Island, of Rhode Island and Rhode Island. Parents were married in Rhode Island, and came to Union County, Ohio, in October, 1821. The next spring they came to Pleasant Township, where Mr. Fish entered eighty acres of land from the Government and cleared about two acres, where he expected to build. In June, while cutting out a road, a tree fell upon him, killing him. His widow survived him until August, 1822. They had two children —Samuel and Eliza A. The latter died in August, 1822.

Samuel Fish, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he served an apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenter's trade. This he followed until 1821, when he came to Darby Plains, Union County, Ohio, where he resided until his father was killed; he then moved to Pleasant Township and took charge of the homestead. At the death of his mother and sister, he became the sole owner of it. He cleared up that land and made all the improvements upon it. In 1847, he built a frame residence, 18x41 feet in size and two stories high. This was the first frame house in the township and the best residence at that time. He added to his land possessions until he owned 700 acres, entering about 600 himself. He dealt some in real estate, and during his last years on the farm he was engaged in rearing fine cattle and sheep. He was an exhibitor at one of the first fairs in the county. Mr. Fish resided in Marion a year about 1825, and March 31, 1880, he returned to town after having spent a long life upon the farm. He has lived retired, however, about twenty-five years, his son, Royal Fish, taking charge of the farm.

In 1821, he married Hannah Love, daughter of Charles and Mary Love. She was born in Coventry, Kent Co., R. I., December 5, 1801, and died April 3, 1856. Of their nine children, eight are living: Susan E., wife of Elias Riley; William P., born April 28, 1825, the first male child born in Marion; Samuel S., who died March 3, 1854; Royal, Eliza A., wife of T. P. Cratty; Ruby J., wife of T. H. Roberts; Louisa E., wife of Joseph Underwood; Hannah C., wife of Hiram W. Riley; and Effie M., wife of F. W. Fish.

Mr. Fish is a Republican; formerly a Whig. Was Justice of the Peace nine years, and Township Trustee one term. His land he has divided among his children. Mrs. Fish owns 240 acres of land in Marion Township.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious society in this township was formed by Henry Peters, Jacob Idleman and Christian Staley in 1820, and was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Meetings were first held in the various cabins of the settlers and were conducted by a local preacher named Stewart, until in the following year, when a minister named James Murray was sent them by the Methodist Episcopal Conference and soon after they were received into the Delaware Circuit. In 1823, the society built a church on the Idleman purchase. The building was of hewed logs, with clapboard roof, containing rough benches for seats and a strangely modeled and rudely constructed pulpit. This church was formally dedicated by the Rev. James Gilruth in the year 1823. This, doubtless, was the first church building erected in the township and was used many years by this society, but in 1866 a frame edifice thirty-eight feet square, was erected upon another portion of the Idleman farm, on Section 14, at a cost of $2,100. There are now about thirty members. Among the pastors have been Revs. Powell, Matthews, Farrow, Fant, Mattison, Squires, etc. The Sunday school, of fifty pupils, is presided over by Michael Waddel. This is known as the "Locust Grove Church."

The Pleasant Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and their house of worship (frame) built in 1871, on Section 17. The membership now numbers ten, and Sunday school pupils forty; Superintendent, William H. Stallsmith. The pastors have been Revs. L. A. Belt, William Jones, L. C. Webster, I. R. Henderson, D. D. Waugh and S. O. Young. There is no pastor at present.

Mount Union Church of the United Brethren in Christ, house of worship in the southwestern part of the township. It is 28x37 feet, and built about 1855, at a cost of $800. The first meeting of this denomination here was about 1836, at William Strode's, Pleasant Township, conducted by Rev. Kaufman. The society was organized in 1837 or 1838, at D. Barnhart's, this township, with the following members: G. and D. Barnhart, William and E. Strode, and William and M. Biggerstaff. Meetings were held at D. Barnhart's until 1845; then at a log church at the Mounts Graveyard until about 1857, when the new church was occupied. Pastors, Revs. J. Staub, 1852; J. T. Seiter, 1853 and 1854; S. Jacoby, J. Bright, W. Martin, J. C. Beady, J. W. Wagner, D. F. Cender, and others. Present membership, thirty. Official members, N. C. Barnhart, Samuel Biggerstaff and I. J. Nickelson.

Another church of this denomination exists near the northeast corner of the township, comprising about fifty-five members, with a Sunday school of sixty or more pupils; J. J. Myers, Superintendent. Rev. A. . Davis, of Marion, is pastor. They have a nice house of worship, erected about 1870.

Trinity Congregation, Evangelical Lutheran.—This society was organized about thirty years ago, under Rev. Lasar. He was followed by Revs. Kornbaum, Eirich, G. Reif, P. H. Mueller, and since 1877, Rev. J. J. Sutter. Members: The families of Frederick Romoser, Christian Rausch, J. Maechtle, L. Strobel, C. Baessler, J. Straub, W. Kroener, E. Lauer, J. Fink, J. Schlecht, Jacob Lust, John Lust, John Romoser, A. Hirsch, J. Hoch, W. Hoch, K. Hoch, F. Laner, J. Brauinger, C. Romoser, T. Kroener, J. Augenstein, J. Gabler, M. Loeffler, J. Benzler, Z. Berger, J. Lichtenberger, G. Maier, C. Fatzler, J. Wolfinger, John Augenstein, Jr., Jacob

Thibaut, J. Thibaut, W. Thibaut, Gottlieb Behner, H. Behner, John Behner, O. Weisseise, F. Loeffler, A. Sauter, A. Reuter and G. Dutt.

About fifteen years ago, a new church edifice (frame) was erected under Rev. G. Reif.

From the county records we learn the United Evangelical Dreieinigkeits Church was organized January 1, 1853, the house of worship being situated at the southeast corner of Anna Idleman's land, in Pleasant Township. Membership, fifty-nine. Justus Bender, John C. Neidhart and Daniel Klein, Trustees; John Buck, Moderator; and George Ruhl, Clerk. This was a union of the German Reformed and Lutherans, called "United Dutch Evangelical Dreieinigkeits," being a denomination of Christians usually called German Reformed. This church built a meeting house about 1853, in dimensions about 24x32 feet, in which they still worship. They have a Sunday school with an average attendance of thirty-seven. Jacob Ullmer is Superintendent; present Elders, Daniel Augenstein and George Neidhart; Deacons, Justus Zieg and Christian Zieg. The pastors have been Revs. Philip Ruhl, Aschmyer, Joseph Kester, etc.

Canaan Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was organized in 1870, by Rev. C. F. Negley, since whose time the following have served in the pastoral relation: Revs. G. Heinrich, 1871–72; A. Leonhard, 1873; D. Stull, 1874–75; J. Strome, 1876; C. Halderman, 1877; E. B. Crouse, 1878 to 1880; H. T. Strauch, 1881; F. K. Tuthers, 1882; John Stull, 1883. The last named resides at Steam Corners, Morrow County. This church elected Trustees November 12, 1877, and March 16, 1880. The house of worship (frame), 35x42 feet, was erected in 1870, at a cost of $2,200, and was dedicated by Bishop R. Dubbs. The membership now numbers sixty-four; Michael Click, Class-Leader; Henry Millisor, Assistant Class-Leader. The Sunday school, comprising a hundred pupils, was also organized in 1870, since which date Joseph Klinefelter has been its Superintendent.

Presbyterian.—The first church, built of hewed logs, was erected by the Presbyterians in the Mounts Graveyard. Rev. Henry Van Deman was the first Presbyterian minister to preach in the township and held meetings in the house of Hugh Cummins in 1825 or 1826. Rev. Barbour organized the first Presbyterian Church; and Joseph Boyd and Samuel Cratty were elected Elders. This church was afterward used by the United Brethren, as before noted.

Besides the foregoing, there is a German Methodist Episcopal Church, and a German Reformed Church, on Section 24, in this township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

In the following sketches, dealing with the principal men among the old and new settlers, will be found information bearing directly on the history of the township, its early settlement and its progress:

GOTTLEIB BEHNER was born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 17, 1835. His parents came to Marion County in 1848, settling where John Behner now resides. They added to that farm the Henry and Caleb Behner farms. His parents were Caleb and Rosanna (Berger) Behner, who reared a family of seven children. The father died in 1850, aged fifty-two, and the mother died aged sixty. Our subject inherited eighty acres and now owns 220 acres, valued at $75 per acre. He has made all the improvements, and cleared eighty acres himself. He has split 500 rails in one day; cradled three to four acres of wheat, and mowed two and a half acres of stout grass

in the same length of time. April 19, 1860, Mr. B. married Catherine Geigar, a daughter of Henry and Caroline Geigar. This union has resulted in the birth of six children—Mary (wife of Adam Laner), Catherine, Caroline, Henry, Elbert and Christian. This family holds a membership in the Lutheran Church, of which he has been Trustee and Treasurer for the past eight years.

JOHN BEHNER was born in Wittenberg, Germany, May 14, 1843, the son of Caleb and Rosanna (Berger) Behner. He inherited and bought his farm of 157 acres, upon which he has made all the improvements except the house. He values his farm at $90 per acre, and keeps the best grade of stock. Mr. B. has done many good days of labor. Many a day he has split 350 rails, or two cords of wood of any length. His family associate with and are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was first married, in 1871, to Miss Caroline Dutt, daughter of Frederick Dutt. She died April 23, 1874, in her twenty-sixth year. He married again February 9, 1875, to Miss Sarah Augenstein, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Augenstein, of Illinois. Four children have resulted from this union—Clara A., Arthur L., Frank B. and Milton M.

JAMES H. BERRY is a native of Marion Township, where he was born June 16, 1833. He is a son of Abraham and Ann (De Witt) Berry. Our subject's great-grandfather, Alexander Berry, and grandfather emigrated to Ohio in 1822. The former, of Scotch-Irish descent, entered the south half of the site of Marion City. James, his father, purchased sixty acres, where our subject now resides. Mr. B.'s education was obtained wholly at the common schools. He inherited twenty acres, and has since purchased forty acres more, making sixty acres of good land, valued at $100 per acre. He has made all the improvements—the barn in 1868, costing $500, and a fine house in 1878, costing $1,500. He owns good stock. April 3, 1856, he married Matilda Clark, daughter of William and Sarah Clark, of Morrow County. She was a highly respected lady, but departed this life in 1883, aged forty-nine years, leaving two children—Martha A. and Eva E. Our subject officiated as Town Treasurer three years, Constable one year and Trustee two years.

ROBERT G. BOYD is one of the pioneer settlers of Marion County. He was born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 30, 1816. He is a son of Joseph and Jane Boyd, who came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1817, and January 20, 1821, settled in what is now Pleasant Township, Marion County, where Mr Boyd bought land. He increased his farm to 380 acres, and after clearing sixty acres died in 1847, aged fifty-four years. His widow survived him until 1869, when she died at the age of seventy-eight. They raised a family of eight children, four of whom are living at the present time. One son, Thomas G. Boyd, a physician in Beaver County, Penn., and Joseph F. Boyd, Superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad (Penn.). Robert G. Boyd is of a strong and healthy family. His grandfather came from Ireland in 1771, and was a soldier of the Revolution. His uncle, Henry Boyd, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and with four brothers were ministers of the Presbyterian Church. His father and two brothers were Justices of the Peace, and also Elders in the same church. At a re-union of the Boyd faimly at Beaver, Penn., in 1881, sixty relatives attended, one-third of whom were teachers, and about fifty members of the Presbyterian Church. The family, from our subject's grandfather, numbered, in 1881, 621, which does not include the fifth and sixth generations. Mr. Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and obtained

most of his education in a log schoolhouse, 12x16 feet in size. In 1838, he purchased eighty acres, to which he added eighty acres more. He also owns 240 acres of farm land in Nebraska and two lots in Lincoln, that State. In 1860, he erected a substantial brick residence on the homestead, at a cost of $1,500. February 8, 1841, he married Miss Rebecca Hall, a daughter of John and Jane (Shields) Hall, by whom he has had eight children, viz., John H., who was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in 1864; Jane E., wife of Ezekiel Hughes; Mary M., wife of W. H. McNeal; Joseph S., died in 1881; Harriet E.; Sarah A., wife of P. H. Otis, and Ella A., who died in 1874. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyd was a member and an Elder at the organization of that church at Prospect.

MICHAEL CLICK was born April 19, 1844, in Pleasant Township, the son of Michael and Catherine Click, who came from Germany about 1830, settling in Fairfield County, Ohio, for a number of years. He came to Pleasant in 1836, and bought the farm where our subject now resides, paying therefor $600. They had six children. The father died in 1844, and the mother in 1872, at the age of seventy-one. The subject of this sketch obtained a limited education. He inherited and purchased the old homestead, which he values to-day at $80 per acre, drained, as it is, by 300 rods of tile. He built a fine barn in 1877, and a good granary in 1881; the cost of both being about $1,200. He anticipates building a suitable home in 1885. Our subject served nearly two years in the late war. At first he entered Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His final service was in Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when he went with Sherman to the sea. October 22, 1868, Mr. C. married Catherine A. Gable, daughter of Peter and Mary (Boyer) Gable. This union resulted in six children, as follows: Noah M. (deceased), John W., Fernanda E., Clara E., Mary A. and Elizabeth V. This family belongs to the Evangelical Church, with which he is officially connected. He is a Republican and a stanch Granger.

B. FRANK COURT was born in Pleasant Township February 15, 1858, the son of Joseph and Maria Court, whose sketch is given elsewhere. Our subject received a good education, and assumed the duties of the pedagogue for one term. December 7, 1881, he married Lida Rider, daughter of Harvey and Chloe Rider. The name of their one child is Anna Ina. Mr. C. bought and inherited the old Court homestead, of 146 acres, which he keeps in good repair and values at $100 per acre. He has a good home and keeps fine stock,

GEORGE COURT is one of the old pioneers of Marion County. He resided one mile west of Owen Station. He was born February 25, 1810, in Hardy County, Va., son of Frederick and Ozilla Court, who came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1815, and to Pleasant Township in 1825, locating at Owen Station upon 160 acres of land. They reared eight children. The father died in 1845, at the age of sixty-nine years, the mother having died in 1827, at the age of forty-two years. The old gentleman cleared 100 acres of forest land. Our subject received his education in an old log schoolhouse. December 29, 1831, he married Fannie Allen, daughter of Orren and Ruth Allen, of Pleasant Township. Mrs. Court was born December 17, 1812. Eight children have blessed this home, five of whom are living—Orren A., Frederick W., Wilson S., James and Christiana E. (wife of John Bricker). Their daughter Fannie and husband, Arthur Ju-

lian, were buried in 1881, in the same grave, both falling victims, within thirty hours of each other, of that dreaded disease, consumption. Our subject bought eighty acres adjoining his present farm in 1834, paying $150; this he increased to 200 acres in time, but he has disposed of the most of it to his sons, retaining only seventy-five acres. His comfortable house he built in 1868. Like his father, Mr. C. has been a worker, having cleared 100 acres of timber land. Mr. Court has served as Justice of the Peace of the township for eleven years, Township Clerk two years, and Treasurer five years. He was also, at one time, an Infirmary Director.

JOSEPH COURT, JR. Our subject is a young man of promise. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Sherman) Court, of Marion, and his birth took place December 22, 1852. He obtained his education in the common schools, and December 3, 1873, he married Jennie Cosner, daughter of William and Abigail (Johnson) Cosner. Three children have blessed this union—Carrie, William J. and Nelson. Mr. C. commenced life by renting Henry Folk's farm for one year; then he purchased the Le Fevre farm, living upon it till 1876, when he bought his present home of 140 acres, paying $50 per acre; it is valued to-day at $75 per acre. He is engaged in farming and rearing fine stock.

CHRISTIAN H. CROMER was born February 15, 1845, in Pleasant Township. He is a son of John and Louisa (Zahtner) Cromer, who came from Germany, settling in this township, where they entered eighty acres of land, to which they added forty acres later. The father cleared sixty acres of forest land, reared a family of ten children and died in 1855. The mother is still living. Our subject obtained a limited education, since, at the age of ten years he was obliged to labor by day and month for his own support. He was married, April 6, 1870, to Martha Renolds, daughter of Lewis Renolds, who died of a disease contracted in the late war. The names of their three children are Anna N., Lulu M. and Catherine C. Our subject rented his present farm of eighty acres eleven years, purchasing it in 1881. He paid $45 per acre, and values it to-day at $65 per acre. Mr. C. has ever been a stanch Democrat; has held the office of Township Trustee four years, that of County Commissioner one term and has been recently nominated for a second term. He has the confidence of his party at large.

ISAAC D. CUNNINGHAM was born November 11, 1841, in Marion Township. He is a son of James and Nancy (Barks) Cunningham, who came from Virginia and reared a family of nine children, one of whom—John—became a skillful surveyor. Our subject, having obtained a moderate education, went to California when a young man, passing four years there, and then spent one year in Illinois. Upon returning home, he was married, March 27, 1874, to Miss Sarah Sult, daughter of the Widow Harriet Sult. They have an adopted child, named James. Immediately after marriage, they went to California, remaining three years, leaving in charge of another party a large farm of 670 acres. In 1881, he purchased his present farm of eighty acres, paying $5,300, valued to-day at $6,000. Mr. C. is a successful farmer and a respected citizen.

RICHARD B. DAVIS was born January 17, 1832, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a son of John B. and Elsie (Biggerstaff) Davis, who came from Maryland to the above county in 1820; thence to Pleasant Township in 1832, settling near the Almendinger farm. They reared a family of nine boys and two girls. The father died in 1853, aged fifty-nine, and the mother in 1856, aged forty-one. The father was a soldier in the war of

1812. Our subject received more than a common school education, for he attended a few terms at Delaware and Otterbein Colleges, and taught nearly seven terms of school. He rented the first nine years of his life, principally, Eliza Boyd's farm. In 1854, he purchased a farm in Union County, Ohio, upon which he remained a few years. He bought his present residence in 1863, consisting then of forty-four acres, to which he added later fifty-five acres, all valued at $100 per acre, and well drained and fenced. Mr. D. has done a great deal of hard work in his day. When fifteen, he split 250 rails in a day, and cradled four acres of oats in the same time. He has cleared 100 acres of heavily timbered land. October 6, 1853, he married Leah B. Hane, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hane. The names of their children are Merrick E., Hattie H., Henry F., William R., John W. and Annie E. The family are prominent members of the United Brethren Church, in which he has served in nearly every capacity. He is at present Class Leader.

PHILIP DUTT was born August 27, 1857, in Richland Township, and is a son of Frederick and Christina Dutt, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1844. They raised a family of ten children. He died in 1880, at the age of fifty-seven, and she in 1864, aged forty. Our subject obtained a moderate education, and commenced, when twenty-one, renting of George Gooding. He purchased his home, of sixty acres, in 1880, paying $65 per acre. It is well fenced, and worth to-day $100 per acre. His fine house was built in 1881, at a cost of $1,500. Our subject knows how to work, as is indexed by the fact that he cut, in a single day, 100 shocks of corn ten hills square. September 20, 1881, he married Miss Ella Rupprecht, daughter of Michael and Mary Rupprecht, of Columbus, Ohio. They have one child—Alice Winifred. Mrs. D. is a lady of good education and has taught several terms of school.

BYRON FOLK is a native of Pleasant Township, where he was born October 19, 1839, the son of Henry and L. Ann (Pease) Folk, who came from New Jersey about 1830, entering eighty acres, known to-day as the "old Folk farm." The family moved here three years later, and in time made their farm number 315 acres. They were the parents of five children. He died in 1876, at the age of seventy-two, while she passed away in 1840. Our subject received a limited education. He inherited fifty-eight acres of land, to which he has added seventy acres more, valued at $90 per acre. His suitable home was built in 1880, at an expense of $2,000. He has a good farm in excellent repair, stocked with fine grades. October 27, 1864, Mr. F. married Mary Court, daughter of Joseph and Maria (Sherman) Court. Five children have crowned this union—William H., Frank A., George E., Anna M. and Inez I. He has been Town Trustee one year, refusing to serve longer.

ADAM FREE was born April 12, 1838, in Pleasant Township, the son of Michael and Catherine Free, whose people originated in Germany, but who came from Pennsylvania in 1826, and entered eighty acres where Adam Free now resides. They reared a family of twelve children, one being Dr. D. Free, of Green Camp, Ohio. The father died in 1866, aged seventy, the mother in 1842, aged forty. Our subject, having secured a moderate education, was married, December 6, 1860, to Miss Permelia Le Fevre. Four children crowned this union, only one of whom survived—Mary E., wife of G. W. Cromer. Mr. Free, with his brother John, who lives with him, inherited the old homestead of eighty acres, to which they have added forty acres more, all in good repair. They have good graded

stock. This family holds a membership in the United Brethren Church, of which our subject has been Trustee for three years.

CHARLES H. GOODING is a reliable citizen, and is a native of Pleasant Township, the son of Sylvester and Eliza (Love) Gooding, who emigrated from New England in 1823; he was a native of Massachusetts and she of Connecticut. They located where our subject now resides, entering eighty acres of land, which is now increased to 200 acres. The father was a hard worker, having cleared in his day 160 acres. He reared a family of seven boys, and died in 1872, at the age of seventy-four. His wife still survives, in good health, aged seventy-nine. Her grandfather, Tuttle, was a Revolutionary soldier. The common school gave Mr. G. his education. At the age of twenty-one, he went West for eight years, two of which he spent in Illinois and six in California. He took with him, on his passage across the plains, a drove of cattle, and four months were spent in making the trip. Upon his return, he purchased and improved the old homestead of 200 acres, which is now well drained, fenced and cultivated. His farm is stocked with the best grades. Our subject's marriage to Miss Mariam Jordan, daughter of Timothy and Climena Jordan, of Maine, occurred December 1, 1862. Their five children are May, Clara C., Annadelle, Clifford C. and Harry. Mr. G. has never been an office-seeker, but has been a member of the County Board of Agriculture for six years, and of its Executive Committee five years.

GEORGE GOODING is one of the leading, enterprising citizens of Pleasant Township, of which he is also a native; was born February 22, 1828. He was a son of Christopher and Sarah (Jones) Gooding, who hailed from the States of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively, and were of English descent. Christopher Gooding was a soldier in the war of 1812. About 1820, he removed from New York to Ohio, locating where our subject now resides. They reared a family of seven children. His death took place in 1875, at the age of eighty-eight years, while his wife attained the age of seventy-five. Mr. Gooding, having obtained a practical education in the common schools, bought the Freeman farm, of eighty acres, which was the nucleus of his present farm of 376 acres, valued at $90 per acre. His farm is well drained, in good repair and well stocked. His fine country residence was built in 1870, costing from $15,000 to $20,000. It is finished with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water being found in every room. It is also elegantly furnished, and visitors are most hospitably entertained. Mr. G. keeps the best of live stock, and has been dealing in the same for many years. He owns a lime kiln, from which he ships annually seventy-five to a hundred car loads. He was married, March 13, 1860, to Miss Martha Humphrey, whose birth took place July 22, 1833. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Reece) Humphrey, of Green Camp Township, and is a lady of excellent judgment. Their one daughter and only child, Ella, was born in 1861, and was the idol of both father and mother, but in her twentieth year consumption, that pale boatman, rowed her across life's stream. The products of her facile brush brighten the home of her bereaved parents. The piano at which her hand was accomplished stands idly by. "Gone, but not forgotten," impresses one from every room.

JOHN GOODING was born September 10, 1843. He is a native of Pleasant Township and a son of Sylvester R. and Eliza Gooding. Having obtained an ordinary education, he passed one season in the State of Colorado. Returning in 1874, he married, September 22, Ellen Millisor,

daughter of Jacob and Margaret Millisor, of Pleasant Township. They have two children—Daisy E. and Dallas O. Mr. Gooding bought his present residence in May, 1874, consisting of 102 acres, for which he paid $7,500; it is now valued at $8,000. He has four acres of orchard, mostly apples and peaches. He is building this summer a neat, substantial residence, which will cost $1,000.

FREDERICK GORENFLO, JR., was born August 30, 1846, in Baden, Germany, the son of Frederick and Catherine Gorenflo. Our subject came to America and settled in Marion County in 1854, with his mother. Subsequent to his marriage, he rented, for three years, the Jacob Lust farm, and then for two years the Russell farm. In 1877, he bought his home of eighty acres for $62.50 per acre. He has a good farm and outbuildings, having repaired the latter in 1882. March 26, 1874, he married Miss Mary Lust, daughter of Jacob and Ann M. Lust, of Marion Township. Their union has resulted in six children, three dying young. The three living are Gertrude, Pearly and Henry F. Mr. and Mrs. G. associate with the Lutheran Church.

ADAM HAIN is one of the substantial men of Pleasant Township. He was born February 11, 1814, in Perry County, Penn., the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Young) Hain. He obtained his education in the cabin schoolhouse, going only five days in Ohio, to which State he emigrated in 1830. At the age of twenty-one, he left home, and worked by day and job for nearly three years. In 1840, he commenced buying where he now resides, having to-day 158 acres, valued at $75 per acre. It is in good repair. The present barn was built in 1856, for $500, and his comfortable home in 1858, costing $2,000. Our subject has cleared in his time sixty acres of forest land. November 30, 1837, he married Mary Ann Ebert, daughter of Samuel and Comfort (Wonn) Ebert. This union was blessed with four children—Samuel E.; Adeline, wife of Samuel Snyder; Eli A., who was killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863, after nine months' service, and Martha A., wife of Daniel Huffman. His wife died in 1851, at the age of thirty-two. Our subject then married Ann Forsha, daughter of Anthony and Martha Forsha. Their one daughter, Mary E., is the wife of H. De La Grange. Mr. H. served as Trustee, Clerk and Assessor of his township. The family are members of the United Brethren Church, he being an official member.

DANIEL HAIN, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania. He, with his wife—whose maiden name was Elizabeth Young, also a native of Pennsylvania—and their family of ten children—Elizabeth, Henry, Adam, Ann, Daniel, Catharine, Esther, Mary Magdalene, Christian and Susan—came to Ohio in 1830, locating five miles south of Marion, within a few rods of where the Locust Grove Church now stands. One and a half miles west of that point, he entered eighty acres of land. Here he built a log house, and two years after their arrival the family moved into it. Previous to this, they had lived in a rented cabin near the church. This cabin was small, affording not much room for furniture. Among the effects brought with them was a large wooden chest, which doubled its uses, acting also in the capacity of a table as long as they lived in the cabin. During this time, their daughter Ann was married to Daniel Wyatt, and the wedding dinner was eaten from off this table; and, as one said who was present, the party was as merry as though sitting around the choicest mahogany. Daniel Hain's farm was located on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 6, Range 15. He improved forty acres of this land, and when fairly prepared to raise crops for the support of his large family, he

was taken sick, and died in August, 1837. He left a family of twelve children, one being born three weeks after his death. His children born in this county were Leah, Lydia and William. His widow died at the house of her daughter Esther, a short distance from the old homestead, July 6, 1878, aged eighty-four years ten months and seventeen days. These pioneers were buried in the graveyard on the farm now owned by J. W. Myers, in Pleasant Township. Daniel Hain was a tailor, but in Ohio always followed farming; he was also a weaver. He and wife were much respected, and were members of the Reformed Church.

REUBEN HOPKINS is another pioneer of Marion County. He was born August 8, 1825, in Caroline County, Md., son of William and Sarah (Eaton) Hopkins, who came to Marion County in 1828, settling where Joseph Court, Jr., now resides. They reared a family of ten children. The father died in 1851, aged fifty-six, while the mother died in 1877, aged seventy-nine years. Our subject obtained his education in the log schoolhouse, like the average boy of his day. He remained wih his mother, farming, until his marriage, which occurred March 30, 1861, to Catherine E. Snider, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Snider, of Pleasant Township. The names of their two boys are Samuel E. and Leonard R. Our subject purchased first eighty acres of his present farm, which now numbers 190 acres, valued at $75 an acre. Mr. H. made every improvement upon his farm, has split most of the rails and cleared eighty acres. He continues to carry on the business of farming. He is rearing Norman horses principally.

BYRON KANABLE is one of the substantial, energetic men of Pleasant Township. He was born March 8, 1836, in Richland County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Kanable, who came from Pennsylvania in 1830, stopping in the above county twelve years, thence to Marion County, locating two miles east of Marion. Having raised a family of five children, and having served through the late civil war, the father died, 1866, aged sixty-four. The mother still survives, aged eighty-five, living with our subject. The Kanables originated in Germany. One Daniel Kanable was in the war of 1812. Byron, having obtained a moderate education, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guard, serving four months near the city of Washington, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1860, he and others bought the old stone Methodist Church at Marion, and converted it into a sash and blind factory. They disposed of it to Huber & Co. in 1865. Thence he went to Green Camp with George Foster and built a grist mill and saw mill, conducting them until 1870. In 1872, he purchased his present home, of eighty acres of heavy forest land, paying $4,000. He has made all the improvements, building house and barns and clearing sixty acres. The past two years our subject, with A. C. Mounts, has been building a pike from Marion to Prospect, repairing the Marion & Owen portion. Their work gives entire satisfaction. Mr. K. first married Sarah Free, daughter of Michael Free. She died in 1867, leaving two children—Willis and Harvey. In 1870, he married Almiretta D. Parmenter, daughter of Rev. C. O. Parmenter, of the Baptist Church. She died in 1878, leaving one surviving child, Carrie. Our subject is still a widower, and has affiliated with the I. O. O. F. at Marion.

JOSEPH KLINEFELTER, a respected citizen of Pleasant Township, was born January 9, 1842. His parents were Rev. Jacob and Susannah Klinefelter, who came from Pennsylvania in 1826, settling where Joseph

now resides, and entered 160 acres. His father was known far and near as a pioneer preacher of the "Albright" faith. He reared a family of seven children, and departed this life in 1856, aged sixty-two years. The mother still survives, aged seventy-eight years. Their ancestors came from Germany. Joseph was educated at the common schools. In 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He engaged in the severe battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter, he received a severe wound in his thigh, and was then honorably discharged. He was married, December 5, 1873, to Susannah Dreisbach, daughter of Rev. Abraham E. and Mary A. Dreisbach, of Tiffin, Ohio. This union has resulted in five children—Clara M., Iva A., Benjamin F. and Lillie M. (twins) and Emma S. Mr. K. bought his farm of 160 acres (inheriting one-seventh) in 1868, which is to-day valued at $80 per acre. Near his house stands a fine bank barn, built in 1880 at a cost of $1,000. He anticipates erecting a good house the coming year. He and family belong to the Evangelical Association, of which he has been class leader for the past six years; also Superintendent of Sunday school for the past twelve years and Church Trustee for four years. He has been Treasurer of the township one term. During the past year, he has been confined to the house through a debilitated state of health.

HENRY KNICKEL, son of Henry and Mary (Bender) Knickel, was born in Germany October 12, 1832, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1852. They settled in Prospect Township, purchasing 100 acres of land at $9 per acre. This farm is to day in a high state of cultivation. They were the parents of five children, three living—Henry, Christian and Margaret; Mary and Philip are deceased. Our subject remained with his parents until he was married, September 15, 1858, to Minnie, daughter of John and Barbara (Brock) Haberman, also natives of Germany. They came to this country in 1844, and had a family of thirteen children, four surviving—Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Knickel have seven children—Henry, John, Christina, Mary, Philip, William and Minnie. Mr. K. moved upon his present farm in the spring of 1882, purchasing it at $60 per acre. He keeps it in good repair. He enjoys the respect of his neighbors, is a Democrat, politically, and he and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE MACK was born July 16, 1840, a native of Pleasant Township and a son of Matthias and Christiana Mack, who came from Wittenberg, Germany, about 1830, settling where our subject now resides, where he bought 160 acres. He reared a family of six children, cleared with his boys' aid, 100 acres of forest land and died in 1874 at the age of seventy. The mother passed away in 1873, at the age of sixty-one. Our subject inherited and bought the old homestead, and added by purchase forty acres more, all valued at $90 per acre. His buildings are good, and the farm in fine repair. Mr. M. has good stock, his Durham short-horns being fine and valuable. He is an able worker, having cleared fifty acres himself. He was first married January 29, 1872, to Caroline Schwartz. Four children were born to them, one dying young. The names of the living are Willaim W., Mary A. and Bertha A. His wife died in 1879, at the age of twenty-nine. His last union took place August 16, 1881, to Mary A. Smith, of Sandusky County, Ohio. The family are members of the Evangelical Church.

JACOB MILISOR is one of the oldest settlers, in residence, in the county; his settlement here occurred in 1819. He was born April 11, 1808,

in Fairfield County, Ohio, and is a son of Barnum and Elizabeth (Server) Milisor, who came in the above year, entering in 1820 eighty acres of land. He increased this with another eighty acre lot and cleared forty acres. Their family numbers eleven children. The father died in 1863, aged one hundred and two years; the mother passed away in 1854, aged ninety-one years. Their forefathers came from Germany. When they first arrived, there were only two houses in Marion, and Jacob Idleman was their only neighbor. They went to Fairfield County, Ohio, for milling purposes. The hominy hopper was popular in that day. Our subject entered 120 acres, and later added forty acres more, all of which is valued at $80 per acre. His brick house was built in 1854. He was a great hunter in early life, sometimes bringing home five to six deer per day; and in his lifetime has killed not less than 500 deer. As a laborer, he has reaped with sickle forty dozen of wheat, or mowed three acres of grass, in a day. Mr. M. spent seven years upon the Ohio Canal, cutting stone. His oldest brother, Barney, served in the war of 1812. As a citizen, our subject was a Justice of the Peace for twelve consecutive years. He was First Lieutenant of an independent company for a number of years. September 25, 1834, he married Margaret Barks, daughter of John and Rebecca (Odel) Barks. They have had thirteen children; their names are Ursula (deceased), Newton (deceased), Sarah J. (wife of George Moon), Jasper, John W., M. Ellen (wife of John Gooding), Barney F., James B., Henry E., Sarah A., Isadora, William E. and Samuel V. Mr. and Mrs. M. belong to the United Brethren Church, in which he has served in nearly every official capacity. They are both vigorous for their years.

AMOS C. MOUNTS was born in Pleasant Township, and is a son of Humphrey and Sarah (Fleming) Mounts; the former, of German descent, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and came from Maryland; the latter, of Irish extraction, came from Pennsylvania. His parents settled where he now resides about 1820, entering eighty acres of land and clearing one-half of it. The death of his father took place in 1862, while the mother lived until 1880, aged eighty-two. They reared a family of thirteen children, eleven becoming adults. Our subject, having received a moderate education, enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served nearly four years, being honorably discharged as Sergeant. He was engaged at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Vicksburg and in many skirmishes. He was under Grant and Sherman, going with the latter to the sea. He bought and inherited the old homestead of 156 acres, clearing fifty-six acres himself. He keeps none but the best graded stock. November 23, 1865, he married Miss Sarah Phillips, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Mays) Phillips. The name of their one child is Henry N. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, while he is a Free Mason, a member of Lodge No. 444, at Prospect, Ohio. During the past two years, our subject and Mr. Kanable have been building and repairing a pike from Marion to Prospect, Ohio.

JOHN J. MYERS was born September 30, 1827, in Pleasant Township, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Jones) Myers, who came from Pennsylvania about 1820, settling where our subject now resides and buying 110 acres of land. They reared a family of two children. The father died in 1828, aged thirty-two years, while the mother continued until 1880, aged seventy-three years. John J.'s great-grandfather, Wagoner, was a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject's education was obtained in the common schools. He inherited and purchased the old home-

stead; also, in 1882, eighty acres more adjoining, making 190 acres of good land, valued at $90 per acre. He built his barn in 1860, at an expense of $500, and his house in 1867, for $1,500. He has fine stock, especially Cotswold sheep. Mr. M. has cleared in his time fifty acres of heavy timbered land, and often has cradled four acres of wheat in a day. He was married to Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of George and Christina (Ulsh) Snyder, April 8, 1852. The names of their four children are S. Ella (wife of William Stiffler), Samuel W., W. Scott and Louis J. Our subject and family are consistent members of the United Brethren Church, with which he has been officially connected for thirty years.

MRS. MARY MYERS is Daniel Myers' widow and a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Jacoby, of Richland Township. Her birth took place January 8, 1836, and her marriage occurred October 18, 1855. Six children were born to this union—Addie E., Michael J., Wesley J., Nettie A. (invalid), Ambrose H. and Homer T. They rented, the first fifteen years of married life, the old Worline farm, buying their present farm of 256 acres in 1870. This is valued at $75 per acre. Their $1,500 house and $500 barn make an attractive home. Mr. Myers died in 1874, aged forty, having been Treasurer of Richland Township, Trustee of Pleasant Township and a Class Leader at the time of death. The family also belong to that church. Mrs. M. is a respected and intelligent lady, and conducts the farm, with the aid of her sons, in a commendable manner.

JOHN NICKELSON was born February 7, 1820, in Juniata County, Penn., son of James and Catharine Nickelson, who came to Ohio in 1821, settling the following year where our subject now resides, having entered eighty acres of land. The father died in 1822; leaving the mother with three children; she died in 1875, aged seventy-eight. John Nickelson's grandfather came from Ireland, and his grandmother from Holland. He obtained his education in the log schoolhouse. January 4, 1849, he married Mary E. Sanford, daughter of Amasa Sanford. Five children blessed this union—Ira J., Martha A. (wife of H. R. Van Houten), Almira (deceased), John H. and Sarah M. (wife of Robert Williams, of Missouri). Mrs. Nickelson's death occurred in 1882. Mr. N., receiving by inheritance forty acres, bought the rest of the old homestead, and also forty acres lying north of it, so that he has to-day 120 acres, valued at $80 per acre. His house was built in 1853; in fact, he has made all the improvements and cleared forty acres of forest land in his time. His farm is well drained. When in his prime, our subject often cradled four to four and a half acres of wheat daily. He has been Trustee of Pleasant Township twenty years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Prospect, Ohio, and has been a stanch Democrat all his days.

PHILIP O. REDD was born December 24, 1818, in Washington County, Penn., son of Daniel and Margaret Redd, who migrated to Marion County in 1827, settling where our subject now resides. They bought an extensive farm, of 225 acres, and reared six children, the father clearing 100 acres of land. His death took place in 1857, aged sixty-six years, and the mother in 1840, aged forty years. The Redds originated in Germany, and both grandfathers—both Redd and Oller—engaged in the war of independence. Our subject inherited eighty acres, which he has increased to 112½ acres, valued at $100 an acre. His house was built in 1861, for $2,000. His stock is well graded. In his vigor, Mr. R. was an able worker, cradling five acres of wheat or six acres of oats in a single day. He has cleared fifty acres of forest land. In 1849, he crossed the plains to Cali-

fornia, walking two-thirds of the way, but was accidentally shot in the right arm, compelling his return. June 29, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Rupp, daughter of George and Mary M. (Wolf) Rupp. The names of their nine children are James K., Minerva (wife of Samuel Berry) and Mary (wife of John Smeltzer), twins, and Margaret (wife of Jacob Smeltzer), Lee G., Tabitha (wife of Willis Worline), Addison T. and Nettie A. (twins) and Ella B. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Trustee for twenty-four years, Steward for ten years and Superintendent of the Sunday school for several years.

DAVID RETTERER is an enterprising, industrious young man and a native of Richland Township. He is a son of Jacob and Sophia Retterer, of the same place. The common school gave him his education, and March 27, 1873, he married Miss Elizabeth Blocksom, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Blocksom, of Richland Township. Five children have blessed this union—Alice, Anna, Lillie, Eva and Katy. Until 1882, Mr. R. rented his father's farm, when he purchased his present residence consisting of seventy-seven acres of good land, paying $71 per acre, valued to-day at $100 per acre. He has a good home, a farm in good repair and keeps the best of stock.

HARVEY RIDER was born March 8, 1832. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Matheny) Rider, who were of German and Irish parents respectively. They came from Virginia to Ohio in 1836, and were the parents of eleven children. Mrs. Rider died in 1854, and Mr. Rider again married, in 1858, to Miss Rachel Abrams, by whom he has had five children. Harvey Rider was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. March 22, 1855, he was married to Miss Chloe, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Adams) Manter, of Delaware County, Ohio. Their two children are William L., married Susan M. Strine (have one child—Eri W.); Lidia, the youngest, is the wife of B. F. Court. In 1861, Mr. Rider moved to Pleasant Township and rented until 1869, when he purchased sixty-two acres, to which he has since added twenty acres. The farm is drained with 1,000 rods of tile, and valued at $100 per acre. In 1869, he built a house, at a cost of $1,000, and a barn completed in 1882 at an expense of $800. Mr. Rider, for several years, has taught vocal music. He served as Trustee of the township two years, and as Assessor three years.

GEORGE E. SALMON is an influential citizen of Pleasant Township. His birth occurred April 10, 1839, in Columbia County, Penn., and he is a son of Isaiah and Sarah (McMurtrie) Salmon. One of his ancestors came to America in the historic Mayflower. His great-grandfather, John Salmon, migrated from France, while his grandfather was captured by the Indians in the French and Indian war, remaining with them two years. His father reared a family of thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, two of whom, James and Clark, are Presbyterian ministers. At the age of fifteen, our subject lost his father, and he was then apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for three years. At the end of this time, he returned to his mother's farm, remaining till twenty-one. He then engaged in a woolen mill until his enlistment in 1864, in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged at Fort Steadman, Welding Railroad, and was wounded at Petersburg April 2, 1865; whereupon, after lying in the hospital several months, he was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. In the spring of 1866, he went to Michigan, where he engaged in farming, and also for eight years in the mercantile business. June 12, 1878, he married Miss Anna Gooding, daughter of

Francis and Harriet (Salmon) Gooding. Mrs. S. is an intelligent and highly respected lady. Their two children both died in infancy. Mr. S. bought his present farm in 1880, upon which he built, in the same year, a beautiful home, which, with other improvements, cost $3,500. His farm is stocked with the best of grades. While in Michigan, our subject made an acceptable Justice of the Peace. He is a Free Mason, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM M. STALLSMITH is a sterling young man, born September 13, 1853, in Randolph, Portage Co., Ohio, son of David H. and Julia A. Stallsmith, of Green Camp Township, who reared a family of seven children. Our subject, having obtained a good education from the common schools, commenced teaching when eighteen years old, and followed that profession for thirteen terms. He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Owens, daughter of John Owens, February 9, 1879. They have one child—Medill Irvin. The past two years, Mr. S. has been renting 100 acres of his father-in-law, which he keeps in excellent repair, and upon which he makes a good living. He keeps the Norman horse and short-horn Durham cattle. He and wife hold a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee and Superintendent of the Sunday school.

ALPHEUS STIFFLER was born August 11, 1844, in Prospect Township, the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gast) Stiffler, who came from Pennsylvania about 1830. The family is of German descent. The district school gave him his education, and in 1872 he bought the Barnum farm, where he lived until 1880, when he purchased his present residence of 125 acres, paying $73 per acre. His farm, being well drained and fenced, is valued to-day at $100 per acre. His house is finely finished, and cost $4,500, while he has an $800 barn. His marriage to Miss Martha Owens, daughter of John and Ann (Jones) Owens, occurred December 29, 1870. Their three children are John J., George W. and Albert L. Mr. S. and family are members of the Lutheran Church. For the past sixteen years, our subject has acted as Justice of the Peace, filling that position creditably and honorably. By trade, he is a carpenter.

ADDISON TAVENNER is one of the highly respected men of Pleasant Township. He was born May 2, 1825, in Loudoun County, Va., and is a son of Jonah and Pleasant (Warner) Tavenner, who came to Marion County in 1836, settling five miles east of Marion. The mother died the subsequent autumn, while the father died in 1846, aged forty-eight years, leaving a family of seven children. They are of Scotch-German descent, and the grandfather Tavenner was a teamster in the Revolution. The common school gave Mr. T. his education, and in 1850 he purchased seventy acres, where he now lives, to which he has added thirty acres more; all rated at $90 per acre. The improvements are good, the barn being built in 1859. May 11, 1848, he married Mary Rupp, daughter of David and Sarah (Noble) Rupp. Their only child, Almy, is the deceased wife of J. W. Myers. Mrs. R. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject has been Justice of the Peace in Pleasant Township for three years. He is still active, though for the past twenty years he has been in declining health.

CHARLES VAN HOUTEN is an intelligent and respected citizen, born August 5, 1830, in New Jersey, son of David and Margaret (Lighthype) Van Houten. His father died when he was but thirteen years old. His people came originally from Holland, and he holds in his possession a Bible, published in 1674, which his grandfather brought from Holland and

carried through the war for independence. Our subject came with his mother from New York State to Delaware County, Ohio, when quite young. At twenty-one, he visited California, remaining five years. In 1860, he bought a farm of 120 acres near Centerville, Ohio, upon which he lived about one year. In 1862, he moved upon his present farm, then eighty acres, belonging to his wife. He has purchased two lots near, of 102 acres, so that their farm numbers 182 acres of good land, valued at $80 per acre. He has an attractive home. Mr. Van Houten's married life has been subject to considerable transition. He first married Susan M. Roberts, December 4, 1850, who died within a year, leaving a son—Highalmer R. He married his next wife, Miss Harriet Jones, January 6, 1857, who died four years later, leaving no children. His last marriage was solemnized August 25, 1862, to Mrs. Mary Boyd, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Simpson, with no issue. Our subject enlisted in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, entering as a private, serving nearly three years, and was discharged as Captain. He was engaged in sixteen battles besides many skirmishes, and went with Sherman "to the sea." He was honorably discharged, having contracted disease, from which he never recovered. Mr. V. has served his township as Clerk two years and as Justice of the Peace for the last fifteen years. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Prospect. Mr. Van Houten has kept a record of the weather three times a day, continuously, for the last fourteen years, noting the change of the mercury in the thermometer and barometer, with remarks of storms, clear days, wind, etc.

CHRISTIAN ZIEG was born December 2, 1842, a native of Pleasant Township and a son of Peter and Margaret Zieg, who came from Germany in 1839. He bought in time 110 acres of land, sixty acres of which he cleared. His family numbered three children. The mother died in 1876, at the age of sixty-six, and the father still survives at the age of seventy-five. Our subject purchased and inherited 210 acres, which he keeps in good repair. His large and inviting house was built in 1880, costing $3,000; standing near is his large $700 barn, built in 1882, fed by a windmill pump. May 8, 1862, Mr. Z. married Margaret Knickle, daughter of Henry Knickle, of Prospect Township. Seven children have crowned this union, one dying an infant; the names of the living are Christian Henry, John W., Samuel B., Elizabeth and Franklin. For the past twenty years our subject has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, cattle, sheep and hogs. He has often handled $300,000 worth of hogs annually. He and his family worship at the German Reformed Church, of which he is Deacon. His fellow-citizens made him Trustee one term.

JUSTUS ZIEG is a son of Peter and Margaret Zieg, a native of Pleasant Township, and was born October 28, 1840. His people came from Germany about 1839, settling in the south part of the township. Justus bought eighty acres, but added later, by purchase, 108 acres, owning in all 188 acres, valued at $80 per acre. He completed a fine house in 1879, at an expense of $1,200, and a large barn in 1877, costing $600. His farm is supplied with good stock generally, and at one time he bought and shipped considerable stock. His marriage to Caroline Neidhart, daughter of Conrad Neidhart, took place May 1, 1862. Their union has been blessed with five children, one dying young; the surviving are Caroline, Mary, Hannah and William. This family worship at the German Reformed Church, of which he has been Trustee and is at present Deacon. Mr. Z. has been Town Trustee two terms.

CHAPTER X.

PROSPECT TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

THIS is one of the most recently formed townships of Marion County. In the year 1830, an effort seems to have been made to erect a new township from off the west part of what was then Pleasant Township, but the plan failed, as will be seen from the following entry taken from the Commissioners' record of that date:

"Tuesday, March 2, 1830.—A petition was presented, praying for a new township to be laid off from the west part of Pleasant Township, which, being read, was rejected."

It was not until after the General Assembly had passed an act in February, 1848, erecting the new county of Morrow, and giving to Marion County certain portions of Delaware County, known at that time as a part of Marlborough, Thompson and Radnor Townships, that Prospect Township was organized. It was carved out of Pleasant and Green Camp Townships, and also made to include the territory of that portion of Thompson and Radnor Townships which was given by the act of the Legislature in February, 1848, to Marion County, from off of Delaware County, although the territory included in the Marion portion of Radnor Township had already been incorporated into a recently organized township, designated Waldo, all of which will clearly appear from the following entry, copied from the Commissioners' record of that date:

"Auditors' and Commissioners' office, Marion, Marion Co., Ohio, June 5, 1848: This day the Commissioners of Marion County met, pursuant to the statute. Present, Henry V. Smith and John Uncapher, Commissioners, and Peter Beerbower, County Auditor. This day came George Beames, Christian Gast and others, being a majority of householders residing within the territory hereinafter described, and made application, by petition, for the erection of a new township, to be called 'Prospect,' to comprise and inclose the following territory, to wit: All those portions and parts of Radnor and Thompson Townships attached to the county of Marion by the act erecting the county of Morrow, passed February 24, 1848 (including that portion of Radnor Township incorporated in Waldo Township by the Commissioners of Marion County at their March meeting, 1848). Also Sections No. 31, 32, 33 and 34, in Township No. 6 south, Range No. 15, being in Pleasant Township, and also Fractional Section No. 36 south, Range No. 14, in said Pleasant Township, and also Fractional Township No. 7 south, Range No. 15, in said Pleasant Township. Also the following portion of Green Camp Township, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Survey No. 9,923, being the northeast corner of George Cryder's land, on the Scioto River; thence west along the north line of said survey to the northwest corner thereof; thence southwardly along the west line of said survey to the northeast corner of John Sharp's 210 acres of land, in Survey No. 10,240; thence westwardly to the northwest corner of said John Sharp's land;

thence southwardly along the west line of said Sharp's land to the south line of said Survey No. 10,240; thence along said line to the line between Marion and Union Counties; thence southwardly with said last-mentioned line to the Greenville treaty line; thence eastwardly along said Greenville treaty line to the Scioto River; thence up said river, with the meanderings thereof, to the place of beginning. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that legal notice of said application has been given, and that the erection of said township is necessary, it is ordered that the above territory be and the same is erected into a separate township, by the name and style of 'Prospect,' and that the boundaries thereof be recorded accordingly."

For some reason, which does not clearly appear from the record, the Commissioners were induced, on the following day, to amend their order above given, as to that portion defining the boundaries of Prospect Township, and restore to what was then Pleasant Township the east half of Section No. 33 and all of Section No. 34, and also to add to the new township a goodly portion of Virginia Military Lands from Green Camp Township, as will be seen from the following entry:

"Tuesday morning, June 6, 1848.—On application, and good cause being shown, it is ordered that the order of the Commissioners entered as of yesterday, erecting the new township of Prospect, in Marion County, be so amended that the whole of Fractional Section No. 34, and the east half of Fractional Section No. 33, Township No. 6 south, Range No. 15, be restored and attached to the township of Pleasant, from which the same was taken, and that the following additional portion of Green Camp Township be and the same is attached to and made a part of said township of Prospect, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Survey No. 9,923; thence westwardly on line of said survey to the southeast corner of William and Aaron Markel's 119½ acres of land; thence westwardly along said Markel's land, and continued westwardly on the south line of said tracts of land to the west line of Marion County; thence southwardly along the line between Union and Marion Counties, to the south line of Survey No. 10,240; thence eastwardly on said south line to the southwest corner of John Sharp's 210 acres of land; thence northwardly, on the west line of said Sharp's land to the northwest corner thereof; thence eastwardly to the northeast corner thereof; thence northwardly on the west line of said Survey No. 9,923 to the place of beginning."

GENERAL ASPECT.

Prospect Township is one of the smallest, yet one of the most densely populated, as well as one of the richest and most fertile townships of Marion County. Its surface is undulating, being gently diversified by hill and dale. It is traversed its entire length from north to south by the Scioto River. Although organized recently, comparatively, it was formed from territory much of which had been occupied for over twenty years by the early settlers of that portion of this and Delaware Counties. Yet, since then, wonderful changes have been wrought; extensive woodlands have been cleared away; beautiful farms of well-arranged fields have been formed, and the fertile valley of the Scioto has been made to bloom and blossom as the rose. Handsome farmhouses, with convenient and comfortable surroundings, have taken the place of the rude structures occupied by the early settlers, and all traces of frontier life have passed away. A few of the old pioneers of this township, who have braved the dangers and the

hardships incident to establishing new homes in unbroken forests, have lived to see their families grow up about them, surrounded with all the luxuries and refining influences of civilized life. Churches and schoolhouses, the sure forerunners of the highest type of Christian civilization, have sprung up in this township as if by magic, until now every locality is provided with a church of some denomination in which the people meet to worship and to return thanks to a kind and beneficent Providence for the bounteous prosperity which they enjoy at His hand. Each school district is now supplied with a good, substantial school building, where the youth are gathered together six months in every year, and given instruction in the common branches by able and competent teachers.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement effected within the preeent limits of this township was made near the present site of the town of Prospect. Richard Tibbitt, Ephraim Markley and Evan Evans, with their families, located at a point about one mile north of Prospect, in the year 1814, the former on the west side of the river and the two latter on the east side, and were soon joined by Thomas Pugh, Phillip Thomas, James Thomas, John Diver and their families. Another settlement was made in the year 1815, by Darius Landon and his brother, Cyre Landon, and their families, along the west bank of the river, just opposite where Prospect now stands. In fact, a portion of the lands then occupied by them is now within the present corporation limits of Prospect, as now extended on that side of the river. They were joined by William Patten in the year 1818. From time to time other families were added to this settlement, and among them was that of Christian Gast, in 1832. The third settlement that was made was commenced by Robert Cratty, in the year 1819, about one mile east of Prospect. Maley Goodwin and William Dutton located near there in 1828.

As years went by, other families were added, and erelong the three settlements were united into one. This band of hardy pioneers formed the nucleus around which, in after years, a large and prosperous community gathered. The families of Aaron Allen, William Foughty, George Clay, Thomas Phillips, John T. Williams, Elijah Adams, Benjamin C. Adams, Phillip Lawrence, John Wayne, and others were afterward, between the years 1829 and 1833, added, and this colony, after enduring many months, and even years, of toil, suffering and privation, emerged from their severe trials of hardships, and became a permanent and thrifty settlement. From these families, and from later accessions without, this township has been peopled. Pennsylvania German and the Welsh composed the greater portion of these early settlers, of whom the latter, perhaps, predominated at the time, which, doubtless, was occasioned by the extensive settlement of Welsh people in Radnor Township, Delaware County, that existed there even at a much earlier period, and from which many of the first families of Prospect Township came. Other nationalities were also represented among these early pioneers, and to-day, owing to the many intermarriages, it is difficult to determine which of them have a distinctive predominance; yet many of the old Pennsylvania German and Welsh families still remain distinct, and have retained not a few of their national characteristics.

Robert Cratty was born in Chambersburg, Penn., in the year 1784, and with his family emigrated from there to Delaware County in 1817. Three years later, they removed into the present territory of this township. Mr. Cratty is now the oldest citizen living within its borders, and he informs

us that he helped build the first house that was erected in Middletown, and that he and Mr. Christian Gast, as Directors, built the first school-house within the township. It was a rude structure, consisting of hewed logs, having a rough, clapboard roof, and the windows of paper to admit the light. David Davis was the first teacher who presided therein, and swayed the scepter over the few urchins intrusted to his care, and in their youthful minds implanted the germs of education, which, under proper cultivation, have developed into the elements of the highest type of social and business training. The first church building was also a hewed-log structure, of modest appearance, and was built in the year 1825, near Mounts' residence, north of Prospect. It was of the Presbyterian denomination, and the first pastor in charge was Thomas Cratty.

The first marriage that occurred within the limits of this township was that of Mr. Simpson with Miss Duff. Elizabeth Tibbitt and Jane Tibbitt, twin daughters of Richard and Sarah Tibbitt, were the first white children born in this township. The lands of this township are composed of Congress, United States Military and Virginia Military lands, the greater portion of which consists of Virginia Military, which include all that portion of the township lying west of the Scioto River. The United States Military include all the lands south of the Greenville treaty line and east of the Scioto River. The Congress lands comprise that small remaining portion lying east of the river and north of the Greenville treaty line. The drainage of the lands of the entire township is effected by a perfect net work of brooks and rivulets, which make their *debouche* into the Scioto River. These runs are spring-fed, keeping a constant flow of pure and healthful water, thus affording desirable water privileges of inestimable value. Of these numerous streams, the most important are Patten and Battle Runs, the latter of which derived its name from the following incident, which will be of interest:

"WAR WITH THE WYANDOTS."

In the early settlement of this township, and while the Greenville treaty was yet in existence, the feeling between the whites and the Indians was not always entirely pacific, and frequently the revengeful feeling of the unsubdued Wyandot broke out into open acts of hostility. In the year 1820, a local disturbance of no great magnitude convulsed the communities bordering on the Wyandot Reservation, and what was known as the "War with the Wyandots" ensued. It was noted for the absence of much blood shed, and also for being of brief duration; but even after its close bands of organized men were kept armed and in readiness to prevent marauding bands of Indians from molesting the frontier settlements, and to summarily punish any attempt made by them of that kind. It was at this time that a troop of horsemen, called the Light Horse Guards, were stationed at Big Island. This small company made frequent excursions through the settlements, and kept a vigilant watch over the property, life and interests of the settlers, and apprehended and punished any band of Indians whom they found committing depredations of any character against the whites.

It was on one of these excursions that the company, while watering their horses at a run that passes around the south side of the present site of Prospect in a semi-circle or crescent form, came in contact with an Indian apparently somewhat intoxicated, but who, in fact, was only feigning drunkenness, as was subsequently learned. Some of the men were dismounted, and the horses were slaking their thirst from the cool, crystal

waters of the stream, when the savage was first observed approaching the group from the skirts of the woods close by. His manner and his walk gave signs of intoxication. His salutation and his subsequent effort at communication with the company was such a jumbling of broken English as to seem only the idle vaporings of an intoxicated brain. The horsemen were all soon again mounted, save one named Morgan, whom they urged to do so, as they desired to hasten on their way, and leave the apparently harmless Indian unmolested. But unfortunately for Morgan the amiable red man had taken a fancy to his white necktie, and upon being refused this little token of friendship assumed the aggressive, insisted and demanded that it should be given him, and so pressed Morgan, that in his efforts to evade the Indian, who was insolently following him up so closely, as he backed out of the immediate reach of the savage, that he stumbled and fell over a log. This so enraged Morgan, that upon regaining his feet he seized the aggressor's gun, wrenched it from him and dealt him a heavy blow over the head, which felled him to the ground. No sooner had Morgan wrested the weapon from the hand of his adversary and administered the blow, than more than a hundred dusky forms instantaneously sprung from their concealment in the adjacent woods.

It was then discovered, for the first time, that a band of Indians lay in ambush watching the proceedings, which evidently had been inaugurated by them for the express purpose of provoking the Light Horse Guards into some overt act of hostility, and create an excuse for revenging themselves upon the hated white men, who were keeping the actions of Wyandots under such close surveillance. In utter amazement, Morgan mounted his horse, and soon joined his companions, who continued on to the residence of Elijah Adams, some two miles south of this point, where they spent the night.

It was determined in the morning that a compromise must be effected and the hostile savages conciliated, in order to prevent further molestations from them. Accordingly, they at once returned to the Indian camp. Here they found the Indian, who initiated the trouble of the previous day, seated upon a flat stone with a blanket thrown about him, enjoying a course of steaming, a favorite method of treatment by the Wyandots for all ills that Indian flesh is heir to. Dispensing with all ceremony usually observed on such occasions, the parties proceeded at once to effect a compromise, which was soon accomplished by the principal offenders confessing their hastiness, and Morgan agreeing to furnish the Indians with a load of pumpkins, and the wounded savage in return to furnish the whites with a saddle of venison. Thus this difficulty was ended, and the pipe of peace having been smoked, all again was quiet along the valley of the Scioto.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE CHASE.

It is related that a party of four, consisting of Messrs. Landon, Davies, Elijah Adams and his son, Benjamin C., one beautiful moonlight evening in the early autumn of 1836, embarked in a large log canoe and launched out upon the placid waters of the Scioto, at a point near the present site of Prospect, in anticipation of a pleasant hunting excursion. They passed up the river quietly, propelling their substantial but cumbersome barque, using long poles instead of oars, reaching the mouth of the Little Scioto about 8 o'clock. Here the party stopped and spent an hour in rest and preparation for the evening hunt. At the expiration of that time, a canoe containing four men, with their guns and ammunition, but with only one person visible could have been seen moving stealthily up the stream.

Soon a herd of deer greeted the sight of the occupants of the boat. The unsuspecting animals had come down to the water's edge, and were slaking their thirst and feeding upon the long grass which at that time grew in abundance along the margin of the river. Noiselessly the boat containing the hunters approached within two or three rods of where the deer were quietly feeding, and simultaneously three human forms arose to a sitting posture, and the sharp report of three rifles rang out upon the still night air, and two of that small herd of deer fell in the shallow water as the first fruits of the evening hunt. The remainder at once took fright, and bounded off into the deep wood, and were soon lost to sight.

The little party, after securing their game, again quietly proceeded down the stream, until they rounded the bend in the river and came to a point opposite where Wynn now lives, where they discovered another herd of deer, apparently in the act of crossing the river, and among them was a very large buck, that attracted the attention of Landon and Davies, both of whom fired at him at the same time. Only one ball, however, took effect, and that only to slightly wound the animal, which at first fell in the water, but soon regained his feet and was about to escape into the darkness of the adjacent woods, when his retreat was cut off by the intervening of a boat between him and the shore. Being thus prevented from escape in that direction, the animal turned his head to the opposite shore, and was soon into the deep water, swimming toward that point, when the boat again overtook him, and one of the occupants—Benjamin C. Adams—sprang upon his back; but so sleek, strong and agile was the animal, that after carrying Adams a short distance down the stream from the boat, he made a sudden turn and left Adams in the water, which at that point was about five feet deep. The occupants of the boat had thrown a long board paddle to Adams, and it had now drifted so near to him that he seized it, and the deer still being within his reach, dealt him several severe blows, knocking off his horns, and otherwise so seriously wounding him that he was soon easily captured. After applying the hunter's knife to his throat, and his life-blood had flown away, the body of the deer was lifted into the boat and the party turned their bark in a homeward direction. On their return, four more deer were captured in a similar and as exciting a manner. Thus it will be observed that the early settlers readily combined sport and pleasure with the duty of providing for their families.

WESLEY PUGH'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Wesley Pugh, whose parents came to that portion of Delaware County that is now included in Waldo Township, this county, in 1802, and who afterward, in 1819, removed to a place one mile north of Mr. Cratty's farm, in this township, where he was born in 1819, and where he has since resided, has witnessed much of the development and improvement of this and Waldo Townships. His early boyhood and manhood are replete with experiences incident to pioneer life. It is said that during his early manhood, while those townships were yet nothing but primeval forests, consisting of heavy timbers of massive oak, tall and graceful maple and other trees of a kindred nature, together with dense undergrowth, and while yet the roads from one settlement to another were mere paths along which a wagon could pass, or two persons could ride on horseback comfortably side by side, and where the howling of wolves and the screams of panthers were familiar sounds to all who resided within the borders of these townships. Young Pugh often had occasion to pass over these lonely roads. One even-

ing, as he was returning home on horseback from Waldo, where he had been spending the afternoon, and where he had been detained by friends until a late hour, as he was riding leisurely along, not noticing that the shades of night were gathering fast, and the sky was becoming obscured by dark and murky clouds which soon made the road and woods gloomy with impenetrable darkness, he was suddenly aroused from his reverie and pleasant thoughts of his visit with the kind friends whom he had so recently left, to the realization of the dangers that he would probably have to encounter before reaching home by the howling of wolves in the distance, which, although at first were few and indistinct, seemed to increase in number and volume as he advanced on his lonely road. He had now reached a point some two miles from any human habitation. Soon it became apparent to him that these hungry animals were closing in around him, and that he was probably the sole object of their prey. He was not, therefore, astonished, although somewhat frightened, when he discovered a number of them close upon him, and from the eagerness and swiftness with which they were pursuing him there was no longer any doubt that an attack was imminent; and that escape from a pack of such hungry and ferocious animals was exceedingly doubtful. Young Pugh was wholly unarmed. The peril of the situation flashed upon him with overwhelming weight as, for a moment, he considered the situation. Here he was, in the heart of a dense forest, without a weapon of any kind with which to defend himself, without the hope of help from any human hand, sought, pursued and almost surrounded by a vast number of dangerous animals when taken together, and especially when driven to an attack by the desperation of hunger.

But he had no time for reflection. The wolves were now at his horse's very heels, howling, snarling, snapping and springing forward with that certainty and exultation so characteristic of animals of prey when they consider their victims within their power. Something must be done, and done quickly. Pugh, who, although he had been riding at a rapid gait, had up to this time been considering the propriety of returning to Waldo, as it was the nearest point in case of certain danger, now observed that he was intercepted, and retreat in that direction made utterly impossible, and that the only hope for him was to dash through the circle that was rapidly surrounding him, and make good his escape in the direction of his father's home. This he determined, if possible, to do; and urging his horse to greater speed than before, he was leaving the wolves in the rear, when suddenly those coming to the chase from the opposite direction sprang upon him as he was passing; and had it not been for a rough stick, in the form of a cane, which was used with the power of desperation, and with which Pugh declares he actually felled two wolves with one blow, as they sprang upon and had taken hold of him, he would certainly have been killed. To the vigorous use of this club and the fleetness of his horse, which continued its flight with almost unabated swiftness to the homestead, he owes the preservation of his life on that occasion.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is the annual report for 1883, giving the present agricultural status of Prospect Township: Wheat, acres sown, 2,680; bushels produced, 4,174; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 2,606. Oats, acres sown, 250; acres sown for crop of 1883, 91; bushels produced, 5,630. Corn, acres planted, 2,251; acres planted for crop of 1883, 2,271; bushels produced, 94,985. Meadow, acres, 471; tons of hay, 736. Clover, acres,

1,046; tons of hay, 1,027; bushels of seed, 301. Potatoes, acres planted, 84; bushels produced, 6,750. Butter, 39,380 pounds. Bees, 35 hives; pounds of honey, 380. Eggs, 34,530 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 235; bushels produced, 2,000. Lands, acres cultivated, 2,103; acres of pasture, 2,829; acres of woodland, 2,294; total number of acres owned, 11,770. Wool, 8,831. Milch cows, 306. Dogs, 90. Sheep killed by dogs, 97; value, $534. Hogs died, 40; value, $382. Sheep died, 116; value, $438. Cattle died, 13; value, $379. Horses died, 16; value, $2,440. Losses by floods: Grain, etc., value, $200; fences, value, $100.

VILLAGES.

Three villages have sprung up within the present borders of this township, one being called Columbia, one Centerville and the other Prospect. The first-named was laid out by Elijah Adams in 1832, about one mile north of Prospect, along the river, on the farm now owned by John Decker, and a number of lots were platted, but the place not having the natural elements and surroundings to insure prosperity, no enterprising persons invested in property or located there, and its founder soon gave up the hope of building a town upon this site, and the place finally reverted into a field, and now there is scarcely a monument of any kind left to mark the spot.

Centerville is a small town located on the line of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, about ten miles southwest of Marion. It was laid out in October, 1863, by George Clay, and is situated in the Virginia Military District, in Survey No. 10,240, lying west of the northwest corner of a lot of land owned by Joseph Tunis, and being on the northeast corner of George Clay's land. It contains one general grocery store, saw mill and a warehouse for the temporary storage of grain, a schoolhouse, and dwelling houses to the number, perhaps, of a dozen. Its growth has been neither rapid nor remarkable.

THE VILLAGE OF PROSPECT.

Prospect is situated in the fertile valley of the Scioto River. It is some ten miles distant from Marion, and is located principally on the left bank of the river. It was first known by the name of Middletown, and was laid out by Christian Gast while that portion of Prospect Township yet belonged to Delaware County. The town was surveyed and laid out September 17, 1835, and originally consisted of eighty-one lots, besides one donated by the proprietor for a schoolhouse, church and burial grounds. The plat was left for record at the Recorder's office in Delaware December 25, 1835, and was there duly recorded December 28 of the same year. These eighty-one lots lay between Elm street and the river, and extended as far north as Market street. Most of these lots found ready sale, and a number of business buildings and many private residences were soon erected. Mr. Gast found it necessary, erelong, to make an addition, which he did in October, 1837. This is known as Christian Gast's First Addition to Middletown. It consists of twenty-six lots on the east side of Elm street, running the entire length of the original plat, being, however, only one lot deep. Christian Gast, whose ambition and enterprise kept pace with the village, made two additions subsequent to that date; one in 1839, which lies north of Market street, along the river, and consists of thirty-six lots; the other in 1855, which consists of forty-six lots, running the entire length along the east side of what was then Middletown, bringing it to East street.

Two years prior to the date of the filing of Christian Gast's Third Addition, a small addition known as Berry & Patten's Addition was made to Middletown, which lies on the west side of the river, north of Water street as now extended, and consists of six lots. This addition was surveyed, platted and recorded in May, 1853. This is the first date that the ambitious little Middletown began to extend her limit as to take in territory on the west side of the river.

Early in January, 1876. Christian Gast, Jr, filed in the Recorder's office of Marion County a plat of sixty lots, which he had recently caused to be surveyed and laid out, about one-third of which lay on the east side of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, which was then in process of construction, and which ran through the territory east of Middletown about one-fifth of a mile. This was at that time entirely disconnected from Middletown, and was designated "Prospect" by the proprietor. The new town lay entirely on the south side of River street, and on it the depot and other buildings were soon erected.

About this time, the citizens of Middletown petitioned the Court of Common Pleas to have the name of their village changed from Middletown to that of Prospect, alleging as their principal reason that there were several other towns and post offices of that name in the State, and that it caused great inconvenience and trouble in regard to mail matters to the citizens of the village and the public generally, and accordingly, January 31, 1876, the court granted their request, and the entire village has since been known as "Prospect."

In March, 1876, the first addition to the new town of Prospect was made by Margaret and Peter Leist. It consists of six in-lots and two outlots, and lies on the north side of River street, directly opposite the sixty lots laid out by Christian Gast, Jr. Early in January, the following year, David Gast and J. T. Davies made another addition to Prospect, which consists of seventy-one in-lots, and lies between East street and that portion of the town laid out by Christian Gast, Jr., and Leist's Addition, thus connecting the two parts of the village and making it one complete whole.

In August, 1876, a petition was presented by the citizens of Prospect to the County Commissioners, asking that certain contiguous territory should be annexed to the village, which request was granted by the Commissioners at that date, and the proceedings were duly recorded in the Recorder's office on October 28 of the same year. Of that territory on the east side of the river, forty-four and a half acres belonged to David Gast, twelve and one-fourth to Christian Gast, Jr., thirty-six and a half to Margaret Leist, forty-seven and a half to Catharine Davis, fourteen and one-fourth to J. L. Farnum, nine and three-fourths to the heirs of Philip Gast, and two acres to J. Cope. On the west side of the river, three and a half acres of the Switzer farm, thirteen and a fourth acres belonging to the Patten heirs and twenty-three and a fourth acres belonging to J. L. Farnum were included in the corporation limits thus extended. Thus it will be seen that the little town has gradually extended its limits until it has acquired a considerable territory, and its growth in population and business interests has been equally as steady and healthful, until now it has become a village of no little importance.

Christian Gast, the original proprietor, was born and reared in Bedford County, Penn., a mountainous and almost barren district. There he spent his boyhood and early manhood. There he was married, and there his nine children were born. But as his necessities increased, a desire to

inhabit a more fertile and more productive country and to possess a goodly portion of it, prompted him to emigrate to this portion of Ohio, where he had been correctly informed of the beauty and richness of the Scioto Valley. He arrived here in April, 1832, and purchased the property just south of the village that his son David now occupies, and also the land upon which the village now stands. A very few acres were cleared around Mr. Gast's new home at that time, but with the aid of his sons, Benjamin C. Adams and other help that was available, he soon cleared a number of acres, and among the first was the present site of Prospect. After raising two crops thereon—one of corn and one of wheat—he conceived the idea of laying out a town, and accordingly, in September, 1835, he had the town surveyed and platted as previously mentioned. As this location was about midway between Delaware and Marion, the proprietor gave it the name of "Middletown." The first house built in the town was a log cabin erected by Robert Cratty; the second was a log schoolhouse built by Robert Cratty and Christian Gast, as Directors. The first frame building in the place was erected by Dr. Samuel Gast, which was built on the southwest corner of the square, where it still stands. There the Doctor had his residence, his office, and there he also engaged in selling goods, for which he had exchanged 120 acres of land, lying east of town, to George C. Knight. The next frame building in the place was erected by Robert Watkins, Sr., and stood just north of where Watkins' brick hotel now stands. Here Mr. Watkins kept tavern for a number of years, and by supplying his table always with the best obtainable in those days, and extending to his guests that old-time hospitality, won for himself many warm-hearted friends and an enviable reputation.

The next building erected was on the northeast corner of the square, and was owned and occupied by Nathaniel Fields. James Pickett, from Delaware, was, perhaps, the first regular merchant that located here. He erected a frame building on the southeast corner of the square, for residence and store room, and here kept a general stock of goods, such as the wants of the people demanded at that time. He occupied the place for a number of years. The building, though still standing, is removed back to the end of the brick building now on the same corner, which is occupied as a drug store. Thomas Humphrey was one among the first business men located in Middletown. He was engaged here a number of years in the sale of merchandise, and was a reliable, honorable and successful merchant.

The people of Middletown received their mail at Radnor, in Delaware County, up to 1837, at which time a post office was established here, and Jonathan P. Brookins was appointed and acted as the first Postmaster in the place, holding the office two years. The mail for a number of years was brought once a week from the only one point, Radnor, and was so light that it could be easily carried by one man on horseback over the roughest roads in any season of the year, and the revenue of the office for the first two years was less than $5 per year.

Robert Watkins, Sr., who, with his wife, came to Middletown in 1836, was prominently connected with the business interests and early history of the place. Among other industries that he set on foot and helped to carry forward, was that of establishing a foundry, which he and his brother Thomas carried on, with marked success, from the year 1845 to the year 1853, at which time Thomas Watkins died, and he being the molder and practical workman of the firm, the business was soon after abandoned and the property disposed of for other purposes. The name of Watkins is a

time-honored and respected one, and although Robert Watkins, Sr., and his brother Thomas, have long since passed away, their families remain as highly respected members of this community.

In the year 1850, a distillery was erected in the village by Barnes & Barrickman, who carried on the business of distilling liquors for a period of five years, when the proprietors, becoming greatly involved in this and other business, were compelled to make an assignment, and the manufacture of liquors in this place was from that time discontinued.

The first grist mill erected here was built by a company of which Jacob Spade, Christian Gast, John Gast and others were members, and was located on the east bank of the river, in the northern part of town, on the site where the present mill now stands. It was built in 1852, and did a general milling and storage business. On the 3d day of July, 1858, sparks, emanating from the engine, ignited a fire in the dry and inflammable material of the mill, and when it was discovered, there being no organized fire company in the village, the flames could not be suppressed until the fire had extended into what was then considered quite a little conflagration, completely destroying the mill, the Lutheran Church, a dwelling house and a doctor's office—the last two of which belonged to Dr. Cook, and were occupied by Richard Patten and Dr. Thatcher. Insurance on property was not then so general as now, and no policy rested on the mill, the residence or the church, to bear the burden and share the loss with the owners. The mill was at once re-built, on the same old foundation, by William Gast, and was afterward sold to George and John Van Brimmer, and subsequently they sold it to Herbster & Reeser, who, some time afterward, disposed of it to Morrow Bros., its present owners.

It might be well to mention that, before the erection of any grist mill in Middletown, what was known as a "corn-cracker" was built about midway on the lot south of the one on which Watkins' frame tavern stood. This "corn-cracker" was run by horse-power, and served to grind corn into meal, which was used extensively at that time as the material for "corn pone," "Johnny-cake" and other "cakes," the recipes for the making of which are now seldom found in the ordinary cook book.

George C. Knight came here from the East about 1840, and engaged in selling and trading goods of almost every description that were at all marketable here. He was a shrewd speculator, and exchanged much of his goods for lands and town property. He lived in what was then termed "fine style," having at his residence many of the conveniences and comforts of an Eastern home, also keeping a colored servant, and was looked upon by the plain people as a kind of an aristocrat among them.

Mr. Knight, during his five or six years' residence in Middletown, had, by his trading, acquired much of its property, and now that he was about to leave was desirous of turning it into money. He conceived the idea of copying the plat of the town, so that he could the better display the location of his property and its surroundings to parties who might desire to purchase, but who for any reason, such as distance and expense, could not have an actual view of the premises. Accordingly, he secured the services of a skillful pencil artist, and caused the plat of the town to be drawn off in elegant style and flashy colors, with the Scioto in its full width washing the town on the west, and flowing majestically by. Upon its smooth surface steamers of various sizes were sketched, some lying in port while others were slowly pushing up the stream laden with the products of the place, thus giving Middletown the appearance of a thriving little city on

the bank of a navigable stream, which, to all appearances, was already utilized as a means of transportation. Providing himself with this, and a copy of the act of Congress which declared the Scioto River navigable up to the mouth of the Little Scioto, he went to Pennsylvania, among some of the good, honest Quakers of that State, who, in their child-like faith and simplicity, thought Mr. Knight and all others as honest and conscientious as they. Mr. Knight exhibited his map, together with the act of Congress declaring the Scioto River navigable beyond this point, and talked of the growth and advantages of the place and the beauty and fertility of the country surrounding it, until he caused them to believe that here was a chance for an exceedingly good investment. The result was the sale of his entire possessions in the town to the Quakers, at what was then considered a fabulous price. The purchasers, in the course of time, came on to take possession of and improve their property and engage in the business activity of the little city; but when they arrived and found it as yet a mere hamlet in the woods, on a stream that appeared to them anything else but navigable, with but few improvements of any kind as yet discernible, they, with disgust pictured upon every lineament of their features, turned their backs upon the place and quit it forever. It is needless to say that their interest in property here was afterward secured at a mere nominal figure.

Although the picture was grossly overdrawn by Knight, who can say but that, treated as a prophecy, it may not yet be partially realized? Only about thirty-five years have since elapsed, during which time rapid strides have been made in its growth, beauty and business industries, and to-day it ranks among the thriftiest and most handsome villages in the State. It has grown from what was then a mere hamlet, of a few unpretentious houses, with only a territory of 143 lots, to an ambitious and enterprising village with its hundreds of frame and brick buildings and numerous business blocks, and possessing a territory of 207 acres of land, in addition to its 340 lots. Although the river has not yet been utilized for the transportation of freight and passengers to and from this point, much better facilities for these purposes have been secured. Among them in the location of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad through the eastern portion of the village, which connects it directly with Columbus and Toledo and other important points along the line of this road; and also gives it easy communication and quick transportation to Cleveland, Dayton and Cincinnati. Almost every branch of business is now represented here, and energetic and enterprising men are found in almost every department of trade.

There are now five dry goods establishments, two drug stores, two hardware stores, four provision stores, two clothing stores and one merchant tailoring establishment and two millinery stores. A bank was located here in 1880, and another in 1883; also a newspaper printing office. The village is in an excellent financial condition.

The village is well provided with religious societies and church edifices, there being five in number, viz., the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist, the Lutheran and the German Reformed. There is at present one schoolhouse, and although not of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the pupils of the village, the board has rented two public halls, in which free schools are held, thus providing educational facilities for the rapidly increasing number of pupils until a new and commodious school building can be erected, which is now under contract at a cost of $10,000.

These things speak well of the morality and culture of Prospect citizenship.

The growth of Prospect and the increase of population during the last few years have been truly wonderful. In 1876, when the village was incorporated, the census was taken, as the law requires, and the total number of inhabitants was then 355, and in 1880—only four years afterward—at the regular decennial census, the population had increased to 600, making an average increase of sixty-one persons annually. At that rate, Prospect now contains about 725, by the extraordinary growth from immigration during 1881–82. As shown by the statistics of voters, there is now a population of nearly 800 souls.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first child born in Prospect Village was Albert Gast, the son of Dr. Gast.

The first blacksmith shop in the village was kept by Robert Cratty, Jr., where Cook's drug store now stands.

The first flouring mill built in the township was a steam mill, erected by a company, on the site of the present mill in Prospect Village.

Christian Gast and Robert Cratty, Sr., erected the first schoolhouse in Prospect Township—probably in 1833. It was made of hewed logs, and occupied the site of the present Union School building.

REMINISCENCES BY B. C. ADAMS.

The first settlers of what is now Prospect Township were Ephraim Markley and sons, George Rite, John Driver, Richard Jones, Richard Tibbett, Fred Huff, Cyre Landon, Darius Landon, Thomas Pugh, John A. Jones, John T. Williams, Robert Cratty, James Thomas, John Bowen, Mala Goodin, Philip Lawrence, John Clay, David Lloyd, Friend Biggerstaff, William Patten, David Cadwallader, Christian Gast and Robert Watkins. Of these, all have passed away but three, viz., Robert Cratty, now almost a centennarian, John A. Jones and Joan Watkins, widow of Robert Watkins. These were among the very first that settled in the township They came when the red man and the wild beasts of prey were the undisputed sovereigns of this then nature's wild dominion. The ax and muscle of the pioneer have cleared away the forests and opened up the beautiful farms which their posterity now enjoy. All honor to the memory of these brave men!

It may be of interest to some to know what we lived on in those early days. The chief articles on which we subsisted were corn dodger, hominy, mush and milk, with wild turkey and venison—the latter being the most plentiful. Corn meal was made in the following manner: A large stump was selected, and a round hole burned in the top, large enough to hold a peck or more of corn; then a forked pole set upright in the ground, with a pole passing over the fork for a sweep. To the end of the sweep would be attached a solid stick of timber, made the proper size to fit the mortar; then, by mounting the stump and plying the sweep we soon had meal. I have taken many a sweat at it.

The next improvement was the "hand mill," being two flat stones, the lower one bedded on a block or trestle; a stick with a spike in one end, and a hole drilled near one edge of the upper stone, to receive the spike; the other end attached to a joist by a "whan," or strap. Thus, one or two men, by applying nerve and muscle, would soon grind out a half-bushel of corn. The next improvement was the horse mill, propelled by horse-power, a very slow and hard way of grinding meal and flour.

Then came the water mill. An incident is said to have taken place at

one of these mills, near the mouth of the Little Scioto, that is worth relating. It was a rude mill, not inclosed, and had a clapboard roof for shelter. Two neighbors, each having shouldered a half-bushel of corn, went to the mill to get it ground. The water was very low, and the grinding very slow. However, they determined to wait their turn. A large, half starved hound had followed them, and laid himself down near the meal chest. One of the grists was placed in the hopper, and to pass away time the men baited their hooks for a fish. Not long after, they heard the hound howl, bow-wow! Then there was silence for a time. Then bow-wow again. This lasted for some time. Then, supposing the grist to be out, they returned; and lo, and behold, the hound had devoured the meal as fast as it left the spout, and while it was collecting stood anxiously gazing up the spout and bow-wowed for more!

I have taken a sack of corn, on horseback, ten and fifteen miles to mill, returning home at night through an unbroken forest, the wolves howling on all sides.

I could tell of many adventures of those early days; trapping, fishing and hunting; several times being attacked by a wounded buck; then it was business, sure—though I had the fortune each time to come off victorious, only minus a good suit of home-made jeans.

Deer were very numerous in those days, and somewhat troublesome to the early settlers, large herds frequenting the wheat fields in the early spring, while the ground was soft, eating and trampling the grain to such an extent, that if not driven off they would quite ruin it. I have gone out with dogs and what was called the "horse-fiddle," and given them a scare many a night, the hide and flesh being of no value at that season of the year.

The deer and its habits have been so often described, I will not enlarge; and yet there are many young men that know but very little about the change of color they take on as the season changes. The question sometimes arises, does the male deer shed his antlers, or horns, once a year? Certainly they do, about the middle of February, and about the 1st of June new ones make their appearance, soft and woolly like velvet. They grow rapidly, and in a short time become hard and sharp.

The deer were slaughtered in great numbers in those days. One of the most successful, and I think the most unfair, ways, was with the canoe and light—called "light hunting." It was done in this way: A post was set upright in the bow of the boat, with two clapboards nailed or in a "V" form. A large candle placed in front would throw the light from shore to shore in the front, but behind the blind all was dark. The deer having found their way to the stream in great numbers, to feed on a moss or grass that grew very plentifully in or on the water. In those days, it required skill on the part of the steersman to keep the game in the light; and with skill you could get within a few yards. Then, with a musket or gun well charged with buck-shot or a number of balls, there was but little chance of escape for the poor deer. The month of June being the best time for this kind of hunting, I have known a few men, too lazy to work, to follow this kind of hunting during the season just for the hides, which were worth from 6 to 12 cents a pound, and leave the meat lying for food for the wild beasts and buzzards.

In those early days, in company with two other young men, I set out on a hunt of this kind, having poled the canoe from this place (Prospect) to the mouth of the Little Scioto, some six miles; went to shore, struck a fire and smoke to keep off the mosquitoes. When darkness had fairly set in,

we lighted our candle, and commenced to move slowly and cautiously down the stream. We had not gone far until we discovered a very large buck gazing at our light. We moved with great caution until within a few yards, then fired. The buck fell, but quickly arose and made for shore. The order was, "Run the canoe on him;" but missing our aim, the word was "Spring on him." I being young and spry made the leap, landing on his head and neck, grasping his horns. We had it up and down for some time. The water being deep, the struggle was a hard one. I believe I was uppermost full half of the time. We took him in, with two others, that night and arrived home at daybreak, wet and hungry, took our breakfast, then the scythe, and went to the clover field, feeling proud of our spoil.

But few of the young men of these days have any idea what labor it took to clear up those beautiful farms that now cover the Scioto Valley. I have gone to log-rollings and house-raisings for twenty-one days in succession, Sundays excepted, dividing the hands and ground. Every muscle and nerve taxed to the last pound! There are only a few of those old heroes now living.

I was asked a few days ago if I could tell what gave rise to the name "Battle Run." Was there a battle fought there, or not? Well, not much of a battle, I will say. The facts in the case are these: Word got out that some unfriendly Indians had been seen a few miles north of this, now called Prospect. Several of the neighbors collected on horseback and went to investigate, finding it was a false alarm. On their return, they stopped at the little stream now called Battle Run, to let their horses drink. A man by the name of Morgan having alighted from his horse, an intoxicated Indian attacked him, demanding his necktie. Morgan refusing to give it up, the Indian drew his tomahawk. Morgan caught hold of the Indian's gun, wrenched it from him and gave him a heavy blow with the gun-barrel over the head, which brought him to the ground. At that moment, several Indians who had been concealed behind the logs and trees, sprang out with their guns, giving chase. The horsemen put spurs to their horses. The road, at that time, led around the hill. The Indians, taking a straight cut, came into the road a short distance behind and fired several shots, some of which passed through the clothes of the fleeing white men. They made good their retreat, however, without the loss of a single man. The next thing was a compromise. Early the next morning a company repaired to the battle-field, found the Indian that Morgan had struck sitting with a blanket over his head, over a pot with water, and every few minutes a hot rock was dropped into the kettle. He was taking a good sweat. A horrid gash was seen cut in his head. A council was called, and the following terms of peace were agreed upon: The Indian who insulted Morgan was to give Morgan a saddle of venison—the two hind quarters—and Morgan, for striking, was to deliver to the Indian a cart-load of pumpkins The pipe of peace was then smoked, each one taking a draw.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist preaching in the vicinity of Prospect Village was probably by an itinerant named Swazy, in 1816 or 1817, at the residence of B. C. Adams' parents, who, among others, were converted, and soon a society was formed, consisting of the above named and Robert Perry and wife, Cyre Landon, John Hoskins, Darius Landon, Richard Tibbitts and Thomas Pugh and their wives. Mr. Adams' residence was a preaching place for many years. Some of the preachers were Revs

J. B. Finley, Thomas Pugh, Jacob Hooper, Bishop T. A. Morris, John Stuart (colored), James Gilruth, —— Mitchell, Russell Bigelow, —— Lorain, —— Goff, William Reynolds, Samuel Shaw, John H. Powers, Leonard B. Gurley and many others. In Middletown, meetings were mostly held in a room over a store, until about 1837, when a frame church, 24x36, was built, on the lot where the present church stands. That building has been moved, and is now used for a barn. The present edifice, 36x54, with capacity for seating 450, was built in 1858 and dedicated the following year. It cost $1,650.

The pastors since 1869 have been Caleb Hill, two years; William W. Zance, two; Frank B. Olds, two; Henry E. Pilcher, one, when a great revival was enjoyed, 105 joining the church; John Graham, one year; John W. Hill, 1877-78; Benjamin B. Powell, 1878-81; James C. Clemens since the last date.

The church now numbers 200 members, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Class Leaders: Emanuel Knachel, Lewis Wasser, Israel Hedges, Jacob Hoskins, John Glass, Frederick Freeman, —— Haywood and —— Howison. Stewards: George Noble, Wesley Pugh, Samuel Markley.

First Baptist Church of Prospect.—The first meetings held in Prospect by people of this denomination between 1840 and 1850, in school and private houses; the preachers being Revs. O. Owens, J. Frey, D. D. Walden and others. The church was first organized in November, 1863, in their meeting-house, by a council of pastors and delegates from other Baptist Churches; but they had been worshiping about six years as a branch of the Radnor Baptist Church. The number of members at organization was forty; S. L. and A. P. Johnson, Deacons; E. Dix, Clerk, and Rev. J. G. Tunison, Pastor. Rev. D. Pritchard preached at Prospect while this society was a branch of the Radnor Church. The first church building, 30x45 feet in size, and costing $750, was erected in 1850. The present edifice, brick, with slate roof, 40x60 feet, and costing about $6,500, was built in 1873. A fine parsonage, worth $2,500, belongs also to the church.

Pastors: J. G. Tunison, seven years; B. J. George, eight and a half years; S. F. Hull, two years; H. H. Witter, three years; M. Squibb, two years; A. J. Wiant, for the last three years. Principal revivals in 1854, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1875 and 1882, under the pastorates of Revs. Tunison, George and Wiant. Present membership, about 207. Clerk, I. M. Roberts. Deacons, Daniel Robinson, J. Q. Roads, H. Worline and Isaac Roberts. Treasurer, Adam Morrow. The missionary zeal of this church has been very marked. Rev. Mr. George, while pastor here, baptized the present President of Brownson University, Rev. R. R. Williams, D. D., whose labors during the past ten years among the Tulugus, in India, have greatly prospered.

Pisgah Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian meeting in Prospect was held May 3, 1850, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when there was preaching by Rev. Henry Van Deman, and the church was organized by Rev. H. Hess, with the following seven members: Jane Boyd, Rachel Matthews, Rachel Selanders, Thomas Johns, Mary Johns, R. G. Boyd and Rebecca Boyd. Thomas Johns and R. G. Boyd were elected Ruling Elders. Rev. Mr. Hess served as pastor three years; S. K. Hughes, one; E. Evans, two; I. N. Shepard, two; C. K. Perkins, eight; N. S. Smith, one; Mr. Anderson, one; D. D. Waugh, two; Charles Torry, one, and Thomas, the present incumbent, two. There are now forty members, with John Cellar and R. G. Boyd as Elders. Rev. Perkins was the only installed

pastor, all the others being stated supplies. In connection with this church are an "Evergreen" Sunday school and a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—the latter meeting monthly. There have been received into this church, since its organization 126 members, but the greatest number at one time was forty-one.

The first church edifice was built in 1852, 31x37 feet, at a cost of $700, where services were held until in 1881, when an $1,800 church was erected, 30x40 feet.

Otterbein Chapel, United Brethren in Christ.—First meeting was held about the 1st of February, 1855, and the same year or next the church was organized, with a membership of twenty, by Revs. Atkinson Berry, P. E., and Wilson Martin, P. C. First official members: S. C. Mounts, W. B. Davis, W. H. Conkright, E. Griffith and J. B. Stoutenberg. June 5, 1856, a lot four rods square was bought, on Survey 9,923, Prospect Township, for $20, and the same year a church was built. The first Trustees were Michael Kurtz, S. C. Mounts and William Conkright; the present are John Wynn, R. Baxter Davis and W. B. Patten. J. S. Mills, Elder; Rev. S. Wertz, Pastor. Meeting every two weeks.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The following sketch of this church, in its pioneer days, is taken from the old church records:

Christian Gast and his brother William Gast, members of the Lutheran Church, settled, in the spring of 1832, with their families, in the vicinity of what is now Prospect Village (then Middletown). They were religious people, and, desiring to hear the Gospel preached, during the summer of 1833 secured the services of the Rev. A. Weil, then the pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Delaware, who preached for them about once in eight weeks, at the house of Christian Gast. This continued for about six months, when the pastor resigned his charge at Delaware. The Delaware congregation was afterward supplied by the Rev. S. S. Kline, who consented to preach regularly once in four weeks at the house of Christian Gast, and subsequently in the Middletown Schoolhouse. Several other Lutheran families having settled in the vicinity, a small congregation was organized by electing and installing Elders and Deacons, and adopting certain articles as a constitution for the order and discipline of the church. The first members of the organized church were Christian Gast, his wife Elizabeth, and daughter Margaret, William Gast and his wife Elizabeth. The first confirmation in this congregation occurred April 30, 1836, when, having been previously instructed in the catechism by the pastor, seven young people were confirmed, and the next day, being Lord's Day, they were admitted to Holy Communion with the congregation.

In the fall of 1841, the pastor, S. S. Kline, resigned his charge of the Middletown congregation.

During the pastorate of the Rev. B. Pope, who in the year 1842 received and accepted a call from the Delaware and Middletown congregations, a house of worship was erected on a lot of ground donated for that purpose by Christian Gast, on what would be Lot No. 82 of Prospect Village plat. In 1845, a subscription was started for this purpose, and in 1846 the house was partially completed, so that the congregation could occupy it in pleasant weather. It was not finished until 1849, after Pastor Pope had resigned and Rev. M. Loy had taken charge of the congregation.

The services of this church were first held exclusively in the German language, but the wants of a service in the English language increasing, it became necessary, even in Pastor Pope's time, to have part of the service

conducted in the English language, until at present (1883) three-fourths of the service is in the English language and one-fourth in German. For many years, including Pastor Loy's time, services were held in English and German on alternate Sundays.

In November, 1857, Pastor Loy resigned his charge of Middletown congregation, and Rev. Philip Gast became its pastor. Thenceforth, services were held every Lord's Day. The congregation lost its pastor by death October 20, 1865, and Rev. Jonas Simon was installed July 22, 1866. He died November 18, 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. George Long, who was installed April 28, 1867. He continued over one year, when the charge was again vacated until occupied by Rev. F. E. Harsh, who was installed February 14, 1869, and died October 27, 1869. Rev. J. Humberger became pastor June 26, 1869, and was installed November 20, 1870. He resigned January 1, 1875, and J. O. Huffman took charge until July, 1882. June 1, 1883, the Rev. David Simon was installed, and is the present pastor.

The congregation having grown, and desiring a larger church edifice, a subscription was taken up, and funds secured for that purpose, January, 1855. The proposed house was immediately commenced on In-lot No. 94 of the village plat. The lot was donated by Peter Leist. The work was vigorously prosecuted, and the edifice completed and dedicated in 1856. This is the present brick church house occupied by the congregation. It was built by Christian Gast, Jr., and Peter Leist for $1,250. Afterward, other expenses were added, in furnishing steeple, etc., which increased the cost to $1,397.25. The first church edifice built by this congregation was destroyed by fire several years after their removal to the brick church. The present edifice is fitted very neatly, and supplied with a fine pipe organ, which was bought in 1879. Mr. J. Albert Davis has acted as organist since its purchase. The choir is supplied by twelve voices.

The present membership is about 150, and a flourishing Sunday school is maintained.

Zion's Reformed Church.—Of this denomination, meetings began to be held in 1845, in the Middletown Schoolhouse, Rev. H. Hess, minister. The church was organized April 13, 1846, with twenty-five members, namely, J. J. Wottring, George Butz, Philip Wottring, Samuel Bachman, Abraham Bechtel, Daniel Williard, Samuel Bechtel, Jr., Jonas Bechtel, Lewis Wottring, John Moyer, Samuel Moyer, Jonathan Bechtel, Elizabeth Bechtel, Hannah Wottring, Elizabeth Wottring, Elizabeth Hess, Rosena Moyer, Mary Bechtel, Nancy Seifle and Catharine Bechtel.

Their first church building, 25x30, was erected in 1845, at a cost of $500. Their present house of worhsip, 32x45, was dedicated October 25, 1874, and cost $2,500. Pastors: H. Hess, three years; S. K. Denires, three years; William D. C. Rothrock, two; M. G. Stern, two; J. B. Thompson, three; J. Winter, three; J. H. Stepler, two; John Hoyman, two; Joseph Kester, nine; William Herr, one; Philip Ruhl, the last four and a half years. Present number of members, fifty-nine. Church officers: Levi Wottring, J. P. Williams, C. L. Mohr and E. Brownmiller.

PROSPECT CEMETERY.

These grounds, wherein lie so many of Prospect's pioneers, are located within the corporation limits of the village, on the west bank of the Scioto River. The south end of the ground was used as a burial-place as early as 1836, and came to be located there in this way. Christian Gast had do-

nated, when he laid out the village, land for that purpose on the east side of the river, it being the first lot north of Lot 81 of the original plat, where seven or eight bodies still (1883) lie buried. This burial ground was thought to be too near the center of the village, when Mr. Gast proposed that as the location of the burial-place was to be changed, that ground for the purpose might be selected at any other place on his land that the citizens might choose Mr. Knight and W. W. Patten also offered to donate land for the purpose, and finally the site was selected on Patten's land. It at first contained but about half an acre, but subsequently a son of Mr. Patten made an addition and laid it out into lots, which were sold to different parties. Previous to this, it had been a free burial-place. When the grounds, under the statute, became the property of the township in 1881, there was an addition made, so that the grounds now comprise seven or eight acres, occupying the land from the gravel road to the river. The surface slopes to the east, and the situation generally is very beautiful. First burials: Mary Jeannette Knight, September 28, 1836; B. S. Knight, October 2, 1837.

SOCIETIES.

Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M.—The first who met under a dispensation were Dr. E. R. Cook, C. B. Linsley, W. J. Woods, George Van Brimmer, John Van Brimmer, Henry Hain, John F. Utz, J. P. Brookins, Jr., John M. Edelman, S. S. Shoup, Reuben Lavender, Clark Decker, P. C. Sells, J. S. Harman, B. M. Hord and John A. Kyle. The above petitioned the Grand Master for a dispensation, which was granted June 7, 1870, under which the following were appointed officers: Dr. E. R. Cook, W. M.; C. B. Linsley, S .W.; W. J. Woods, J. W. The lodge, at its first meeting, appointed George Van Brimmer T.; Henry Hain S.; J. P. Brookins, S. D.; John F. Utz, J. D.; and P. C. Sells, Tiler. Charter for a lodge was granted October 19, 1870. The lodge now numbers fifty-four members, and is in a prosperous condition. Meetings, every Wednesday evening on or before the full moon. Present officers: B. N. Hord, W. M.; J. H. Wishek, S. W.; M. Strelitz, J. W.; F. M. Cook, Treas.; Henry Hain, Sec.; Joseph Cratty, S. D.; J. D. Griffith, J. D.; J. P. Penry, Tiler.

Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 483.—This lodge was instituted the 18th of July, 1871. The charter was granted from the Grand Lodge of the State on the same date. The charter members were A. D. Neimeyer, J. W. Statler, L. H. Wottring, Judson N. David, Reuben M. Butz, W. A. Dill, F. C. Freeman (Noble Grand), J. V. Boyd, Austin A. Boyd, Alvin D. Mohr, John Reithanaler, Reuben Neimeyer, John H. Thomas, Perry McAdams, James W. Noble.

The present membership is fifty-five, and officers as follows: Austin A. Boyd, Noble Grand; G. W. Dunbar, Vice Grand; James W. Noble, Recording Secretary: J. V. Boyd, Per. Secretary; J. H. Howison, Treasurer. Appointed officers: C. L. Mohr, Warden: W. C. Wottring, Conductor; J. W. Statler, Outside Guardian; J. F. Wottring, Inside Guardian; F. D. Lewis, R. S. to N. G.; G. A. Fritch, L. S. to N. G.; J. F. Decker, R. S. to V. G.; L. C. Wasser, L. S. to V. G.; S. J. Farnum, R. S. S.; S. Kaub, L. S. S. This lodge has a neat, well-equipped room for their meetings, and is in a prosperous condition.

Durward Lodge, No. 155, Knights of Pythias, was instituted January 2, 1883, by the Grand District Deputy, S. A. Court, of Marion. The members under the dispensation, which had been granted December 26, 1882, were J. H. Wishek, P. C.; Charles Rosenthal, V. C.; Mitchell Stre-

litz, C. C.; W. F. Knachel, M. of Ex.; G. W Sells, O. G.; James Kaub; W. H. Lake, P.; Jacob Fox; A. M. Trickey; H. R. Clows, K. of R. & S.; N. O. Brenizer, I. G.; S. M. Kaub, M. of F.; C. R. Herr, M. at A.; C. Abel, J. Flack, H. R. Money, D. Miller, T. J. Oswald, G. W. Dunbar, Noah Gast. Regular meetings, Thursday evenings at Castle Hall.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—This association, auxiliary to the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, was organized at the Baptist Church in Prospect December 1, 1882, after a temperance address delivered by Rev. L. A. Belt, of Marion. The organization was superintended by Mrs. Search, of Marion, delegated for the purpose. Present number of members, seventeen, who meet alternately in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. J. Wiant, President; Mrs. E. E. Rigour, Secretary; Mrs. Sarah Jennings, Treasurer.

BRASS BANDS.

The village supports two excellent brass bands, supplied with the best of musical instruments, and having a reputation, at home and abroad, of being equal to the best.

Van Guard Band.—This was started in April, 1872, with eleven pieces; it now has fifteen pieces. First they were under the directorship of S. E. Hull; since April, 1877, J. Albert Davis. They have silver instruments, of French manufacture, valued at $400.

Star Band.—This also was organized in 1872, with about the same number of pieces, under the directorship of S. Kenyon; since 1881, J. F. Mohr. They have brass instruments, valued at $300, American manufacture.

Each of the bands retains a majority of its original members, are all neatly uniformed and have good band-wagons, especially the Star Band, whose cost about $700.

RAILROADS.

When the *Columbus & Toledo Railroad* was first surveyed, the line was run straight from Marion to Columbus, about two miles east of Prospect; and had it not been for the energetic exertions of a few of the citizens of Prospect Village, who had the foresight to appreciate the advantages it would furnish to the place, the road would have been built on the line first surveyed, as it was nearer between the two points. The first move that was made to change the line and bring the railroad to Prospect was made by David Gast, who went to Columbus, and represented so strongly to the officers of the company the advantages that would accrue to them by making a change in the line, that they finally consented to consider the matter, and appointed a meeting to be held at Prospect to discuss the question. At this meeting the officers were so favorably impressed, that they appointed a final meeting at Columbus, to further discuss the question and come to a decision. At that meeting, the following citizens of Prospect were present: David Gast, George Gast, C. L. Mohr, Watt Watkins, P. C. Sells, S. H. Gast and J. J. Wottring. At this meeting the officers decided to bring the railroad to Prospect, providing the village and township would make a donation to the road of $10,000, and also subscribe for $25,000 stock.

This ultimatum of the company was presented to Mr. David Gast. He immediately, in the name of the citizens of Prospect, promised that the money would be given and the subscription and stock raised. He, with those present at the meeting and other citizens, took energetic measures, and David and S. H. Gast were appointed as a committee to get subscrip-

tions and secure the right of way for the road, which was successfully accomplished.

But for the work and energy of the citizens named, Prospect Village would never have been, but the place would have retained the name of Middletown, and would have been two miles at least, or over, from railroad communication. Among the principal contributors of money and stock may be named David Gast, J. T. Davis, Herbster & Reeser, Christian Gast, Watkins Brothers, $1,200 each, and others.

Grading was commenced in the summer of 1875, and trains began running in 1876.

Present station agent, R. Gilmore, appointed November, 1881.

New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad.—This railroad runs through the northwestern corner of Prospect Township, where there is a small station called Centerville.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Elevators.—There are two steam grain elevators in the village of Prospect, both owned by Wyatt & Watkins Bros. The one on the west side of the track was built in 1877, by S. E. De Wolfe, of Marion. It has a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 bushels. The one on the east side was built by the present proprietors in 1881, at an expense of $6,000. It has a capacity of 12,000 bushels, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for cleaning, handling and shipping grain. The firm has shipped, on an average, from this elevator 200 car loads per annum.

Prospect Bank.—This, the first bank in Prospect, was organized in 1880 by B. K. Herbster and W. H. Mohr, with the former as President. It was a private bank, and proved of great advantage to the business interests of the community. March 8, 1882, it was re-organized by a stock company, comprising B. K. Herbster, President; W. H. Mohr, Cashier; David Mohr, Reuben Wottring, B. C. Adams, L. H. Wottring, J. Q. Roads, J. L. Farnum, Cook Bros., Evan T. Jones and Jacob J. Wottring. At the election March 8, 1883, G. W. Cook was elected Cashier. They have a neat and commodious banking-room adjoining Cook's drug store, fitted with first-class fire and burglar proof safes and all other conveniences necessary to the business.

Citizens' Bank.—This was established April 26, 1883, by Morris Humphreys and Watkins Bros. F. C. Freeman, President, and Joseph Cratty, Cashier. Cash capital, $13,000. The stockholders are personally and individually liable for all deposits and obligations of the bank. For this institution there is now in process of erection a brick building, to be fitted with fire and burglar proof safes and all the conveniences and essentials of a first-class bank building.

Wottring Bros. & Co.'s Saw and Planing Mill was put in operation in December, 1882, with a six-horse power Huber engine. The firm consists of W. C. and S. L. Wottring and L. C. Wasser.

Brenizer Block.—This is one of the finest business blocks of the village, and was erected through the enterprise of Brenizer Brothers, consisting of W. G. Brenizer, of Cardington, Ohio, and C. H. Brenizer, of Prospect. It was commenced in the spring of 1881, and completed in 1882 at a cost of about $12,000. The block is built of brick, three stories high. The lower floor is fitted up and occupied by stores; the second floor has six convenient offices, while the third and upper floor was specially built for and fitted up as an ——

Opera Hall.—This is one of the institutions of Prospect Village, and

one of the neatest halls for the purpose found in towns of the size of Prospect. It has a seating capacity for 800 to 1,000 people. The stage is 28x65 feet, and fitted up with tasteful and appropriate scenery and all the modern paraphernalia. The whole building speaks well, not only for the enterprise of the builders, but of the town. The opera house, consisting of the third floor, is now owned by C. H. and Dr. N. O. Brenizer.

PHYSICIANS.

The resident physicians of Prospect are Drs. G. H. Masters, B. Engelesman, T. J. Glidden, J. L. Farnum, regular, and N. O. Brenizer, homœopathic.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Mayors—A. M. Vaughan, 1876–77, S. H. Gast, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. V.'s removal from the village, 1877–78; T. L. Bartow, 1878; J. H. Wishek, 1879 to the present.

Clerks—M. W. Pettey, 1876–77; J. F. Wottring, 1878–79; Charles A. McFarland, one month, and J. F. Wottring the rest of the year and to the present time.

Treasurers—B. K. Herbster, 1876–77; Owen Richmond, 1878, to the present.

Marshals—J. S. Kline, 1876, resigned, and David Little, 1877–80; Isaac G. Stratton, 1880, to the present.

Middletown was incorporated April 3, 1871, when C. L. Mohr, C. R. Thomas and Joseph Gast were elected Trustees—Mr. Gast, President, and Mr. Mohr, Secretary. Afterward, the Trustees were: 1872—Joseph Gast, C. L. Mohr, J. T. Davis; 1873–74—C. L. Mohr, J. T. Davis, B. K. Herbster.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees: 1858—A. F. Avery, J. W. Boyd, Prior Cox; 1859—W. J. Woods, James Tunis, Joseph Dunbar; 1861—Thomas Smith, R. W. Watkins, William Strowbridge; 1862—James Tunis, W. C. Strowbridge, Levi Marlow, 1863—E. Dix, James Tunis, Levi Marlow; 1864—Thomas Smith, Henry Stepler, R. W. Watkins; 1865—Thomas Smith, E. Dix, Benjamin McNeal; 1866—C. Willauer, Thomas Smith, Levi Marlow; 1867—Joseph Canouse, Charles Romoser, Christian Willauer; 1868—J. M. Edelman, Meker Battenfield, John Van Brimmer; 1869—J. M. Edelman, John Van Brimmer, M. Battenfield; 1870—J. M. Edelman, John Van Brimmer, H. W. Curren; 1871—Thomas Smith, H. W. Curren, F. C. Freeman; 1872—W. F. Courts, John Decker, W. Pugh; 1873—John Decker, H. W. Curren, E. A. Finefrock; 1874—E. A. Finefrock, J. W. Boyd, Levi Wottring; 1875—Levi Wottring, L. D. Harshberger, A. D. Northrop; 1876—John H. Howison, Joseph Weisel, J. W. Boyd; 1877—J. Weisel, J. H. Treese, G. W. Dunbar; 1878—J. H. Howison, G. W. Dunbar, D. Gast; 1879—S. Landon, B. K. Herbster, David Gast; 1880—S. Landon, B. K. Herbster, David Gast; 1881—Adam Hecker, Henry Hain, E. A. Finefrock; 1882—Adam Hecker, Henry Hain, John D. Lyon; 1883—G. W. Dunbar, S. Landon, P. H. Moyer.

Clerks—J. L. Farnum, 1858–63; J. T. Davis, 1864; J. L. Farnum, 1864–65; J. P. Brookins, 1866; A. D. Neimeyer, 1867–68; J. P. Brookins, Jr., 1869–70; A. D. Neimeyer, 1870–71; J. W. Statler, 1872; M. W. Pettey, 1873; George A. Stiffler, 1874; M. W. Pettey, 1875–79; J. F. Wottring, 1880 to the present.

Treasurers—W. H. Mohr, 1861; G. W. Courts, 1862; C. L. Mohr, 1864–69; P. C. Sells, 1870–74; B. K. Herbster, 1875–77; O. Richmond, 1878–80; G. W. Cook, 1881 to the present.

Justices of the Peace—William H. Conkright, 1857; Henry Hain, 1861–70, 1876; Edward A. Finefrock, 1866;, James Johnston, 1867; David Gast, 1870, 1873; Joseph H. Freese, 1873; A. M. Vaughan, 1876; J. H. Howison, 1877–83; J. F. Wottring, 1882. The above are dates of election for terms of three years.

PROSPECT POST OFFICE.

About 650 letters per week are delivered at this office, 1,500 papers, 400 circulars and 500 postal cards. About 550 letters per annum are registered.

Postmasters, with the date of their appointment—Jonathan P. Brookins, March 2, 1837; Chester W. Sherman, December 20, 1849; Isaac W. Taylor, October 11, 1853; Edwin S. Adams, May 24, 1861; John M. Tucker, December 26, 1879; John J. Roberts, October 3, 1881, the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

To complete a history it is essential that the persons who contribute to make subjects for its pages should be dealt with particularly. In local history this becomes an absolute necessity, for without personal sketches of its principal citizens, much of all that could interest and instruct would be lost. Consequently, the plan has been extended to this department of the work, as well as to the other chapters of township history, with the result, we hope, of giving perfect satisfaction.

CHRISTIAN ABEL, carriage and buggy manufacturer, Prospect Village, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 29, 1843. His parents' names were George and Gottlieben (Fiegle) Abel; the father is deceased, and the mother is still living in Germany. October 1, 1865, our subject arrived at the port of New York, then being twenty-two years of age. He immediately came to Ohio and commenced learning the blacksmith's trade with Jacob Smelzer, one mile southwest of Marion, with whom he remained three and one-half years, when he went to Bethlehem and operated a blacksmith shop for six years, shoeing horses and doing all kinds of repair work. At this period, about 1874, he commenced the manufacture of buggies, at which business he has succeeded. He remained at Bethlehem till 1881, when he came to Prospect Village, where his factory occupies two large buildings. The paint shop and show rooms two stories high and 40x60 feet; the blacksmith and wood shop 22x95 feet. In the establishment he employs twelve hands the year round and manufactures about 100 different vehicles per annum, which sell at prices averaging from $145 to $250 each. The establishment also does a large amount of repairing. It is one of the most important business interests of Prospect, as well as one of the most prosperous. Mr. Abel is a thorough and energetic business man, and his success is owing to his own industry and business tact. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Catharine Isler, a daughter of Samuel Isler. They have six children—Edward, Nelson, Lydia, Charles, and Flora and Cora are twins.

BENJAMIN C. ADAMS. Abraham Adams, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was probably a native of England. He afterward lived in Luzerne County, Penn., and came with his family to Ohio in 1807 or 1808, locating on a farm in Harlan Township, Delaware County, where he and his wife both died. The father of Benjamin C. Adams was Elijah Adams, born January 2, 1778, in Luzerne County, Penn. He was married

in Pennsylvania to Nancy Carey, daughter of Comfort Carey, and came to Ohio in the fall of 1810, bringing his wife and family of three children, as follows: Mercy Ann, born October 5, 1804; Simeon, born September 3, 1806, and died aged fourteen years, and Julia Ann, born March 4, 1809. They came to Harlan Township, Delaware County, during the winter of 1810-11. Elijah Adams bought a farm of 200 acres in Radnor Township, two and a half miles south of what is now Prospect Village. During this winter, he also built a log house on this land, 18x20 feet in size; and in March, 1811, moved into it with his family. They had the following children born on this place—Benjamin C., June 24, 1811; Abraham, March 4, 1814; Susannah, May 22, 1816; Eli, Jr., March 19, 1818; Margaret, April 19, 1820; John, March 13, 1822, died aged thirty-five years; Hosea, February 19, 1824, and died aged seven years; James G., May 7, 1826. Eight of their children lived to have families. Elijah Adams was a Justice of the Peace for thirty years, besides serving in nearly all the offices of the township. In politics, he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was a stanch member of the Methodist Church, and was a firm friend and supporter of the cause of education in the pioneer schools. He taught school for several winters in this township. His wife died in 1834 or 1835, and he was married again to Mary Landon, by whom he had one child; she also died before him. Elijah Adams died May 4, 1873. Benjamin C. Adams was born in the pioneer home of his father, two and a half miles south of Prospect Village, June 24, 1811, as will be seen, only three months after his parents had moved into their log house, then located in a perfect wilderness. Here he passed his early years, assisting on the farm and also becoming an adept, when a boy, in hunting all the wild animals then abounding in the forest The taste for hunting while a boy still adheres to him in his advanced years, and now, when making visits to his married child in distant Dakota, he invariably takes his hunting tackle, and there, in the western wilds, with his grandson, re-enacts the scenes of his boyhood and pioneer days. He learned the carpenter's and blacksmith's trades when a young man; the latter business he followed in Prospect Village for seven years; at this place he was also engaged in the mercantile business for several years. Mr. Adams was married, September 24, 1833, to Nancy Wolfley a daughter of Ludwig and Mary Wolfley, and they had two children —Mary, who grew up to womanhood and was married to Aden Fields, and died leaving one child—Newton Fields—who married, and is still living. B. C Adams' wife died September 12, 1836, and September 12, 1842, he was married to Rachel Waters, a daughter of Samuel B. and Mary (Adams) Waters. The children by this marriage that lived to grow up were these: Spencer G., born August 7, 1844, married Nancy Williams and lives in Dell Rapids, Dak., where he acts as a Gospel minister in the missionary work, and Ida F., born December 6, 1858, married George M. Curtis, and lives in Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio. Benjamin C. Adams' second wife died September 27, 1863, and April 25, 1867, he married Catharine E. Williams, a daughter of John T and Kittie E. Williams; no children by this marriage. Mr. Adams commenced the battle of life in his young manhood with little of this world's goods. With his axe and hands he started even-handed with fortune, and has, by a career of industry and straightforward, honest conduct through life, been successful in not only acquiring a comfortable competence, but also in earning and holding the respect and confidence of all who know him. Besides being engaged in blacksmithing, merchandising, carpentering, etc., at different times, he was for

twenty-one years of his life actively engaged in farming; he has now retired from business. He is a stockholder in the Prospect Bank, and occupies himself in looking after his invested interests of different kinds. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for over forty years, serving during that time in nearly all the official positions of the church and Sunday school. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Adams has probably resided longer in Prospect Township than any person now living within its borders, and interesting reminiscences from his pen will be found elsewhere.

JACOB ALMENDINGER, farmer, was born in Waldo Township, June 15, 1841, and is a son of David and Louisa C. Almendinger. Mr. Almendinger has lived on a farm all his life, with the exception of one year that he spent at carpentering. He bought the farm of eighty acres on which he resides in 1878. He was married in 1864 to Lydia Book, and they have had four children—Louisa C., Mary A., John W. and Clara. His wife died in 1875, and he married Tabitha Johnson, and by this marriage there are three children, namely, Jesse B., William D. and an infant. Mr. Almendinger lives in the north part of Prospect Township, and is one of the substantial farmers of his vicinity.

FRIEND BIGGERSTAFF, farmer, died November 17, 1874, aged seventy-four years. He was an early settler in Marion County, and entered and settled upon eigthy acres of land in Prospect Township in 1821. He was a native of Hampshire County, Va., born March 20, 1790, a son of William and Phebe Biggerstaff. He was married to Phebe Harlan, and they had the following children: Rebecca, born November 18, 1817, in Alleghany County, Md.; Mary, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 17, 1820; Rachel, same county, August 23, 1822; Nancy, March 28, 1824, and William, August 19, 1826. Friend Biggerstaff lost his wife by death, and he was again married, in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 26, 1829, to the widow of John Cool, whose maiden name was Hannah Rice, a daughter of Michael and Rachel (Kester) Rice, all natives of Pennsylvania, where she was born December 13, 1796. By her marriage with Friend Biggerstaff, there were the following children: Phebe, born December 31, 1829; Michael R., born November 11, 1832; and Elizabeth, July 31, 1836. The mother died December 23, 1878. By her marriage with John Cool there were the following children: Sophia, born April 25, 1822; Elsie, January 18, 1824; and George, June 17, 1826. Michael R. Biggerstaff, farmer, a son of the preceding, has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising, and now resides on his farm of 150 acres, one and a half miles north of Prospect Village, on the east side of the Scioto River. He was married, June 14, 1855, to Lavina Welch, daughter of Solomon and Lavina (Smith) Welch, the former a native of Vermont and an early settler in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Biggerstaff have had a family of five children—Rachel, born July 13, 1856; George, March 29, 1858; Elizabeth, January 3, 1861; Hanna R., August 18, 1867; Martha L., January 10, 1880. Politically, Mr. Biggerstaff is a Democrat.

MEEKER BOTTENFIELD, farmer, was born near Waynesburg, Green County, Penn., August 23, 1818. His parents, John and Mary (Woodruff) Bottenfield, with their family, including the subject of this paragraph, moved to Knox County, Ohio, in 1839, where the father and mother both lived until their death. Meeker Bottenfield was married in Knox County, March 16, 1842, to Miss Bethiah Hubbel, born April 27, 1827, a daughter of John and Annis (McIntyre) Hubbell, formerly of Tioga County, N. Y., but then of Knox County, Ohio; both died in Knox County. For

two years after Mr. Bottenfield's marriage, he lived near Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, where he leased land and cleared fifty acres for other parties, taking as pay fifty acres of unimproved land; the property is located east of Prospect Village, and is now owned by John Q. Roads. They lived here six years and in August, 1852, bought the farm of 101 acres where they now reside; about twenty acres of this farm was cleared at that time; there are now seventy acres of the homestead in a fine state of cultivation. They lived there just twenty-eight years in a log house, and then built, at an expense of $1,500, the fine frame building in which they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Bottenfield have had eight children—Mary Annis, born December 15, 1843, and died January 24, 1861; John H., born January 19, 1845, died September 28, 1875; Stephen J., born August 30, 1846; Carey J., February 20, 1849; Rozetta J., January 3, 1851; Helen Drusella, June 6, 1854; Emma H., June 23, 1857; William M., October 1, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Bottenfield have been members of the Baptist Church since 1847.

AUSTIN A. BOYD, farmer, was born in Waldo Township, this county, January 6, 1841, and was the son of Sylvester and Melinda S. (Selanders) Boyd. Mr. Boyd has always been engaged in farming, and is now farming forty acres of the old homestead in Prospect Township, which was bought by his father in 1862. His father died on this farm January 31, 1871, and the widow still resides there. Our subject was married November 2, 1871, to Mary E. Wasser, a daughter of Charles Wasser, of Prospect Township. They have three children—Edna May, born December 1, 1874; Charles Carey, November 23, 1876; and Mary E., August 18, 1878. Mr. Boyd is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 483, I. O. O. F., and in politics, is a Republican.

JOHN WESLEY BOYD, farmer, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 5, 1817, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Devol) Boyd, both born near the Potomac River in Maryland, who came to Ohio about the year 1814, and located in Licking County, and in 1825 or 1826, came to Marion County and entered eighty acres of land three miles north of Waldo. They subsquently bought 160 acres of land in Pleasant Township, some three or four miles west of their first farm. The father died on the old farm in 1850, and his wife died at the same place four years afterward. They had four children—Edwin, Sylvester, John W. and George. Previous to his marriage to Sarah Devol, he was married to Miss Scott, by whom he had the following children: Joseph, Hiram, William, Eleanor, Ann and Mary, all deceased. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and served the township as Justice of the Peace two terms. John Wesley Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and when twenty-one years of age his father deeded the 160 acres in Pleasant Township to him and his brother Sylvester, where he resided for the next ten or twelve years. During this time, he was married to Isabel M. Davids, daughter of William and Margaret Davids, of Pleasant Township. The ceremony was performed April 21, 1845. From this marriage there were two children; one, C. J. Boyd, married Christina Smith, and died January 19, 1883, leaving four children; the other one is deceased. Mr. Boyd's wife died in 1856 or 1857, and he was again married, January 10, 1861, to Mary E. Roads, daughter of John and Margaret (Winegardner) Roads; by the last marriage there were six children—Mary E., Alice K., Henry H., Louisa and Wilson G., and Frank E., who died in infancy. In 1852, Mr. Boyd bought the 100 acres of land where he resides, at $14 per acre. It is now valued at $100 per acre. It was then nearly all wild land; at present it is all improved except fifteen

acres of timber. His present residence was built in 1877. It is one of the finest farm residences in the township. The farm lies two miles east of Prospect Village. Mr. Boyd is a Republican, and although this is a Democratic township, he has been elected and served as Trustee two terms; also as Judge of elections. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd and their two eldest children are members of the Baptist Church.

N. O. BRENIZER, B. S., M. D., a practicing physician at Prospect Village, was born in April, 1854, at Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, and is the son of William G. and Anna (Shaw) Brenizer. The Doctor's youth was passed on his father's farm in Morrow County, in the meantime attending the common schools of the neighborhood. When nineteen years of age, he became a student at Otterbein University, of Westerville, Ohio, where, at the end of five years, he graduated in the scientific course. The last year of his university course he applied himself to the study of medicine; after graduating, he continued his medical studies, and in the fall of 1878, became a student at the Homœopathic Hospital College, at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating at that institution in 1880. On completing his medical course, he located at Prospect Village, where he is still practicing his profession. The Doctor was married, December 30, 1880, to Anna Clime, a daughter of William Clime, of Columbus, Ohio; They have one child named Vivian Perses.

DR. E. R. COOK (deceased). This gentleman during his lifetime was one of the most enterprising and best esteemed citizens of Prospect Village. He had an extensive practice professionally, and for many years, in addition to his practice, carried on the drug business at Prospect Village; the drug store that he established in 1869 is still carried on by his sons under the firm name of Cook Bros. He was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., September 12, 1816, and was the son of Eli and Elizabeth (Rider) Cook; he was married, April 6, 1845, in Mercer County, Ohio, to Mary A. Sands, a native of Lisbon, Cumberland County, Penn, and daughter of John and Hannah Sands. He studied medicine with Dr. Stimpson, of Albany, Franklin County, Ohio, and came to Marion County in 1849, locating at Latimberville, and in 1853 at Prospect Village, where he died, November 6, 1879. Thus it will be seen that the Doctor was a practitioner in this county for a period of thirty years, though about three years of this time was spent in traveling in the West. He was a Democrat in politics, and took an active and leading part in the politics of this section. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M. He was its first Master, and, with the exception of two years, held that position the balance of his life. He was one of the most active members of the lodge, and took a prominent part in getting stock subscribed wherewith to build the present Masonic Hall at Prospect. He was buried in the Marion Cemetery, where a fine monument marks his last resting place.

FRANK M. COOK, of Cook Bros., druggists, and son of Dr. E. R. Cook, is a native of Morrow County, Ohio, and was born February 24, 1847; until twenty-one years of age, his time was mostly passed in attending school. During this period he also took a course of study at the Commercial College in Delaware, Ohio. From there, in 1868, he entered as a clerk in the drug store of his father. In 1874, he became a partner in the drug business, under the firm name of Dr. Cook & Son; this partnership continued until the death of Dr. Cook, in November, 1879. The next month, December, 1879, G. W. Cook was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to Cook Brothers. F. M. Cook was married in Clinton County,

Mich., to Miss Alice R. Myer. He is Democratic in politics, and has served the citizens as member of the Village Council and of the Board of Education.

G. W. COOK, druggist and cashier of the Prospect Bank, is a son of Dr. E. R. Cook, and was born in Prospect Township, Marion County, October 27, 1856. His early years were passed at school and clerking in his father's drug store in the village of Prospect. In 1879, he became a partner in the drug business with his brother, F. M., the firm being Cook Brothers, in which he is still interested. He was elected cashier of the Prospect Bank on the 8th of March, 1883, in which position he is now acting. Mr. Cook was married, May 4, 1882, to Miss May Dix, daughter of Elijah Dix. Mr. Cook has served Prospect Township as Treasurer three terms; in politics, he is a Democrat.

COOK BROTHERS, druggists. This business was established by Dr. E. R. Cook in 1869; it is the oldest drug store established in Prospect. The present business is carried on by the Doctor's sons, F. M. and G. W. Cook. They carry a full line of goods pertaining to a first-class general drug and prescription store, and command an extensive trade.

JOHN J. COURT, farmer, is a son of Joseph and Maria (Sherman) Court, and was born in Pleasant Township, this county, May 28, 1849. He lived in that township until twenty-one years of age, when he bought the farm of 133 acres in Prospect Township, in which he now resides. Mr. Court was married September 5, 1872, to Miss Anna Clark, who was born August 15, 1855, and a daughter of William B. and Harriet Clark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. D. Matthews, of Marion. They have three children living—Eva Maneta, born August 28, 1873; Clara Idella, September 29, 1876; and Lulu, May 11, 1881.

WILLIAM F. COURT, farmer, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, December 19, 1836. He was reared on the homestead of his parents, Joseph and Maria (Sherman) Court, in Pleasant Township, and when twenty-two years of age, bought land in Green Camp Township, which he sold two years later, and, with his brother George as partner, kept a general store; subsequently, he sold his interest to T. Cratty and bought 100 acres of land southwest of Richwood. After living on this farm eighteen months, he entered trade with his brother in the merchant tailoring business at Richwood, which continued for two years, when he bought the farm of 182 acres where he resides, in the southwest part of Prospect Township. He was married, in 1863, to Charlotte Watkins, who was born October 6, 1845, and was a daughter of Thomas Watkins, an early settler of Prospect Township; from this marriage there were six children—John F., born January 4, 1864, and died September 8, 1864; Thomas J., born December 29, 1865; Margaret M., August 4, 1867; Ida B., August 2, 1869; Joanna L., March 17, 1875; and Mary Elizabeth, November 27, 1880. Mr. Court is one of the substantial farmers of the township.

JOSEPH CRATTY is a son of Robert and Ellen (Porter) Cratty, and was born on the homestead, one mile east of Prospect Village, July 12, 1842. In March, 1861, he went to Illinois, and in September, 1861, enlisted in Company L, Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, for three years, to serve in the war of the great rebellion. The regiment was soon ordered into active service, and with it he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Carrion Crow Bayou, La. He was at Memphis when Forest made his raid, the Third Regiment taking a prominent part, and in various skirmishes in the States of Missouri, Arkansas and

Louisiana. On the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tenn., September 19, 1864. He then returned to Prospect, Marion County, and attended school until 1866. On leaving school, he engaged with various parties as clerk, and about the year 1870, became a partner in the general merchandising business at Richwood, Ohio, under the firm name of T. P. Cratty & Co. About 1872, he bought his partner's interest; in 1874, he moved his goods and opened at Ashland, remaining three months; then to Shawnee and to Orbiston, February 19. 1877, and from there to Prospect Village, in May, 1878; here he formed a partnership with J. M. Tucker, which continued six months. He carried on business alone until 1880, when he formed a partnership with P. C. Sells, continuing until February 1, 1883, at all the above places he was engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Cratty was married October 1, 1872, to Miss Isabella J. Hamilton, a daughter of the Rev. William Hamilton, of Licking County, Ohio. Mrs. Cratty died January 22, 1882. By this marriage there were three children—Arthur H., Robert J., who died aged four years and eleven months; and Helen M. Mr. Cratty is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M., of which he has been Master for four years. He is a Prohibitionist Republican in politics. He is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of Prospect Village.

ROBERT CRATTY, pioneer farmer, is the oldest person now living in Marion County, and was born August 24, 1784, at Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn. His parents' names were Thomas and Jane (McKinney) Cratty, the former a native of Ireland and the latter born on the same farm as our subject. His maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. The father of Robert came to America as a soldier in the British Army about 1750 to 1755, and married his wife in Franklin County, Penn. They had ten children, our subject being next to the youngest. The family moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1786, and in 1797, to Butler County, Penn. In the latter county, Mr. Cratty was married to Elizabeth English, a daughter of Samuel English. He, with his wife and family of seven children—Samuel, Thomas, William, Robert, James, Jane and Eliza Cratty—came to Ohio in 1817 and located near Ostrander, Delaware County, where they remained three years. In the fall of 1819, he purchased, at $3 per acre, 114 acres of land, one mile east of Prospect Village, joining the boundary line. The folllowing winter, he built on this land a round log house, 18x20 feet in size, and March 3, 1820, took up his residence in it, with his family. The neighbors were mostly Seneca Indians, only three other white families living near; they were the families of Thomas Pugh, one mile north; Ephraim Markley, one and a half miles northwest; and Elijah Adams, about three miles southeast. The first season the family were much afflicted with chills and fever. Mrs. Cratty died in the fall of 1820, leaving seven children. In the fall of 1821, Mr. Cratty was married at Milford Center, Union County, to Ellen Porter. By this marriage there were twelve children, as follows: Mary, John, Harvey, David, Hiram, Madison, Jane, Harvey W., Joseph and three died at birth. December 24, 1844, Mr. Cratty's second wife died, and in October. 1845, he was married to Sarah Burrell, who died May 26, 1860, leaving no children. He was married the fourth time, July 23, 1861, to Mrs. Sarah W. Kilburn, now eighty-six years old, daughter of Ezra and Mary Wyatt. Mr. and Mrs. Cratty are now living on the old homestead that Mr. Cratty bought in 1819, and where he has continuously resided. This land was originally covered with a heavy growth of white oak, hickory, walnut, ash and beech timber. For many

years after his settlement here, his taxes were only about $2.50 per annum, having as much or more stock than he has ever had since, though no stock at that time was taxed until after three years of age; now on the same property the taxes amount to $130 or $140 yearly. But he adds that it was as hard to get the $2.50 then as it is to get the $130 or $140 now. Then he was obliged to haul his wheat over dreadful roads to Delaware for 37½ cents per bushel, and the best of pork for $1.50 per hundred pounds, and has hauled loads of forty bushels of wheat to Sandusky City, getting 62 cents per bushel, starting Monday morning and arriving home Saturday or Sunday night, at times bringing back a load of salt, leather, etc., for merchants. He has in fine cultivation eighty acres of the homestead, principally cleared through his own exertions. Mr. Cratty is now in his one hundredth year, and is exceptionally hale and hearty for a man of his age. He served as an Ensign at Fort Erie in the war of 1812, and four of his sons and two grandsons served in the war of the rebellion. Mr. Cratty was Supervisor of the township for several years, and supervised the clearing up of many miles of the present township roads. Since the age of twenty-one, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics was formerly a Whig, and of later years a Republican.

JOSIAH T. DAVIS, residence and post office address, Prospect Village, was born at Port Byron, Westchester County, N. Y., December 27, 1815. His youth was spent in farming, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced learning the carriage-maker's trade at Unionville, Broome Co., N. Y. When twenty-one years of age, in company with his parents, one brother, Hubbard, and three sisters, Eliza, Sally Ann and Mary Jane, he came to Ohio and located at Sunbury, Delaware County, December 2, 1836. He was married September 2, 1845, to Cathrine Gast, born February 12, 1822, a daughter of Christian Gast, the original proprietor of the plat of Middletown, now Prospect. From this marriage there were five children; two died in infancy unnamed. Lafayette, born June 26, 1853; and died November 14, 1863; J. Albert, born September 26, 1849, is now residing at Prospect with his parents, and is a teacher of instrumental music; E. Eugene, born November 14, 1858, married Mary A. Kelly and now resides in Cincinnati, where he is the proprietor and director of the musical school known as the "Cincinnati Grand Conservatory of Music." Our subject was actively engaged in the carriage-making business at Prospect Village, but has now retired from active business, his time being mostly occupied in looking after his real estate interests. He has made two additions to the village plat. The lots extending from the old town nearly to the depot on Water street were nearly all laid out and sold by him—about thirty-six lots. The other addition was eighteen lots on North street. Mr. Davis has erected four dwelling houses in Prospect Village, one of which he occupies as a residence; it is one of the neatest and best residences in town, and cost about $2,000. Mr. Davis has been a life-long Democrat, taking at times an active part in politics. Himself, wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church. His father was Daniel Davis, a native of Horseneck, Conn, who was a son of Thomas Davis, a native of Wales. The latter during the reign of King George II, bought the township of land in which the city of Norwalk, Conn., is now located, and was the original proprietor of the first village plat of the present city of Norwalk. His mother's name before marriage was Priscilla Belden. Daniel Davis died March 31, 1855, and his wife Priscilla October 5, 1866, both deaths occurring at their son's, Hubbard's,

house, who then resided three miles southeast of Prospect, on a farm now occupied by William Ludwig, the first aged seventy-nine years, and his wife aged eighty-one years.

ELIJAH DIX, farmer, Prospect Township, has been a resident of Marion County for thirty-eight years. His first visit to the county was as a teacher, a calling which he followed for some ten years. He was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, August 6, 1822, and was a son of David Dix, a native of the State of Vermont, and the first settler in Troy Township. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Mary Main, a daughter of Peres and Rebecca Main, natives of Connecticut, and also early settlers in Troy Township. Elijah Dix was married July 2, 1848, to Phebe Biggerstaff, a daughter of Friend Biggerstaff. They have the following named children: Medill M., Charles S., William Warren and May. Mr. Dix is the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm of 125 acres nearly adjoining the corporate limits of the village of Prospect. He purchased this property in 1846, then all wild land; now 100 acres are subject to the plow. He is a Democrat in politics and has served the county and township in various official positions, among which were County Surveyor for two terms of three years each, Justice of the Peace for six years, Township Trustee repeatedly, and at different times nearly all of the township offices. He is one of the most substantial and best respected citizens of Prospect Township. Himself and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for upward of thirty years.

DIX BROTHERS, clothiers, Prospect Village. The members of this firm are M. M. Dix, C. S. Dix and W. W. Dix. They opened up their clothing establishment, consisting of a fine stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods, on the 15th of March, 1883. It is the only store in Prospect that deals exclusively in men's furnishing goods. They carry a choice, selected stock of upward of $5,000 worth on their shelves, and buy their goods direct from the largest manufacturers and dealers of Eastern cities. The firm are also operating a store at Paulding, Ohio, which is doing a prosperous business under the management of C. S. Dix. M. M. Dix, of the firm above, was born December 24, 1855, in Prospect Township, fol lowed the life of a farmer until 1882, since which time he has been connected with mercantile pursuits in Prospect Village. He was married, July 27, 1882, to Miss Ella Wottring, a daughter of Philip Wottring, of Delaware. C. S. Dix, of this firm, was born September 8, 1858, in Prospect Township. He graduated at the Normal Department of Denison University in 1881, and since that time has engaged in mercantile pursuits. W. W. Dix, also of this firm, was born in Prospect Township, May 17, 1861; is first leader of the Prospect Star Band. He is junior partner of this firm, and is living at home with his father.

JAMES L. FARNUM, M. D. This gentleman is one of the oldest practicing physicians in Prospect Township. He was born in Pleasant Township, Marion County, September 28, 1825, and is a son of Erastus and Nancy (Robinson) Farnum. Two months before he was twenty-one, by agreeing to pay his father 50 cents a day for all the "fair days" in these two months, he was permitted by him to leave home and strike out for himself. He immediately took a job of cutting and putting up hay, which, when completed, averaged him $1.06 per day for his labor, the amount earned being $25.84. Of this money he paid his father $12, being part of the amount due him for the two months. Thus he had $13.84 left. With this money he paid for three months' board and schooling at Marion, and the

following winter he taught school in Wyandot County at $10 per month and his board. At the close of his school, he returned to his father's and worked for him one month as final payment for the month lost before of age. He then attended school at Millville, Delaware County, for three months, worked at harvesting after his school ended, and in the fall attended another term of three months at the Millville School, and in the winter taught school four months, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, at $15 per month. The next summer he commenced reading medicine in the office of J. P. Blake, M. D., at Prospect Village, and taught another term of school in Crawford County in the winter at $15 per month. On the completion of his medical studies in 1850, he became a partner in the practice of his preceptor, Dr. Blake. At this time Dr. Farnum was in debt for his education $200, with only 25 cents assets, which it took a couple of years to pay off. With very brief intermissions, the Doctor has practiced his profession in Prospect Village up to this date. He was so afflicted with rheumatism at one time as to be obliged to give up his practice, when he taught school one term in the village, and afterward removed to Richwood and taught a spring term of three months and a winter term of four months' school; this was the last school the Doctor taught. Having regained his health, he returned to Prospect and again commenced the practice of his profession, to which, in connection with farming, he has given strict attention up to this time. The first seventeen years of his practice through the country was attended to wholly on horseback, his rides extending fifteen miles north and west of town, through a newly settled country, especially toward the north, which was dense woods for miles. He would frequently be called on dark and stormy nights to ride through these woods several miles away, with nothing but a bridle path to follow, over great logs three feet through, which his horse would be obliged to leap. In 1861, the Doctor bought his first piece of land, sixty-six acres in Pleasant Township, for $2,000. He now owns 321 acres of land, its average value being about $100 per acre. A portion lies within the corporation of Prospect Village. He made an addition to the village plat that was recorded in the spring of 1883, on the west side of the Scioto River. He owns a fine residence in the village where he resides, as well as some other property. He is one of the wealthiest men of the township, as well as one of its most enterprising and honored citizens. He is a Democrat, and has filled various offices in the township, among which was Township Clerk for several years. Dr. Farnum was married in March, 1850, to Ann Eliza Wottring, daughter of Jacob J. Wottring, an early settler. The Doctor and his wife have three children—M. Ellen, Samuel J. and William H. Samuel J. was married June 3, 1881, to Miss Addie Davis, daugther of David J. Davis, of Union County, Ohio. He is a farmer, residing half a mile north of Prospect Village.

JACOB F. FOX, Sr., farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 4, 1812. His parents were born at the same place and left Germany January 28, 1834, and the same year in the fall settled in Prospect Township. Jacob F. was next to the oldest child. The names of his parents were Christian and Magdalena Fox. His father bought ninety-seven acres of wild land, which he and his boys cleared up. Himself and wife are deceased. Mr. Fox was married, in November, 1841, to Mary Ann Sells; by this union there were six children—Jacob F., Jr., Eliza Jane, Caroline, Mary, Martha Ellen and John. His wife died and he was married to Catharine Engelhardt, by whom there were six children—Sophia, Joseph W.,

William, Susannah, Samuel and Rachel. This wife also died, and he was married again, to Mary Anna Sintz; by her there were three children—Herman, Elizabeth M. and Philip H. This wife died, and he was married October 3, 1879, to Elizabeth C. Milhaus, widow of John Milhaus. Her maiden name was Loebrich. Mr. Fox owns 149 acres of land, on which he resides, 100 acres of which he has cleared. It was formerly covered with heavy timber, some oaks measuring six feet in diameter.

JACOB F. FOX, JR., farmer, was born in Prospect Township, and is a son of the above mentioned. He enlisted, August 15, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a soldier in the civil war, and served to the close, being mustered out of service at Camp Tod, Columbus, Ohio, in July. He was present at the following battles: Averill's Creek, the Cedars, Tennessee, and of Wise Forks, N. C. He was married, March 3, 1867, to Maria Ludwig, and they have had six children—John Harvey, Flora Mertie May, Carey Elmer, Elsie Ellen, Kelsie and Minnie, the last two being twins; Kelsie is deceased. Mr. Fox is the owner of forty acres in the northwest part of Prospect Township, where he resides.

CHRISTIAN GAST, born April 23, 1726, and his wife Christina, born in 1729, were both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. About the year 1750, immediately after their marriage, they emigrated to America, first settling in Maryland, not far from Philadelphia, Penn., and subsequently moving to Center County, Penn., where they passed the remainder of their lives. They had two sons and one daughter who grew to maturity and raised families. Their names were John, Nicholas, Catherine and Christian. The last mentioned bought a farm on the banks of the Juniata River in the town of Frankstown, Huntingdon Co., Penn., where he and his wife both died, he at the advanced age of about eighty years. They rasied a family of ten children, who grew to be men and women. Their names were as follows: Catherine, born February 12, 1789; Christian, August 9, 1790; John, November 13, 1793; George, February 8, 1796; Jacob, March 24, 1798; William, March 15, 1800; Mary, March 21, 1803; Margaret, December 15, 1805; Sarah, December 17, 1807; Samuel, January 19, 1810.

CHRISTIAN GAST, one of the children last mentioned, was married in Huntingdon County, Penn., about the year 1813, to Elizabeth Moyer, a daughter of Philip Moyer, and settled on a farm in Greenfield Township, Bedford County, Penn. They emigrated to Ohio in 1832, bringing with them a family of nine children, who were named as follows: Margaret, born March 3, 1814; Elizabeth, March 14, 1816; Philip, February 24, 1818; Christian, November 10, 1819; Catharine, February 12, 1822; George, November 16, 1823; Sarah, April 1, 1826; David, December 17, 1828; Mary, November 25, 1830; the next and youngest child was Abigail, born in Marion County, May 23, 1833. On the arrival of the family in Ohio they located in what is now Prospect Township, Mr. Gast buying 600 acres of land at $4 per acre. It was then a wilderness, only fourteen acres having been improved at all. On this clearing there was an old round-log house, into which the family moved, April 27, 1832, and occupied as a residence until 1840, when he erected a stone house on nearly the same site. In this house he and wife passed the remainder of their lives. His son David now owns and occupies this house as his residence. It is situated on the east side of the road and is the first house going south from Prospect Village after crossing the bridge that spans Battle Run. The 600 acres of land that he purchased was on the east side of the Scioto River and in-

cluded the land now occupied by the village of Prospect, formerly Middletown, of which he was the original proprietor. He caused to be surveyed and laid out in lots and streets the original plat for the village September 17, 1835, then consisting of eighty-one lots, besides lots donated by him for church, school and burial purposes. Subsequently he made three additions to the village, consisting of 119 lots. He was a man of decided religious convictions and a firm friend and supporter of the cause of education. Himself and wife were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which denomination he served in various offices for many years, and the first church built in the village, a small frame structure that stood on the site of the present brick schoolhouse, was built principally by contributions from him; he afterward contributed largely in the erection of the present brick Lutheran Church. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, his first vote being cast for Gen. Jackson for President; he subsequently became a Whig, and in the latter days of his life a Republican. While living in Pennsylvania, he served his community as Justice of the Peace, and during his residence in Prospect Township served in many of its local offices. He was a man of sterling worth, a sympathizing and valuable counselor for those who needed and asked advice, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens to an eminent degree. At his death, which occurred the 29th of December, 1858, the township lost one of its most worthy citizens and pioneers. His worthy wife departed this life some eight years afterward. They had lived a happy married life together for upward of forty-five years, and now lie side by side in the village cemetery overlooking the waters of the placid Scioto. At the funeral of Mr. Gast, a sermon was preached in the German language from the fourteenth chapter of John, first and second verses; also in the English language, from the second epistle of Paul to Timothy, fourth chapter and seventh and eighth verses. Mr. Gast in his early years learned the trade of a wagon-maker, and during his residence in Prospect followed that business to a greater or less extent, in connection with his farming and other interests. At a meeting held in Prospect a year or two since, there were thirty-six families present who lived within two miles of Prospect Village that were descendants in some degree of relationship of the pioneer Christian Gast. His descendants are now among the best and most respected citizens of Prospect Township.

CHRISTIAN GAST, born November 10, 1819, and a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Moyer) Gast, before mentioned, passed his youth on his father's farm, and lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age. During this time he learned the wagon-maker's and carpenter's trade. He was married, February 17, 1842, to Miss Mary Cratty, a daughter of Robert Cratty, with whom he lived seven years, when he was, on the 29th of June, 1848, bereaved of his wife by death. By this marriage there were the following children, all of whom are living: William W., born September 2, 1843; John M., November 16, 1845; and Mary Ellen, May 12, 1848. The following year, on July 5, 1849, Mr. Gast was married to a sister of his former wife, Miss Jane Cratty, who was born January 1, 1833. By this union there were three children—Philip M., born February 2, 1854; Matilda A., December 28, 1855, and now deceased; and Ida L., November 28, 1868. Mr. Gast is one of the most substantial and respected citizens of Prospect Township, and all those enterprises that advance the prosperity and enlightenment of the community he is ever ready to promote and aid by his personal influence and liberal donations. Himself and wife are members of

the Lutheran Church, in which he has held some office, such as Trustee, Deacon, etc., for many years. He has made farming the business of his life; in this calling he has been successful, and now owns 100 acres of valuable land with fine improvements, adjoining the corporation of the village of Prospect. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID GAST. This gentleman is one of the leading citizens, financially and socially, of Prospect Township. He is a son of the original proprietor of Prospect Village mentioned above, and was born in Frankstown Township, Bedford County, Penn., December 17, 1828. He was married at Circleville, Ohio, May 9, 1852, to Miss Catharine M. Row, a daughter of David and Catharine (Hoffman) Row, of that place. From this marriage there were seven children, only two of whom are living, as follows: George F., who married Mattie Boxwell, is a farmer and resides in Prospect Township, and Samuel, who lives at home. Mr. Gast has lived on a farm since infancy, and has been engaged in farming pursuits all his life, and, as he was the youngest son, always resided with his parents at the homestead, where they settled in Prospect Township in 1832, and of which he is now the owner, including 180 acres of land, mostly adjoining the corporation of Prospect Village. In connection with his farming and other interests, for the last thirty years he has devoted much of his time to the study and treatment of diseases of horses and stock. In the treatment of these diseases he has been eminently successful, and he is known as a successful veterinarian over a wide extent of country. He has for the last few years devoted much time to the successful treatment and cure of cancers, his method being by outward appliances and internal remedies, but in no case using the knife. His treatment in many cases has proved a cure, restoring the patients to perfect health. Mr. Gast is a Republican in politics, and although the Democrats are in the majority in Prospect Township, he has been elected to many of its local offices. He was Justice of the Peace nine years, Township Trustee three years, and Township Supervisor for many years. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church for thirty-eight years, and his wife thirty-five years. He has held the office of Deacon of this church for about eighteen years, and some kind of church office continuously for thirty years. In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the church and Sunday school, he takes an active part, and for the past four years has acted as Superintendent of the Sunday school, a position he had previously filled for several years. As a representative citizen of this township, we give the portrait of Mr. Gast in this work.

GEORGE GAST is a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Moyer) Gast, and was born November 16, 1823, in Pennsylvania. He passed his youth and early manhood on the homestead with his parents, during this time following the vocation of a farmer and also learning the carpenter's and wagon-maker's trades. When about thirty-three years of age, he was married to Miss Margaret Edelman, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Edelman, of Marion County. The marriage ceremony was performed January 1, 1856. From this union five children were born, as follows: Arthur L., Mary Elizabeth (who is now the wife of Dr. G. H. Masters, a practicing physician at Prospect Village, and they have one child—Emma); Eva and Amelia—all living with their parents except the married one. They lost one child, an infant, named Jesse Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Gast are members of the Lutheran Church. He has officiated as leader in the Lutheran Church choir continuously for nearly thirty years, and also as Sunday school teacher and librarian for several years. Mr. Gast has an excellent

farm of 100 acres adjoining the village of Prospect, on which he has a large and commodious residence, with other fine improvements. A fine barn was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, who were enraged at the very decided stand he took against intemperance and the traffic in spirituous liquors in the vicinity. He is a firm advocate of temperance, a good citizen, and a liberal, conscientious Christian gentleman, and a worthy descendant of his pioneer father. He has in his possession an Indian relic which he found near Battle Run many years ago. It is an Indian tomahawk of fine make, inlaid with six pieces of silver, the hammer end being made hollow for use as a pipe. From its fine workmanship it is inferrable that it once belonged to a chief.

G. F. GAST, a native of Prospect Township, was born August 25, 1856, a son of David and Catharine M. (Row) Gast. This gentleman has always followed farming, and now resides one mile west of Prospect Village, adding to his farming the raising of fine poultry. He was married, January 2, 1881, to Mattie A. Boxwell, daughter of Titus and Lucetta Boxwell, of Pleasant Township.

JOHN B. GAST was born September 18, 1827, and is a son of William Gast, who was born March 15, 1800; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Lingerfelter. At the age of sixteen he learned the tailor's trade, and afterward learned the cabinet maker's trade, which business he carried on in Prospect Village for eighteen years, when he bought sixty-six and one-half acres of land west of the village, where he has ever since resided. He was married, January 1, 1832, to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Frances Smith, who came to Ohio about 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Gast have two children—Elizabeth Frances, born March 16, 1853; and Candace Ann, born August 5, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Gast are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN M. GAST, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, was born on November 16, 1845, and is a son of Christian and Mary (Cratty) Gast. He passed his youth and young manhood at the homestead of his father near Prospect Village, during this time acquiring a good literary education at the Prospect Schools. Exhibiting a decided taste and talent for music, he early applied himself to its study, under some of the best teachers of vocal and instrumental music in the country, among them Prof. Minelli, of Delaware, when attending the Academy of Music at Xenia, Ohio, and Dr. George F. Root, of Chicago, Ill. For the past eighteen years, Mr. Gast has been a successful and popular teacher of vocal and instrumental music in this county, and is at present teaching six different classes in vocal music, besides having thirty-six pupils in instrumental music. He has a fine farm of eighty-five acres adjoining the corporation of Prospect Village, valued at from $100 to $150 per acre, on which he has an elegant residence, within a few rods of the corporation line and near the railroad depot. Mr. Gast was married, December 15, 1872, to Mellusina Leist, born January 5, 1849, a daughter of C. B. and Isabel Leist, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gast have a family of three children—Cora Estella, born August 11, 1877; William A., born September 25, 1880; and Carrie Belle, born March 20, 1882. Mr. Gast is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican.

REV. PHILIP GAST (deceased), was a son of Christian Gast, the proprietor of the original plat of Prospect. He was a Lutheran minister, coming to Prospect in 1832. In 1857, he became the pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at this place, where he preached about nine years,

when he was prostrated by the typhoid fever and died October 20, 1865; about the same time, two of his sons fell victims to the same disease. His widow, whose maiden name was Lucy A. Dressler, was a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Samuel Dressler. She died in Prospect in 1881, and both are buried in the village graveyard on the banks of the Scioto River. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters, two sons and four daughters living; one died when an infant. Matthias and William both died of typhoid fever, aged respectively nineteen and eighteen years Samuel H. is living in Prospect Village, a partner in the hardware business with B. K. Herbster, the firm being Herbster & Gast. He has been Mayor of the village one term, member of the Council, School Board, etc. In politics, he is a Republican. The other son, Edward C. Gast, is now living in Fremont, Ohio, following the hardware business. Samuel H. Gast was married, May 24, 1883, to Miss Louisa C. Herr, of Galion, Ohio; they reside in Prospect Village.

PHILIP M. GAST is a son of Christian and Jane (Cratty) Gast, and a grandson of Christian Gast, the original proprietor of Prospect Village. He was born February 2, 1854. When twenty-four years of age he engaged at clerking in Prospect Village, a business he followed the greater part of the time for five years. He owns sixteen acres of valuable land, in and adjoining the village corporation, on which there is a fine residence, wherein he lives with his family. He is now engaged principally in farming, and has charge of the homestead, 100 acres, owned by his father. Mr. Gast was married, March 11, 1877, to Miss Hattie C. Jelley, a daughter of John H. Jelley, of Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. She was born November 24, 1859. They have three children—Metta Gertrude, born February 11, 1878; Christian Scott, May 10, 1880; Robert Roy, May 18, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Gast are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM W. GAST is a native of Prospect Township, and was born September 2, 1843. He is a son of Christian and Mary (Cratty) Gast; he lived at the homestead of his parents until twenty-one years old, meanwhile receiving the advantages of a common school education. At this age, he commenced business for himself by buying forty-eight acres of land a half mile east of Prospect Village, for $2,300, which he sold in 1870 for $3,600. He subsequently bought 110 acres one and a half miles east of Prospect Village, for $5,000, which he still owns, and is valued at $100 per acre. In the fall of 1882, he bought five-eighths of an acre of land just east of the railroad depot in Prospect Village, for building purposes, on which he has erected a large and commodious brick house for his residence, at a cost, with outbuildings, of nearly $3,000. In addition to his farming business, he has for the past five years been successfully engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. He is of an energetic disposition, enterprising and progressive, and is known and respected as one of the best citizens of the township. He was married January 3, 1867, to Esther G. Grigsby, of this township, and a daughter of John Grigsby. They have a family of three children—Elida, born February 22, 1871; Clara M., born December 20, 1875, and Mary Jane, born December 2, 1880. Mr. Gast is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

T. J. GLIDDEN, M. D. Dr. Glidden is a native of Westfield, Morrow County, Ohio, and was born in June, 1836. His father, T. P. Glidden, was a physician and practiced at Cardington, Morrow County, for many years. T. J. commenced reading medicine in the office with his father in 1857; after reading with him four years, he entered Starling Medical College at Colum-

bus, Ohio, as a student and graduated in 1865. On finishing his medical course, he began practicing in Radnor, Delaware County, remaining there until 1872, when he removed to Prospect Village, continuing his practice there until the present time. He has a practice extending for miles around Prospect, and owns and operates a drug store in the village. He has retained the most of his old patients in Radnor Township, where he first commenced, they having followed him. He was married, at Cardington, Ohio, to Miss Millie Liggett, daughter of Alexander Liggett, of that place. They have three children—Nellie M., Edna V. and Anna A.—all living at home except Nellie, who is now the wife of Dr. Gorslene, of Radnor. The Doctor is a Republican.

HENRY HAIN, Esq., Notary Public at Prospect Village, was born in what is now Liverpool Township, Perry County, Penn, August 2, 1812. His parents' names were Daniel and Elizabeth (Young) Hain, both natives of Pennsylvania, and mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Henry Hain was raised on a farm and worked out at different kinds of labor until twenty-one years of age, his father receiving the proceeds. When he became of age, he was working at a steam mill, and remained there until December 23, 1833, when he obtained a position as clerk with T. M. Sloan, of Marion, with whom he remained three years. During this time, January 31, 1835, he was married to Hannah Noble, of Pleasant Township; by this marriage there were two children. He lost his wife by death, September 25, 1843; one child had preceded her, and the other child died June 25, 1844, aged about four years. He was married again, November 14, 1844, to Susannah Barnhart, who died in Clay County, Ind., June 30, 1872. For several years after 1835, he followed clerking at various places—some fifteen months at Norton, Delaware County, and six months at Letimberville. His health having failed, he followed farming three years, living in the house where he was married. On regaining his health, he returned to Marion, and commenced clerking for T. Search & Son; while with them in 1844, he was elected Recorder of Marion County, which office he filled for nine years, also attending to his duties as Clerk at the same time. In 1853, he was elected Auditor of the county, serving two years, and in 1859 was elected Infirmary Director, which office he filled for six years, and since his residence in Prospect Township has acted as a Justice of the Peace for twelve years and a half. He is now a Notary Public, this making the fourth year that he has filled that office. Since 1830, Mr. Hain has, with the exception of three years spent in Indiana and fifteen months in Norton, been a continuous resident of Marion County up to this time. He is very popular in the section where he resides, and is honored and respected by all who know him. He has been fairly successful in a financial sense, having a comfortable fortune for his support and enjoyment, and follows out the maxim "to live and let live," both in theory and practice.

L. D HARSHBERGER, farmer, was born October 31, 1845; his parents were Leonard and Margaret Barbara (Snider) Harshberger; the father died in June, 1845, about four months before L. D. was born; his widow afterward married C. F. Hopkins and died in May, 1875. The subject of this sketch was married, April 4, 1866, to Elizabeth Andrew, born August 25, 1845, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Hopwood) Andrew, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Fairfield County, Ohio. They were married July 10, 1842. Peter Andrew settled in Green Camp Township at a very early date, where he served as Justice of the Peace for many years. He was a man of good education and greatly respected for his many excel-

lent qualities. He died June 9, 1863; his wife died February 10, 1861. L. D. Harshberger and wife have five children—Maggie Lillian, born January 17, 1867; Jennie Leora, July 19, 1870; Daisy I., October 31, 1873; Dora H., June 2, 1876; and Hattie May, born March 30, 1879. Mr. Harshberger has always been a farmer, and now owns 120 acres of excellent land, two and a half miles north of Prospect Village, on Section 31, Prospect Township. The farm is finely improved, lying along the east side of the Scioto River. A few rods from its banks is Mr. Harshberger's residence. Its site is one of the prettiest locations in the county. Mr. Harshberger is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. &. A. M., and has served as its Treasurer for several years. He has resided where he now lives since April 4, 1857, and is one of Prospect Township's most substantial men. Mr. Harshberger enlisted, August 8, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Charlotte, N. C., June 28, 1865. He was present at the battle of Averill's Creek, December 4, 1864; the Cedars, December 7, 1864, where he was in the skirmish line all day; the evacuation and burning of Decatur, Ala., November 27, 1864; Kingston, N. C., and at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, in 1865.

BENJAMIN K. HERBSTER, merchant, was born in Albany Township, Berks County, Penn., December 6, 1843; his parents were Benjamin and Lydia (Kumrer) Herbster; the father of Benjamin was John. The Herbsters came from Wurtemberg, Germany, at a very early date and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania, where our subject was born, he being of the fourth generation born on this farm. He was reared to the life of a farmer; at the age of twenty-one years, he commenced learning the trade of a miller in Schuylkill County, Penn.; after remaining there eighteen months, in the spring of 1866, he came to Ohio and worked as a miller in Delaware, Prospect and Marion until 1871, when he formed a partnership with William Reeser, under the firm name of Herbster & Reeser, and bought the Prospect mill, which they operated until 1877, when they sold the mill to Morrow Brothers. In 1878, the firm built the two large brick dwelling houses where they now reside, at an expense of about $10,000. They were then the best private dwellings in town. The first bank ever started in the village was the Prospect Bank, organized in 1880, by B. K. Herbster and W. H. Mohr, with Mr. Herbster as President. It was then a private bank. Its establishment proved a great convenience to the business community, and on March 8, 1882, it was re-organized into a stock company, Mr. Hersbter still acting as its President. In 1882, Mr. Herbster became a stockholder in the Richwood Importing Company, which has been the means of introducing some of the finest stock horses from France into this and adjoining counties. In February, 1882, in connection with his other interests, he formed a partnership with S. H. Gast in the hardware business at Prospect, under the firm name of Herbster & Gast, which business is still continued. They carry a full line of all kinds of hardware and agricultural implements. In politics, Mr. Herbster adheres to the principles as represented by the Democratic party, and has served in various official positions, among which were Village Councilman six or seven years, Township and Village Treasurer two years, and Township Trustee two years. He takes an active and leading part in the politics of his vicinity. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Henrietta Wottring, a daughter of Philip Wottring. They have had three children, only two living—Richard and Mary.

The one deceased was named Raymond, and died in infancy. Mr. Herbster is one of the most substantial and enterprising business men of Prospect Village.

JOHN H. HOWISON was born near Brentsville, Prince William Co., Va., August 9, 1830; his parents were John and Louisa (Cornwall) Howison, who came to Muskingum County in 1838, remained two years and returned to Virginia; came to Ohio again in 1847, locating on land in Delaware County in 1850, where his youngest son—Stephen G. Howison—now lives. He died in April, 1865; his widow now resides with her son, John H. In 1853, John H. Howison, in partnership with his brother, Charles O., bought 212 acres of wild land on Survey 6,162, Prospect Township; the same year they divided this land, each taking 106 acres; here Mr. Howison has lived ever since. He has cleared sixty-five or seventy acres of this land and still owns seventy-seven acres of the original purchase. In addition to the home farm, he has cleared some forty acres of land once owned by him, but now by Simon Rogers, in Claibourne Township, Union County. He was married, March 28, 1861, to Mary A. Adams, born in Sussex County, near Brighton, England, October 2, 1840, and was brought to the United States by her father, Robert Adams, when she was but two and a half years old. Robert Adams was an early settler in this neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Howison have had eight children—Amanda J., born January 10, 1863; Henrietta L., January 25, 1865; Thomas E., February 16, 1867; Angelina A., December 26, 1869; Walter G., November 12, 1872; Sarah E., March 1, 1875; Alfred H., May 19, 1877, and died July 31, 1877, and Ivy D., March 28, 1881, and died June 9, 1883. Mr. Howison is a Democrat, and has served the township as Trustee two years, Justice of the Peace six years, and is now serving his third term. Esquire Howison and wife are both members of the Methodist Church and are among the best respected citizens of Prospect Township.

EVAN HUGHES, farmer, was born December 9, 1837, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and is a son of David and Mary (Evans) Hughes, who emigrated from Wales and located in Radnor Township, Delaware County, in 1838; they were the means of a large colony emigrating from Wales, who settled in that township. Evan Hughes has always followed the calling of a farmer. The first land that he bought was 130 acres, one-half mile south of Richwood, Union County. Two years afterward, he sold this farm, when he bought the farm of 201 acres where he now resides, in Prospect Township. He has since added to this so that he now has 217 acres. His father died when Evan was but eleven years old, and he was left the chief support of his widowed mother. When he was fourteen years of age, his mother died, after a sickness of eighteen months, during which time she was confined to her bed, and cared for by her son Evan. To his good mother and her guidance in his youth he ascribes much of his present success in life. When he was eleven years of age, in order to keep him from idle company in town, she hired him out to a farmer, at $2 per month for six months, thus teaching him the habits of industry and frugality. The Evans family in Wales was a very ancient one, and the farm called "Nant J. Deffaid," belonging to the family in Wales, has been handed down from father to the eldest son for the past 500 years. Evan was married, March 12, 1859, to Sarah Kyle, daughter of David and Margaret Kyle. The former is deceased and his widow is now the wife of Adam Dilsaver, of Union County. Mr. Hughes lost his wife by death, January 9, 1874, leaving to his care six small children, the youngest only

two years of age and the oldest thirteen. Their names are as follows: Mary Florence, now the wife of James F. Decker, of Prospect Township; Margaret Ellen, David, Kate, Orrel, Lee and Sally.

JAMES JOHNSON was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 16, 1814; his father's name was James Johnson, a native of the North of Ireland, who located in Pleasant Township, Marion County, about the year 1820. His wife Elizabeth was of German origin and died in Fairfield County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was married September 9, 1834, to Catharine Clay, born March 9, 1820, a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Heiser) Clay, all natives of Pennsylvania. The family of the Clays lived near Carlisle, Penn., and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1832. Their means of conveyance for the family and household goods was a heavy wagon drawn by one team. Mary Ann Heiser Clay, the mother of Mrs. Johnson, died in Pennsylvania, leaving three children. Her father married his second wife, and when they started for Ohio the party consisted of her stepmother and her three children, Mrs. Johnson and her brother, George Clay. They were four weeks on the trip, and Mrs. Johnson walked the whole distance except one day that she rode in the wagon. Her father and the family located on a farm in Prospect Township, where Mr. Romoser now lives. It consisted of seventy-three acres. Her father was of feeble health and died on this farm. James Johnson and his wife, in the spring of 1848, bought a farm of twenty-nine acres in Prospect Township, mostly wild land, located near where Mr. Dunbar now lives. The farm was increased to forty-two acres, and in the fall of 1857 they moved to Thompson Township, Delaware County, where they bought a farm of fifty acres, but remained there only until 1864; they then returned to Marion County and bought the farm of 100 acres in the northwest part of Prospect Township, where the family now reside. Mr. Johnson died on this farm in 1876. During his life, he took an active and prominent part in the affairs of the community where he lived. While in Delaware County, he served two years as Justice of the Peace, and for ten years in this county he acted in the same capacity. One of his sons, Peter S. Johnson, was a soldier in the cavalry service of the Union during three years of the war of the rebellion, and in an engagement was wounded severely in the head. James Johnson and Catharine (Clay) Johnson had a family of the following named children: John C., born June 23, 1835; Naomi, March 13, 1837; Nathan C., April 30, 1838; Susannah C., September 13, 1840; James W., November 4, 1842; George W., June 25, 1844; Peter S., March 16, 1846; Tabitha E., January 24, 1848; Eliza J., December 3, 1849; Samuel L., March 23, 1851; Mary C. M. E., February 21, 1853; Ammi Cassius, January 8, 1855; Jessie F., May 6, 1856; Lewis Olney, March 29, 1858; Andrew J. F., February 25, 1860; William Theodore, March 30, 1863. The widow still lives at the homestead with several of her children, genial and happy in her declining years. She has sixteen grandchildren living, and five great grandchildren.

WILLIAM KIRTS, farmer, was born in Prospect Township, March 5, 1827; his parents' names were Michael and Elizabeth (Simpson) Kirts, natives of Pennsylvania, near the Maryland State line. They were of Scotch and German parentage; are both now deceased and buried in the Otterbein graveyard in Prospect Township. They came to Marion County in 1826, locating near Prospect Village, and subsequently bought the farm now owned and occupied by William B. Thomas and cleared it up. The buildings on this farm were erected by them. They had ten children—Mary

Ann; George; Henry, deceased; Julia Ann, deceased; William; Daniel, deceased; David and Jane (twins), Matilda and Isaac. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church and were much respected. William Kirts, the subject of this sketch, lived with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Upper Sandusky and worked at making rails and gathering cranberries for two years. During that time he made 28,000 rails and helped to clear 100 acres of land. He then came home and farmed his father's place for three or four years, when he bought 106 acres of land, at $6 an acre, where he now resides. The land was then covered by a dense forest. He immediately made a clearing and erected a log cabin; the same year (1853) he was married to Ruth Ann Williams, a daughter of John Williams, one of the early settlers of the county. They moved into the log cabin February 27, 1854. He has since added to the home farm, so that it now consists of 230 acres, of which 190 acres are cleared. He has 110 acres in Union County, fifty of which are cleared. The old log cabin has been superseded by a fine frame residence, surrounded by convenient barns and out-buildings, with a fine well of water. This last was very expensive to obtain, as Mr. Kirts dug seventeen different wells before securing a good one; and, as he says, among all of his improvements it has cost as much as any one of them. He has assisted in rolling logs at thirty-one places in one spring. Mr. Kirts is one of the self-made men of the county; he acquired all his home farm by hard work and industry, though afterward he received a legacy of $2,500 and forty acres of land from his father's estate. Mr. and Mrs. Kirts have the following children: Mary Ellen, Albin D., Elizabeth Sivonia, John Michael, Silas Spencer, Eva, Ada Thalia, Thomas Edwin. Mary Ellen, who married Frank Butts, lives with her husband on her father's farm in Union County. Elizabeth married Samuel Johnson, and lives on the home farm; Eva Florence married Fuller Johnson; the rest of the children are living with their parents.

EMMANUEL KNACHEL, meat market, Prospect Village, was born June 22, 1830; his parents were George and Maria (Aulsebouse) Knachel, who came to this county in 1841 and settled on wild land in the woods, one and a half miles west of Prospect. The father died in the spring of 1879, aged seventy-seven years; the mother is still living, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject passed his youth on his father's farm. In 1850, he went to California, where he prospected and mined for gold, meeting with fair success. He returned in 1852, and in 1853 was married to Rosina Tyler, a daughter of Richard Tyler, of this county and formerly of Virginia. From this union there are three children—Bertha R., born March 28, 1858; Wilson F., October 24, 1860; Jennie P., August 9, 1866. Mr. Knachel enlisted as a soldier in 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry to serve in the war of the rebellion, and took part in the battle of Kingston, Tenn., August 26, 1864. At the close of the war in 1865, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of service. He is a Republican.

DAVID D. LITTLE, drayman and carpenter, was born in Union County, Ohio, February 23, 1843, and is a son of Simon Peter and Mary Magdalene (Shafer) Little, both early settlers in Union County. The latter was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1808, and came to Harrison County, Ohio, with her parents when she was but eleven years old. Simon Peter Little was born in Maryland in 1807, and was the son of Adam and Mary (Hendrickson) Little, he of New England parentage, and the latter of

English origin. Simon Peter Little died in 1857; his wife is still living, and resides with her son, David D. Little. The latter, in the spring of 1864, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years, and was present with his regiment at the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, and in a number of skirmishes in Tennessee. He went with Gen. Sherman's army on his famous march to the sea as far as Columbia, Ala., where, being taken sick, he, with some 200 others, was returned to Franklin, Tenn. Here they lay two weeks awaiting transportation. Owing to the hurried movements of the army, sufficient rations had not been furnished to these invalids, on account of which they suffered considerably, especially as the country was swarming with bushwhackers and guerrillas. Mr. Little was finally sent to Harwood Hospital, at Washington, D. C., where he remained until the war ended, during the latter part of his stay there acting as hospital steward. On his return home, he engaged in farming for one year. The succeeding years up to 1870, he was engaged as contractor in the grading of graveled roads in Marion, Delaware and Union Counties. Mr. Little was married, March 10, 1870, in Radnor Township, Delaware County, by the Rev. Mr. Lyons, a Baptist minister, to Mary J. Kyle, daughter of James and Elizabeth Kyle, old residents, Mr. Kyle being the second white child ever born in that township. Mr. and Mrs. Little have three children—Mary E., born July 10, 1871; Arlington D., March 8, 1873, and Gracie B., November 7, 1882. From about the date of his marriage Mr. Little followed farming for six years, when he moved to Prospect Village, since which time he has been principally engaged in the drayage business and in contracting for and building grades for gravel roads. He is a Republican in politics and since his residence in Prospect has served the village as its Marshal for three years. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

BRYAN MALONEY, farmer, was born June 13, 1835, in the parish of Kilgobbin, County Kerry, Ireland. The names of his parents were John and Mary (Shayhan) Maloney. The mother died in Ireland; subsequently the father, with his five children, emigrated to America, landing at the port of Quebec, Canada, July 4, 1847. The names of the children were Bridget, Bryan, Mary, Patrick and Julia. From Quebec the family passed to Kingston, and thence to Syracuse, N. Y., where they located, and in 1852 the family moved to Delaware County, Ohio. Bryan Maloney was married in 1858, at Delaware, Ohio, to Margaret Deen, a daughter of John Deen, now of Galion, Ohio. Seven years after his marriage, on April 5, 1865, he came to Marion County and bought 110 acres of land in Prospect Township, where he now resides. It was then mostly wild land. He has since added to his farm so that the homestead now consists of 196 acres. Of this farm, Mr. Maloney has cleared of its timber 125 acres. December 15, 1874, Mrs. Maloney died, leaving six children, named Mary E., Josephine, Julia, James, Margaret and Bridget. Mr. Malony was married the second time May 2, 1876, to Johanna Tobin, a daughter of William Tobin, and by this marriage there are two children—William and Bryan. The subject of this sketch is one of the foremost farmers of Prospect Township and enjoys the respect and esteem of its citizens in a high degree. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

C. L. MOHR, senior partner of the firm of C. L. & J. F. Mohr, general merchants, of Prospect Village, was born in Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Penn., August 13, 1838. When fourteen years of age, he learned the tailor's trade at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained two years and re-

turned to Prospect; for the following four years he was engaged in that business, and in 1859 he removed to Essex, Union County, Ohio, and started a general store; this proved a success. In 1862, he returned to Prospect Village, since which time he has been engaged in general merchandising there. Politically, he advocates the principles represented by the Democratic party, in the affairs of which in his section he takes an active and influential part. He has served his fellow citizens in various offices, among which was Township Treasurer for several years, City Clerk, Councilman nine years, and as a member of the School Board for the special district, which he helped to organize, for fifteen years, a position which he also filled while living in Union County. Mr. Mohr has always taken a deep interest in the educational and religious matters of the township, freely contributing of his time and means for the support of institutions of the kind. He was one of the Building Committee of the Reformed Church of Prospect, in the erection of which he contributed largely. He has been a member of the church consistory and has filled other offices in the service of the church at different times. Mr. Mohr was married February 26, 1863, in Prospect Township, by Rev. J. H. Stepler, pastor of the Reformed Church, to Miss Mary H. Adams, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, and of English descent. There have been four children born from this union, only two of whom are living—Lydia C. and Eliza C. The deceased were Charles F. and Edwin V.

DAVID MOHR, Prospect Village, was born in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Penn., May 19, 1804. He was reared to the business of a miller, commencing as helper in his father's mill at the age of eleven years, where he remained until nineteen years old, when he contracted to pay $40 and work nine months as pay to learn the tobacconist's trade. He worked at this three years; the following seventeen years he worked at farming and milling, a part of the time on his own account. In 1848, he bought fifty acres for $3,300, on which he lived some four years, and in the spring of 1852 came to Ohio and located with his family on a farm north of Prospect Village, adjoining the corporation, where he remained until fall, when he moved to Prospect Village, where he has resided ever since. He has been engaged as miller at Marion and Prospect Village at different times, and in 1858, in company with his son, W. H. Mohr, entered into trade in a general store at Prospect Village, under the firm name of W. H. Mohr and Co. This firm continued till 1862, when C. L. Mohr bought out W. H. Mohr's interest and the firm became D. Mohr & Son. This was continued until 1869, when David Mohr sold his interest to his son, James F. Mohr, and the firm has ever since been C. L. & J. F. Mohr. Mr. David Mohr has now retired from active business and still resides at Prospect Village. The ancestors of Mr. Mohr were all of German origin and very early settlers of Pennsylvania. His father and grandfather Mohr were both named Frederick, and were also natives of Pennsylvania. His farther was a miller by trade, and also carried on farming; he died in Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Eckel, a native of Pennsylvania; her father's name was Henry Eckel, a native of Germany. David Mohr was married, October 12, 1834, in Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Penn., by the Rev. Daniel Zeller, of the Reformed Church, to Miss Catharine Neimeyer, born May 8, 1817, a daughter of Conrad and Lydia (Diefenderfer) Neimeyer, all natives of Lehigh County, Penn. The father of Conrad Neimeyer, above mentioned, was also named Conrad, and was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were

emigrating from Germany to America. His father died on the voyage. The father of Lydia (Diefenderfer) Neimeyer was named Henry Diefenderfer; his wife's name was Susannah Jarret. He died in Macungie Township, and she in Berks County, Penn. When David Mohr came to this county in 1852, he brought with him his wife and family of five boys, as follows: William H., Charles L., James F., Mandes M. and Alvin D. The first two were born in Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Penn., and the others in Upper Milford Township. One son—Albert C.—was born in Prospect, Ohio; all are now living.

JAMES F. MOHR, merchant, Prospect Village. Mr. Mohr enlisted in the war of the rebellion in 1861, at Marion, Ohio, in Battery H, Fifth United States Artillery. He served in various engagements with his battery, among which were the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in other minor engagements. His term of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged from the service at Nashville, Tenn., October 24, 1864. Mr. Mohr is a son of David Mohr and was born in Upper Milford Township, Lehigh County, Penn., September 12, 1840. He has been a member of the firm of C. L. & J. F. Mohr, general merchants of Prospect, since 1869. He was married at Marion, Ohio, by the Rev. A. D. Matthews, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Ann Eliza Gooding, of Marion. They have a family of three children—Ivy Dell, Paulena R., and Mary E.

ADAM T. MORROW, miller at Prospect, was born June 14, 1844, in Washington County, Penn., and is a son of Joseph and Julia A. (Jump) Morrow. He followed the occupation of a farmer till twenty-seven years of age, when he and his brother, Joseph K., formed a partnership and established a carriage and wagon-making shop at Prospect. This business continued for seven years, when they, in 1877, traded their shop as part payment for and bought the Prospect mill, since which time he has been engaged in the milling business. The firm is known as Morrow Brothers. Mr. Morrow was married, December 20, 1877, to Miss Araminta F. Beem, daughter of Jacob Beem, of Claiborne Township, Union County. They have two children—James L. and Earl S. Mr. Morrow is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH MORROW, farmer, was born in Washington County, Penn. He, with his wife, Julia A. (Jump) Morrow, and family of three children, came to Ohio in 1853, locating on seventy-five acres of land in Pleasant Township, where Mr. Morrow died, September, 1855, a member of the Baptist Church; his widow now resides in Prospect Village. They had four children—James M., Adam T., Joseph K. and Sarah A. The last was born in Marion County; the three first in Pennsylvania.

MORROW BROTHERS, proprietors of the Prospect Mills. This mill has three run of stone for wheat and one run of stone for corn. It is otherwise fitted with modern mill improvements, and has a capacity for grinding eighty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The firm buys wheat for grinding purposes only, and also do a general custom business; they grind annually 35,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 of corn.

JOSEPH K. MORROW, of the firm of Morrow & Brothers, was born August 27, 1850, in Washington County, Penn., and is the son of Joseph and Julia A. (Jump) Morrow. Mr. Morrow is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Prohibitionist. He has served as Village Councilman two terms, and is much esteemed as a citizen.

JAMES M. MORROW, the eldest son of Joseph Morrow, resided on the farm until the fall of 1862, when he entered the ranks of the Union Army as a member of Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rendered his country gallant service for nearly three years, and fought in several hard battles. He was killed in an engagement on Rocky Face Ridge, near Atlanta, and now sleeps with the many fallen heroes of the civil war, covered with the laurels of a faithful soldier.

CONRAD NEIMEYER, hardware merchant, Prospect Village, was born in Prospect, August 24, 1853, and is a son of Reuben Neimeyer, mentioned elsewhere. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, with whom he remained until the age of twenty-two years. He was married to Sarah Lake, of Richwood, a daughter of Isaac Lake; subsequently he followed carpentering and building, and in 1880 he entered in the hardware business, and in 1881 formed a partnership with W. H. Lake in the same business at Prospect, which continued until January, 1883, when it was dissolved, Mr. Neimeyer, however, continuing the business alone. He is still engaged in building. During the past four years, he has erected five fine buildings, costing from $1,000 to $3,500 each. The best one he now occupies as a residence. His sales in the hardware business average about $6,000 annually. His success is somewhat remarkable, as four years ago he commenced with a capital of only $20. His prosperity is wholly due to his own energy and business tact. In politics, Mr. Neimeyer is a Democrat.

REUBEN NEIMEYER, carpenter and builder, was born in Macungie Township, Lehigh County, Penn., January 27, 1823. His parents' names were Conrad and Lydia (Diefenderfer) Neimeyer, both natives of Macungie Township. The grandfather of our subject was born on the sea while his parents were emigrating from Germany. They settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. The parents of our subject died on the old farm in Pennsylvania where he was born. They had twelve children, as follows: Charles, George, Jacob, Isaac, Reuben, John, Henry, Andrew, Susannah, Catharine, Lydia and Elizabeth. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm; at the age of twenty years he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and has been engaged at that business ever since. He came to Prospect Village April 8, 1853, bringing his wife and children, and has continued to reside here ever since. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a greatly respected citizen.

DAVID PENRY, farmer, Radnor Township, Delaware County, was born November 4, 1806, the first white child born in that township. His parents were David and Mary (Pugh) Penry, the former a native of Breckenshire, and the latter of Radnorshire, Wales. Our subject's parents came to Ohio in 1806, settling in Radnor Township, bringing one child with them to America, who died in Baltimore, Md. They had twelve children born in Radnor Township, as follows: David, Mary, Hannah, Walter, William, Jane, John, Edward, Thomas, Evan, Amelia and Margaret. Our subject was married, November 14, 1833, to Joanna Jones, who was born in Radnorshire, South Wales, May 20, 1812, and came to Radnor Township with her parents, John P. and Mary (Penry) Jones, in 1818. From this marriage there were ten children, five now living, as follows: Thomas L., John P., Mary M., Hannah J. and Amelia D.; those who died were Reuben, aged eight years; Margaret Ann, aged sixteen years; Ann, an infant, and two infants not named. Our subject has lived on his present farm in Radnor Township since 1833. When he purchased it, it contained 130 acres; for

this he paid $1.50 per acre, and split rails at 50 cents a hundred to get money to pay for the land. He still owns this farm. Our subject's father was a soldier under Gen. Harrison, in the war of 1812. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS L. PENRY, son of the preceding, was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, August 7, 1838. January 1, 1862, he married Lucinda A. Arnold, who was born in Perry Township, Licking Co., Ohio, December 3, 1843, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth S. (Yates) Arnold, formerly of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Penry have five children—Elizabeth Joanna, born September 8, 1863; Harvey O., April 19, 1867. William Henry, December 11, 1869; John Q., November 10, 1873; Watkin D., September 3, 1877. Mr. Penry has always followed farming, and now resides on and owns 151¾ acres of land, one and a half miles east of Prospect Village. The farm is improved with a fine brick residence, built by himself, in which he lives with his family. The farm was known as the "Thomas Cratty Farm." Mr. Penry is a straight Republican in politics.

JOHN P. PENRY, farmer, is a native of Radnor Township, Delaware County, and was born July 19, 1840. He is a son of David and Joanna (Jones) Penry. John P. Penry enlisted at Delaware, Ohio, October 2, 1861, in Company D, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was a soldier in the war of the great rebellion. He served until the close of the struggle, having re enlisted as a veteran in 1863, in the same company and regiment. He was present at and participated in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Middleburg, Iuka, Miss., the second battle of Corinth, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Little Kenesaw Mountain, Big Kenesaw and Atlanta, where he was wounded through the right shoulder and chest by a musket ball July 22, 1864. He still carries the rebel lead in his body. This wound disabled him from carrying a musket in after service. When he had sufficiently recovered, he was detailed as an Orderly for Dr. J. W. Guthery, at the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps. In that capacity he went through with Gen. Sherman's army on its march to the sea. He was in the charge at Pocatalgo, N. C., and at the burning of Columbia, S. C., and was present at the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston's army at Durham Station, N. C., and was finally present at the grand review of the army at Washington, D. C., in 1865, and was mustered out of the service with his company July 15, 1865. He now receives a small pension from the Government on account of disability, which pension should be quadrupled at least. Mr. Penry has a farm of fifty acres in Prospect Township, where he resides. He was married, July 2, 1871, to Augusta G. Fleming. They have four children—Myrtis, born October, 1873; Henry C., born March 23, 1876; Charles, March 3, 1877, and David, April 12, 1878.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, pioneer farmer, was born in Radnor Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, February 22, 1810. He passed his youth on his father's farm, amidst the early scenes and customs of pioneer times. Cloths of all kinds, for wearing apparel, were difficult to obtain and expensive. The winter clothing for the men and boys was mostly made of buckskin. Tea and coffee were 75 cents to $1 a pound, and other luxuries in proportion. He was a child three years old at the time of "Drake's defeat," and was in the wagon from which, according to accounts published heretofore, a boy—one Robert Penry—was lost; but Mr. Phillips says the boy was not lost, but on falling from the wagon was picked up by a young man and carried to a house near by, where his parents stopped to pick up another family. Mr.

Phillips' father was obliged to go forty miles to mill, and when short of flour were sometimes obliged to live on "roasting ears" for a week at a time. His market for wheat was principally at Portland, now Sandusky, on Lake Erie, requiring a week to make the trip. As a boy, our subject attended the old-fashioned subscription school, in a log house on his father's place. The windows were greased paper, and the chimney made of mud and sticks; and when about twenty years of age he attended two terms of the common or free school. This was all the schooling he ever received. His father helped to build the first church edifice erected in Delhi; it was made of logs. In this house our subject went to the first religious meeting he ever attended. In 1832, Mr. Phillips bought 125 acres of land, on which, in 1833, he set out an apple orchard—some trees still living—where he now resides, for which he gave two horses, valued at $200, making the cost per acre $1.60. It was Virginia Military lands, and had no improvements of any kind, not a stick having been cut on it by white men, unless for hunting purposes. No roads passed near it in any direction, and there was not a house between it and the present village of Prospect. In January, 1838, he built a log house, 18x20 feet in size, and on February 8, 1838, was married to Margaret Maize, born June 9, 1818, a daughter of Francis and Margaret Maize, who were both natives of Frankstown, Huntingdon Co., Penn. On the 5th of April, 1839, himself and wife took up their abode in this cabin. That spring, he cleared five acres of this land and planted it to corn. His horses and other stock ranged the woods for their feed, and had to be hunted up every night and morning. The meat used by the family for a long time was principally game—turkeys and deer being very abundant. Of the last-named, Mr. Phillips has killed a great many. The nearest mill was at Millville, Delaware County, fifteen miles distant. In 1854, he burnt a kiln of brick and built a brick residence near the site of the log cabin, but on the 6th of October, 1871, the brick residence was destroyed by fire, and the family were obliged to return to the old log cabin. Eighteen months afterward, he rebuilt on the same site, and moved into the large brick residence where he now resides. Mr. Phillips is the second oldest freeholder now living in Prospect Township, and is one of the township's best citizens, having always assisted, by influence and means, the educational and other interests of the township. He subscribed and helped pay for the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran Church buildings at Prospect; he furnished all the brick from which the last-named was built, donating to the church 2,000 brick. In 1833, Mr. Phillips, with three other men, erected, for Obadiah Taylor, in Kenton, Hardin County, the first house ever built in that town. He relates that in May, 1834, he went for a neighbor to Detroit with a drove of cattle. They started to return home the 16th of May, by boat to Portland, and that during a storm they were almost wrecked, being anchored some hours. It had turned very cold; wave after wave washed the deck, the water freezing to everything it touched. They finally arrived safe in port, after considerable suffering. This same season, the wheat and crops were killed throughout Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have a family of eight children—Sarah E., born December 9, 1838; John F., October 23, 1840; Eliza J., December 31, 1842; Ellen J., March 31, 1845; Zenas L., August 17, 1850; Emma V., April 8, 1855; Wilhelmina I., November 15, 1858, and Hattie V., March 15, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips state, what few other families of the same size can say, and that is, they have never had but three professional visits from a physician to their family during their married life. The parents of our subject were John and Han-

nah (Pugh) Phillips, both natives of South Wales. They emigrated to the United States, and settled in Delaware in 1806. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1863. They had eight children.

THOMAS PUGH, deceased, pioneer farmer of Prospect Township, was born August 18, 1784, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He emigrated to the United States in 1802, landing at the port of New York. He came to Ohio subsequently, and was married, in Wayne County, Ohio, November 7, 1805, to Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of Samuel C. and Sarah (Bishop) Smith. Thomas Pugh, with his family, located in Radnor Township, Delaware County, in 1810, and in 1819, bought 122 acres of land, well timbered, at $2.50 an acre, on Section 6 of what is now Prospect Township. Not a stick had been cut on this land by white men, except for hunting purposes. He cleared about forty acres of this land, and died only four years after making it his place of residence; his death occurring September 27, 1824. He left a widow and six children—Sarah, born October 22, 1806, who married Samuel Martin, both deceased; Jane, born July 21, 1809, and married Samuel Cratty, both deceased; Lucinda, born June 17, 1815, and married John Hughes, she is deceased; Phœbe, born December 2, 1817, and married the Rev. Samuel Allen, became a widow and married the Rev. Samuel Gossard, and now lives in Iowa; Wesley, born March 18, 1820; Mary, born March 26, 1822, and married William A. Palmer, and died in Montgomery County, Ill. The subject of this sketch was a soldier of the war of 1812.

WESLEY PUGH, retired farmer, Prospect Village, is a son of Thomas Pugh, a pioneer, and was born on the old homestead in Prospect Township March 18, 1820. He was reared a farmer, and has followed that occupation all his life. He bought the old homestead from the other heirs and lived there until thirty-seven years of age, when he sold the place and bought a farm one mile north of Prospect Village, on the east side of the Scioto River, where he lived for twenty-five years. He then removed to Prospect Village, where he now resides, with his wife. Mr. Pugh was married March 31, 1846, to Martha Welch, a daughter of Solomon and Lavina Welch. They have had a family of five children, all of whom are deceased; two died when infants; Thomas died aged three years; Martha Jane died aged nine years, and Lucinda died March 3, 1879, aged sixteen years. Mr. Pugh has been a member of the Church for forty years, and in politics has been a life-long Democrat. He has served his township in various local offices. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and for the past two years has acted with the Prohibition party. He is one of the oldest residents of the township now living, and one of its substantial and best respected citizens.

JOHN RANDALL, deceased, was a farmer and early settler in Prospect Township, coming to this county in 1833 or 1834 and locating on 100 acres of wild land one and a quarter miles west of Prospect Village. This land he mostly cleared. He sold it, and bought a farm on the Greenville treaty line, in the west part of the township, which he has also cleared. He lived on this place from 1839 to 1853, when he sold again and moved to the farm of 186 acres on the Marysville & Marion State road, where his son Kelsey E. now lives. This was partly improved, but John Randall improved about ninety acres of it. This place he owned at the time of his death, which occurred October 11, 1880. John Randall was a native of Vermont, where he was born February 12, 1803. He was married to Jane Hoskins, a daughter of John Hoskins, of Delaware County, Ohio. From this union there

were four children, namely, Charles, born April 23, 1839; Emma, March 6, 1844; Morris F., September 2, 1848, and Kelsey E., August 13, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Randall were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The widow of John Randall is still living, and resides with her children.

KELSEY E. RANDALL, farmer, is a son of John and Jane (Hoskins) Randall, is a native of Prospect Township, and born August 13, 1851. He now owns sixty and one-half acres of the old homestead where his father died. He has bought other land adjoining, so that his farm now embraces 121½ acres. With the exception of two years spent in working at and learning the harness-maker's trade, he has always followed the vocation of a farmer. He was married, April 1, 1873, to Hester A. Couch, of Harrison County, Ohio. They have had a family of four children, two living—John E., born January 17, 1874, and Lida A., born January 29, 1879. Mr. R. is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican.

M. F. RANDALL, farmer, was born in Prospect Township September 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Jane (Hoskins) Randall. He was reared on a farm, and has always followed the vocation of a farmer. He was married, November 13, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Black, a daughter of Christian and Phœbe (Elliott) Black, of Marlborough Township, Delaware County. From this marriage there are two children—Clara, born June 26, 1875, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Baptist Church. They reside on a fine farm of their own, near the old homestead of Mr. Randall's father.

WILLIAM REESER, retired, was born in what is now Perry Township, Berks Co., Penn., and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Sells) Reeser, who were natives of Pennsylvania, where they are also buried. Mr. R. passed his youth on a farm. At the age of nineteen, he learned a trade, and on coming to Ohio carried on the business of builder and contractor for several years at Delaware, whence he removed to Fayette County, Ill., and followed the same business. He returned to Ohio, and lived one year at Delaware, and located at Prospect Village in 1875, where he became a partner with B. K. Herbster in the flouring mill, continuing some years. He has been very successful, in a financial sense, the result of his own efforts, as all that he has was acquired by himself. He has been twice married, but is now a widower, and has one child by each marriage, as follows: Canty Reeser, who married Charles E. Herr, they reside with Mr. Reeser; Etty, his youngest child, lives with her grandparents at Delaware. Mr. R. lives in one of the finest residences in town, built some years since by himself, and is one of the solid citizens of Prospect Village. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN REILEY (3d), farmer, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 23, 1818. His parents, William and Love (Vezy) Reiley, were from the State of Delaware, and settled in this county about the year 1823; they both died in Marion Township. Mr. Reiley is one of the few early residents of this county still living who remembers the Indians who inhabited this region. He was married, March 19, 1840, to Miss Nancy Ann Fouty, a native of Mason County, Va., where she was born, near the mouth of the Big Kanawha River, April 16, 1820, a daughter of Stephen and Drusilla (Biggerstaff) Fouty. Mr. Reiley bought his present farm, in the north part of Prospect Township, in 1853; only twelve acres of it was cleared land, while now, principally by his own labor and industry, there are sixty-five acres in excellent condition. The fine property that he now owns was acquired by the industry of himself and his good wife; as when

they were married they commenced with very little means. Mr. and Mrs Reiley have had six children, two of whom are living, as follows: Love J., born October 9, 1842, now the wife of David Cratty, and Nancy A., born May 29, 1861, and now the wife of Edwin L. Butler.

JACOB C. RINGER, retired farmer, was born in Franklin Township, Westmoreland Co., Penn. The names of his parents were Christian and Mary (Ringer) Ringer, the last-named being a daughter of Michael Ringer. When twenty years of age, Mr. Ringer commenced learning the carpenter's trade. He came to Ohio in 1850, and located near Marion, and followed carpentering and house-building exclusively until 1864, when he bought a farm of 100 acres on Section 33, Marion Township, which he still owns. After the purchase of the farm, he still continued at house-building, attending to his farm interests at the same time, and in 1877 erected a comfortable residence in Prospect Village, where he now resides, having partially retired from business. He was married, in 1853, to Catharine Uncapher, by whom he had two children, both deceased. Mr. Ringer was again married December 3, 1868, to Jane Williams, born January 31, 1841, a daughter of John T. and Kittie E. (Berry) Williams, who were early settlers in this county. By his last marriage there are two children—Mary E., born June 18, 1870, and Perry W., born January 1, 1872. Mr. Ringer is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has served as Village Councilman for three years. Himself and wife and daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN Q. ROADS; farmer and sheep-raiser, was born four miles southwest of Newark, in Licking Co., Ohio, August 17, 1828. When he was fifteen years of age, he was hired out for two years and nine months to learn the milling business, for which he was to be paid $100. From the expiration of this time until 1847, he worked as a journeyman miller. At the date last mentioned, he started on a trip West, where he remained several months, and on his return, in the spring of 1848, he took charge of and operated a mill at Chatham, Ohio, for one season, and in September, 1848, took charge of the old "Summit" mill, three and a half miles southwest of Newark, Ohio, where he learned his trade; here he remained until 1850. During this time—in 1849—he was married to Margaret Ann Arnold, who was born in Fauquier County, Va., August 6, 1828. She was a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth S. (Yates) Arnold. John Q. Roads first came to Marion County on a visit October 18, 1849, and returned in March, 1851, when he bought 150 acres of land where he now lives, for a little more than $9 per acre. All except thirteen acres of this land was then covered with heavy timber; 115 acres of the tract is now improved and well cultivated. Mr. Roads and his wife took up their abode on this farm November 14, 1851, in a log house some distance south of their present residence, and have continued to reside there to the present time. Mr. Roads subsequently purchased twenty-five acres adjoining, for which he paid $70 per acre; so that the homestead now consists of 175 acres, and is valued at from $90 to $100 per acre. The farm is located one and a half miles east of Prospect Village. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Roads has been interested in other enterprises at different times. In 1873, in company with A. J. Blake, S. M. Blake and T. P. Cratty, he organized the Union County Bank, at Richwood, Ohio. Mr. R. is now a stockholder in the Prospect Bank. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him, as an enterprising citizen and Christian gentleman. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he was formerly what was known

as a "Free-Soil Democrat," but since 1854 he has been a Republican. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Roads have had three children, only one of whom is living, whose name is Benjamin Jay Witter Roads, born March 30, 1869. We give on another page a portrait of John Q. Roads. The Roads family are originally of German ancestry, and were early settlers in Lancaster County, Penn., and afterward of the Shenandoah Valley, Va. John and Margaret (Winegardner) Roads were the parents of John Q. Roads; the father born in Page County, Va., March 22, 1803, and the mother in Loudon County, Va., in July, 1807. They were married, May 25, 1825; she died in Licking County, Ohio, August 14, 1835; he is still living, and resides in Prospect Township. John Roads was a son of John and Catharine (Brubaker) Roads, and came with his parents to Licking County, Ohio, in 1814. His wife, Margaret (Winegardner) Roads, was a daughter of Herbert and Margaret (Jordan) Winegardner, both natives of Virginia, and their parents were natives of Germany.

J. J. ROBERTS, Postmaster at Prospect Village, is a native of Radnor Township, Delaware County, and was born April 7, 1852. His parents' names are Isaac and Lettis (Jones) Roberts; the first a native of Denbyshire, Wales, and the latter of Delaware County, Ohio. During youth Mr. Roberts received the advantages of a good English education, and for several years followed the occupation of teaching during the winter months and working at carpentering and farming during the summer. He was married, in the fall of 1876, to Miss Bertha R. Knachel, daughter of Emmanuel Knachel, of Prospect. The following year, he entered the store of P. C. Sells, as clerk, where he remained until 1881, when he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Knachel, in a general store. He was appointed Postmaster October 25, 1881. July 15, 1883, he sold out his interest in the store, and is now, in connection with the post office, handling books, pictures, stationery, etc. He is a Republican.

DANIEL T. ROBINSON, farmer, was born in the town of Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. August 30, 1815. His parents, James and Mary (Brown) Robinson were natives of Massachusetts, and lived near Lowell. They settled in Radnor Township, Delaware County, in 1836. Daniel T. Robinson was reared on a farm, and March 18, 1841, was married to Nancy Phillips, a daughter of John Phillips. In 1851, he bought sixty-five acres of land, where he now resides, in Prospect Township. All of this land was entirely wild, except four or five acres partly cleared, on which was an old log cabin, unfit for use. In the fall of 1851, he built a log cabin, into which he moved with his wife and five children on Christmas Day. Since then, he has made an addition to the homestead, which now consists of 106 acres, sixty acres of which he has cleared himself. His wife died in April, 1877, a member of the Baptist Church, as also is Mr. R. They had the following named children: William H., John A. (who was killed on the steamer "Sultana"), Hannah M. (now the wife of Leroy Tyler, of Richwood), Martha (deceased), Sarah Ann (now the wife of Douglass Lynn, and resides at the homestead), Lydia (now the wife of E. E. Hazen, of Union County) and Charles A. (of Marion County).

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, retired farmer, Prospect Village, was born in Thompson Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, December 12, 1827, and is a son of Joseph and Betsey (Edmunds) Russell; the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut. They came to Ohio in 1819, and settled in Thompson Township. He was a blacksmith by trade, but always

followed farming after coming to Ohio. All their children but the oldest were born in Ohio. Their names are Edmunds, Daniel M., Mary B., Joseph B., William A., Sarah A. (who died, aged three years) and Elmira. Five of the children lived to have families. The mother died December 29, 1856, and their father died four hours later, December 30, 1856. Mr. Russell was married, December 27, 1849, to Susan M. Fleming, who was born October 12, 1831, a daughter of Henry C. and Susannah (Jones) Fleming, early settlers of Delaware County. Henry C. Fleming was of Irish descent, and his wife was a native of Wales and a daughter of John Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have had eight children—Lucina, born October 12, 1850, married, and died May 14, 1873; Cynthia, born January 4, 1852; William M., August 29, 1855; Elmira J., February 15, 1858: M. I., October 7, 1851, and died January 18, 1864; Carie D., June 7, 1867; Hosea L., September 7, 1870, and Corda A., March 14, 1872. Our subject owns a farm of 150 acres in Prospect Township, but he has partially retired and lives in Prospect Village. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM M. RUSSELL, farmer, is a native of Prospect Township and was born August 29, 1856. He is a son of William A. Russell, of Prospect Village. He was married, September 9, 1880, to Clara Barnum, a daughter of Charles Barnum, and they have one child—Lida May, born January 24, 1882. Mr. Russell now has charge of his father's farm in Prospect Township. In politics, he is a Republican.

ORSAMUS RUTTER, farmer, was born November 8, 1832, in Amanda Township, Fairfield Co., Ohio; parents were Martin and Mary (Garber) Rutter, who came to this county about 1850. Martin Rutter owned 227 acres of land, just north of Prospect Village, now owned by Dr. Farnum; also 200 acres in Delaware County. He was a native of West Virginia, and his wife of Staunton, Penn. At the age of seventy years, he died on a farm owned by his wife, and now owned by William A. Russell. His wife died on the same place, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Orsamus Rutter has always followed farming. He was married, September 21, 1851, to Mary A. McCloskey, and their children, since born, are Barbara A., Melinda E., Rosina and Benjamin G. Mrs. Rutter died March 24, 1877, and he was married again, July 5, 1881, to Miss Linnie Ginder, a daughter of David and Catharine (Shoff) Ginder; the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. R. owns 101 acres of land, on which he resides, and 100 acres of land in Labette County, Kan., besides presenting to his sons-in-law 200 acres of land in the above county in Kansas some years since. Mr. Rutter enlisted, August, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the last battle of Nashville, at the engagement of Wheat Swamp, N. C., and one near Murfreesboro. He was honorably discharged at Charlotte, N. C., June 28, 1864.

P. C. SELLS, merchant, is a native of Waldo Township, this county, and was born September 28, 1840. He is a son of Peter and Catharine (Stambaugh) Sells, both natives of Franklin County, Penn. They afterward moved to Claibourne Township, Union Co., Ohio, where Mr. Sells still resides, his wife having died. P. C. Sells lived on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, when he opened a general store at Prospect, Ohio. The first year's sales amounted to about $1,000, and the taxes were 15 cents. He started with a capital of $250, at the same time buying on credit, for $600, the building and lot in which he commenced business. In

1880, Mr. Sells built the large brick store which he now occupies, and situated just one door north of his first stand, which he still owns. On moving into the new store, in 1880, he admitted Joseph Cratty as partner, under the firm name of Sells & Cratty. This continued until February 1, 1883, when he bought Cratty's interest, and the business is conducted under the old name of P. C. Sells. The store is the largest in Prospect, and as large as any in Marion. The sales now average $25,000 and upward per year. Mr. Sells was married, in Pleasant Township, Marion Co., Ohio, October 20, 1860, to Elizabeth Landon, daughter of Cyrene Landon. Mr. S. has the following children: Molly Kate, Benjamin P., Pearl H., Mattie Belle and Bessie. He is a Republican, and although in a strongly Democratic Township, has served seven years as Township Treasurer, also as one of the Village Council, etc.

S. N. SMITH, grocery merchant, was born in Prospect Township, September 19, 1846. He lived on his father's farm until 1877, when, on account of failing health caused by a sunstroke, he left the farm, came to Prospect Village, and was engaged in the butchering business until the spring of 1879, when he bought a stock of groceries and fitted up a store; since then, he has been keeping a general stock of staple and fancy groceries. The store is neatly arranged, is the best one in the village, and on account of the liberal patronage that he receives from the citizens his stock is kept fresh, being constantly replaced by new purchases. He is genial, accommodating and enterprising, and deserves success. His sales average about $7,000 per annum. Mr. Smith is a son of Thomas and Sophia (Transue) Smith, mentioned elsewhere. He was married, October 31, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Willauer, a daughter of J. P. Willauer, of Thompson Township, Delaware Co., Ohio. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS SMITH was born in Haycock Township, Bucks Co., Penn., and is one of the early settlers of this county still living. He passed his early years on the farm in Pennsylvania, and at the age of eighteen years, learned the carpenter's trade. He arrived in Prospect Township April 16, 1838. In 1838, he bought forty acres of land, at $5.62 per acre, one mile west of Prospect Village. It was covered with a heavy growth of timber, and was also considered very wet land. On this place he built a small log house, into which he moved with his wife and one child. Subsequently, he added to this farm thirty-four acres of wild land, at $6.37 per acre, and afterward another piece of twenty acres, partly improved, for which he paid $1,200. The last piece of land he afterward sold for $2,500, and still owns the home farm of seventy-four acres, which he improved principally by his own labor. The log cabin has finally given place to a fine frame residence and other outbuildings, and it is one of the best improved farms in the township. The horse stable on the place is forty-two feet long, and made especially for the keeping of horses. Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and has served in various local offices; was Assessor of the Township during the war; has also served as Trustee, etc. He has been a member of the Lutheran Church since eighteen years of age, which church he served as Deacon several years. He is still hale and hearty, and prepared to enjoy the fortune which he has honestly earned in a lifetime of industry; enjoying, as he passes down the pathway of life, the confidence and respect of all the people with whom he has lived so long. He was married, December 22, 1835, to Sophia Transue, of Williams Township, Northampton Co., Penn., and has three children, as follows: Mary Ann, now the wife of Nathan

Moll, of St. Louis, Mo.; Lavina, the wife of J. W. Gast, of Prospect, and Samuel N., a grocery merchant in Prospect Village. Mr. Smith has retired from active business and now resides in the village of Prospect.

CHARLES E. THOMAS, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Prince William County, Va., August 31, 1848, the son of Benjamin F. and Sarah A. (Howison) Thomas. He lives on his farm of seventy acres, about one and a half miles east of Prospect Village, and is also a member of the firm of Thomas Brothers, buyers and shippers of stock for Eastern markets. Mr. Thomas was married, December 20, 1876, to Lettie M. Gast, a daughter of William Gast, of Delaware County. He is Superintendent of the gravel road between Prospect and Waldo.

B. F. THOMAS, brother of the above, was born in Washington, D. C., November 6, 1853, and was married, March 1, 1882, to Hattie O. Detwiler, daughter of John and Mary (Ely) Detwiler, of Thompson Township, Delaware County. They have one child—Harry Earl, born February 18, 1883. Mr. T. is a member of the firm of Thomas Brothers, above referred to.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS, farmer, was born in Scioto Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, May 17, 1825, and is a son of Lord and Elizabeth (Brockway) Thomas, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Virginia. William B., in his early manhood, worked at different kinds of labor. In May, 1843, he went to Delphos, Ohio, and worked on the canal, and in the fall of 1843 went to Kenton, Hardin County, where he worked at brick-making and as a brick-mason until December, 1848; from there he went to New Orleans, La., to work on the United States Custom House, then being built. Three days after his arrival, he was taken with cholera. After recovering he found himself penniless, his doctor and nurse bills having taken his last dollar. He secured employment of a man named Blunt, to work at getting out Cyprus staves, near the mouth of the Red River, at Atchafalaya Bayou, where he labored with four other men for one month, when Mr. Blunt skipped the country, with all his "blunt," if he had any, and Mr. Thomas and his comrades did not receive a cent for their month's labor. While there, a panther attacked some men in a shanty near by, killing one of the men. After this, Mr. Thomas worked at floating out cypress logs, to be rafted down the bayou. In this he had better success, and received pay for his work. Next, he went to New Orleans, and took passage for Cincinnati on a steamboat. During the trip thirteen of the passengers died of the cholera. He arrived in Marion County March 13, 1849, and just one year afterward—March 13, 1850—with six others, started by the overland route for California. While the train of which they were a part was crossing the plains, near St. Mary's River, at the bank of the stream they camped. During the night, two mules and a mare were stolen by the Digger Indians. One night, shortly afterward, the two men on guard reported stealing Indians. When Mr. Thomas and three others went out to investigate, they went some sixty rods, keeping about twenty feet apart, till they came to the ridge of a hill, when one of the party fired at an Indian near a sage bush. Immediately some ten or fifteen Indians sprang to their feet, whooping and running. In the *melee* that ensued, an Indian approached very near Mr. Thomas, when he and his right-hand comrade both leveled their pieces and fired at the same time. The Indian fell dead, and this ended the fight. The rest took to their heels, and from that on the train was not molested by thieving Indians. On his arrival in California, Mr. Thomas worked in the mines until November 15, 1851; during this time clearing about $2,000. He then returned on an ocean steamer, by the way of the

Isthmus, and arrived in New York December 20, 1861. Mr T. was married, July 15, 1852, at Marion, Ohio, to Mary Jefferson, born July 21, 1833, on the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, England, and a daughter of William and Phœbe (Dann) Jefferson. Her parents emigrated to the United States when she was but eighteen months old, and settled in Scott Township, Marion County. Her father died the year following, leaving a widow, three sons and one daughter. The widow died in December, 1866, in Iowa. December 20, 1852, Mr. Thomas, accompanied by his wife, again started for California, this time by steamer, by way of the Isthmus. They arrived at Panama on New Year's Day, and were delayed there, by the sickness of Mrs. Thomas, until February 5. They then took passage by the steamer "Golden Gate" for San Francisco, where they arrived after a voyage of thirteen days. During this voyage, seventy-two passengers died of fever, eleven dying in one day. On the trip, a fellow who was working his passage affronted one of the ladies on board, when, as a punishment, one end of a pork barrel was knocked out, a hole large enough to admit his head was cut in the other end; with this for an overcoat, his head sticking out, he was obliged to walk on deck one hour each day for the rest of the trip. During Mr. Thomas' stay in California, three of his children were born; Nevada and William Jefferson both died; Angeline, born October 1, 1856, is still living. October 20, 1857, he, with his family, started on their return by steamer, and in due time arrived in Marion County, in possession of $5,000 as the reward for his few years' labor in California. He soon afterward bought an eighty-acre farm in Claridon Township, where he went to reside. He afterward increased this farm to 184 acres. He lived there until 1874. In March of this year, he bought 112 acres in Prospect Township, on the west bank of the Scioto River, where he has ever since lived. The farm is valued at $100 per acre. Mr. Thomas has been the architect of his own fortune, never having anything given to him for a start. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have three other children, born in Marion County—John H., June 16, 1859; Lincoln E., July 18, 1861, and Orrin Ellsworth, October 25, 1867.

HENRY TREESE, farmer, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Berks County (now Lehigh County), November 8, 1811. He came to Ohio as a teamster in 1833. Shortly after his arrival in the State, he located in Delaware Township, Delaware County, remaining there some two or three years, when he went to Radnor Township, same county, where he was married, September 4, 1842, to Jane Cratty. He resided in Radnor Township for a number of years, and in 1852 moved upon the farm of 125 acres where he now resides. Mrs. Treese died September 9, 1866. They had a family of children as follows: Joseph H., John Dunlap (deceased), Samuel C., Nancy Jane and Margaret Isabella. Mr. Treese's farm, when he first bought it, was in a rough condition, the timber only having been cut over; no sign of a fruit tree or other improvements. By his industry, ninety acres of this land has been made subject to the plow, and 100 fruit trees set out. He commenced a poor boy, and on his arrival in Ohio had but $15, and by hard work and perseverance and economy has acquired his property, which is amply sufficient to support him in comfort in his old age. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-four or twenty-five years, and in politics is a Democrat.

WASHINGTON PIKE WARD, farmer, Prospect, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, September 17, 1858, and is a son of William Ward, a native of Shropshire, England, and who died in Delaware County, Ohio, in

1861. His mother was Sarah A. (Howison) Ward, born in Prince William County, Va., February 6, 1814. The Howisons were from Scotland, and trace their ancestry to John Howison, a burgess of the city of Edinburgh in 1450, and were of kin to Sir William Wallace. The American branch of the Howison family, of whom our subject is a descendant, settled in Prince William County, Va., from whom numerous branches are scattered throughout the United States. The first husband of Mr. Ward's mother was Benjamin F. Thomas, to whom she was married in June, 1836, at Washington City, D. C. Mr. Thomas was also a native of Prince William County, Va. At Mr. Thomas' death she was left with eight children, with whom she came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1856. The names of the children were Mary, Virginia, Catharine Juliette, John H. (the present Clerk of Marion County), Charles E. and Benjamin F. After their arrival in Delaware County, in 1857, Mrs. Thomas was married to William Ward, who, as before stated, died in 1861. Mrs. Ward is still living, and resides with her son, Washington P. Ward, a mile and a half east of Prospect Village. The latter was married, December 12, 1882, to Miss May Armontrout, a daughter of Abel Armontrout, of Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio.

WATKIN WATKINS was the first of this family that came to America. He was a native of North Wales, where he was married to Elizabeth Evans. They, with their family of two, or possibly three, children, emigrated to America. On the voyage all the children died from fever. This was about the year 1800, or perhaps a few years earlier. They first lived in Philadelphia, where Mr. W. worked at his trade of carpenter. They came to Ohio at an early day, locating on a farm in Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he lived, and died in 1837. Himself and wife were Episcopalians. Robert Watkins, son of the foregoing, and an early settler of Prospect Village, was born June 3, 1805, in Philadelphia. He learned the carpenter's trade of his father, which he followed, in connection with cabinet-making, more or less, all his life. He was married, September 15, 1830, to Miss Joan Parry, at Millville, Delaware Co., Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Vandeman, a Presbyterian minister. She was a native of Gundthure, South Wales, and daughter of Urich and Jane (Penry) Parry, both natives of Wales, in which country, also, the father died, leaving a widow and five children—Ann, Mary, Walter, Joan and David. The three first came to America with their uncle, William Penry, who came to Radnor Township in 1819. The widow of Uriah Parry, with her two youngest children, came with her brother, Walter Penry, who emigrated in 1820, also locating in Radnor Township, Delaware County. Mrs. W. died in Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1823. Robert Watkins and family came to Middletown, now Prospect, in December, 1837, moving into a log house nearly opposite where Mohr's store now is, in which they kept the pioneer hotel of Prospect. They afterward bought the lot where the Watkins House now stands. There was a frame house on this lot, which they fixed up and kept as a hotel. Afterward, they built the present brick hotel, and moved the frame to it as an addition. Here Robert Watkins lived until his death, October 29, 1853, and he was buried in what was known as the Delhi Graveyard, in the north part of Radnor Township. Robert Watkins was an old-time Democrat, and served his township in various local offices. He was an early settler of Prospect. He and wife had a family of ten children—Elizabeth, born July 16, 1831; Sarah, October 25, 1834; Watkin, November 2, 1837; Robert U., October 22, 1839; Thomas P., December 28, 1841; Joan, February 2, 1844, and died June 14, 1848; Walter D., born August

25, 1847, and two infants not named; Walter D. is also deceased. The grandparents on the maternal side of Mrs. Robert Watkins were Walter Penry, who came to Radnor Township, where he died, and his wife, who died in Wales; her name was Ann Davis, and she was a sister of Bishop Davis, of South Wales.

WATKIN WATKINS, importer and dealer in horses, was born in Prospect Township, on the farm now owned by Thomas L. Penry, November 2, 1837. His parents were Robert and Joan (Parry) Watkins, who are mentioned in this volume. Mr. Watkins passed his early years in his father's hotel at Prospect, in the meantime attending school in the old log school house, the first school building erected in Prospect, and after that was torn down, in other school buildings erected on the same site. During the time he was eighteen to twenty years of age, he learned the saddler's trade, and since that period his principal business has been dealing in horses and importing horses from France, being now one of the well-known firm of Watkins Bros. His residence is located west of the Scioto River, in Prospect Village. It is surrounded by large grounds, neatly arranged. The building is of brick, and is the largest and most elaborately finished of all private residences in the village. Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Leda B. Patten, a daughter of Richard and Susan (Kennedy) Patten, of this county. They have one child, named Richard L. Watkins.

REDDEN S. WEISEL, steam saw mill, and lumber dealer, Prospect Village. Mr. Weisel is a native of New Jersey, and born September 9, 1847, a son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Weisel. He was brought by his parents to Prospect Township when but two years of age. At twenty years of age, he commenced business on his own account, and the fall he was twenty-one he bought a steam saw mill in Pleasant Township, which he operated for three years, when he took in a partner. The firm also manufactured tile, ran a cider mill, etc. This partnership was closed out in 1879. During these years they had bought a thirty-horse power engine and saw mill, which Mr. Weisel now owns and operates at Prospect Village. The mill averages about 4,000 feet of sawed lumber per day. Mr. W. ships mostly to Columbus and Cleveland. Mr. Weisel was married, in 1877, to Miss Martha Pettey, of Green Camp Township. They reside in Prospect Village,

SOLOMON B. WELCH, pioneer farmer of Prospect, was born in the State of Vermont September 16, 1799. He bought and settled upon 122 acres of land in this township about 1830-33. He cleared about ninety acres of this farm. His first wife was Lavina Smith, born December 27, 1803, and died December 6, 1834. By this union there were the following children: Emily, born November 17, 1821; Martha, August 16, 1823; Thomas W., January 26, 1827; Presley, April 9, 1832; Lavina, December 17, 1833. He was again married, January 6, 1836, to Mary Carnahan, born June 5, 1817, in Indiana County, Penn., and a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Lloyd) Carnahan; natives, respectively, of the North of Ireland and Wales. By Mr. Welch's last marriage were the following children: Uriah H., born February 2, 1838; Elizabeth, July 14, 1840; Miriam D. January 29, 1842, and died August 22, 1851; John W., June 19, 1843; Corintha S. December 9, 1846; Solomon C., June 13, 1850; Mary A., November 27, 1852; Wealthy V., September 7, 1856, and died October 24, 1866; Addis A., January 18, 1861. Solomon B. Welch died at his homestead in this township October 23, 1862. His widow still resides there, and relates that when she first settled there, traveling was all done a-foot or on

horseback. The meetings were held in schoolhouses or at private residences. There was scarcely any fruit except wild plums and gooseberries; but they had plenty of maple sirup and sugar, which was used in place of fruit. Eggs sold for 3 cents per dozen, and they would receive but $1.50 per hundred weight for pork, after carrying it to Delaware. Their clothing was all made from flax and wool, spun in the family. Mrs. Welch still enjoys good health, is a pleasant, genial and worthy type of the pioneer women and long may her years be numbered among those of the living. She is a member of the Methodist Church. Uriah H. Welch, farmer, son of the above, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Delaware, Ohio, September 8, 1862, to serve in the war of the rebellion. He honorably participated in many battles, and was one of Gen. Sherman's army on its famous march to the sea. He served until the close of the war in 1865.

JAMES F. WOTTRING, Assistant Cashier of the Prospect Bank, was born in this township July 21, 1852, and is a son of Louis and Rachel L. (Waters) Wottring. Until eighteen years of age, he clerked in his father's grocery store. At this age, too, he learned the painter's trade, but now, as above stated, is acting as Assistant Cashier of the Prospect Bank. In politics, Mr. W. advocates the principles as represented by the Democratic party, and has served the township and village in various offices. He is now Justice of the Peace, has been Clerk of the village since 1878 and Township Clerk since 1880. He has been Clerk of the Village School District for two years, and member of the Village Board of Education for three years. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 483, I. O. O. F., and of the Richwood Encampment, No. 185. He was married, December 24, 1874, to Lydia D. Leist, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Gast) Leist. Mr. W. has a family of two children—Louis Claud, born September 9, 1876, and Margaret Ethel, born January 8, 1881.

L. H. WOTTRING, retired merchant and farmer, was born at Stockertown, Northampton Co., Penn., February 5, 1827, and came to this county with his parents, Jacob J. and Hannah (Mohr) Wottring, in 1839. He was married, September 3, 1848, to Rachel L. Waters, a daughter of N. B. Waters, an early settler of Prospect, and formerly of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wottring was engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years; first as a clerk in a dry goods store, then, with his brother, carried on the grocery business at Clyde, Sandusky County, for eighteen months, when he returned to Prospect, where he opened and conducted a grocery store until four years ago; he then closed out, and retired to live on his farm of 109 acres, a half mile north of Prospect Village, where he occupies his time in overseeing his farm. Mr. Wottring is a member of the I. O. O. F., also member of Mizpah Encampment of Marion, and is a charter member of the lodge in Prospect Village. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN B. WYATT was born October 18, 1826, in what is now Waldo Township, but formerly Marlborough Township, Delaware County. His parents were Samuel D. and Lavina (Brundige) Wyatt, both natives of New York State and pioneers in this county. John B. remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. Up to this time he had attended the common schools of the township. He then attended a select school at Marion for six months, and the following winter taught school. In the summer of 1850, he attended the university at Delaware, Ohio, for five months, and the next winter taught school at Prospect Village. In the summer of 1851, he formed a partnership with Stephen Curren, and they

opened a dry goods store at Norton. This continued but one season, when he, with his brother David, went to La Rue, where they built a house. It was commenced in 1851 and finished the next year, and the second house erected in La Rue after the village plat was laid out. Mr. Wyatt had bought the lot some time before. His brother had never been there until they went to build; there was no sign of streets or any improvements; nothing but stumps and an old pasture field; his brother was vexed, and declared that the place would never amount to anything, but finally consented to go ahead and build. They sold this building the next year, 1853, and Mr. Wyatt returned to Prospect and opened a dry goods store and continued for three years, when he sold out and bought 158 acres of land four miles east of Prospect Village, in Waldo Township, for which he paid $8.25 per acre. The land was in a perfectly wild condition and unimproved, but is now in a high state of cultivation, with fine buildings and other improvements. He still owns this property. He lived there till November, 1881, when he moved to Prospect Village, where he had previously erected a fine brick residence, near the depot, in which he now resides with his family. Previous to moving to Prospect, he was for three years engaged in buying and shipping grain, at Prospect, for Mr. De Wolfe, of Marion. He then formed a partnership with Watkins Brothers, under the firm name of Wyatt & Watkins Bros., for the purpose of doing a general warehouse business, as noted on a preceding page. Mr. Wyatt was formerly a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and afterward of the United Brethren Church, but as neither of these denominations hold regular services at Prospect Village, Mr. Wyatt attends other meetings. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. W. was married, April 1, 1852, to Elizabeth J. Watkins, who was born July 16, 1831, a daughter of Robert and Joan (Parry) Watkins. They have three children, named as follows: David W., born February 11, 1853; Thomas W., born September 23, 1858; Santford D., born July 10, 1865. All the boys live on the farm in Waldo Township. Mr. Wyatt is one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of Prospect.

CHARLES WYNN, farmer, was born in Wales May 28, 1822; came to this county with his father, John Wynn, mentioned elsewhere. He owns 100 acres of land, with fine improvements. He, by his own labor, cleared fifty acres of this farm. He was married, in 1856, to Sarah Canous, daughter of Joseph Canous. They had four children– Harvey A., died, aged fourteen years; William E., married Fannie Mayfield, and lives in Prospect Township; C. S. and Joseph F. died, aged respectively four and a half months and five years and four months. Mr. Wynn's wife died June 26, 1877, since which time he has remained a widower.

EDWARD WYNN, farmer, was born in Wales, and is a son of John Wynn, Sr., mentioned elsewhere. Mr. W. lives on and owns the old homestead of his father. He has always followed the occupation of farming, though meanwhile has worked some at carpentering. He was married, November 24, 1850, to Martha Ann Canous, who was born April 4, 1833, a daughter of Joseph Canous, who was an early settler of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and afterward of Marion County. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn have eight children—Rachel A., born October 7, 1852; Sarah Olive, July 31, 1854; Joseph H., June 13, 1857; Benjamin A., February 6, 1861; Viola M., September 12, 1863; Isaac E., July 31, 1866; Clara Iona, February 6, 1869; George Evan, July 29, 1872. Mr. Wynn is one of Prospect Township's most respected citizens.

JOHN WYNN, farmer, is a native of Wales, and is a son of John and Phœbe (Gaugh) Wynn, mentioned elsewhere, and was born March 15, 1819. When nineteen years of age, he commenced for himself, working at farm labor. Mr. Wynn moved upon the farm which he now owns and where he lives, in 1852. It consists of 180 acres of the most productive land in Prospect Township. The farm is well fenced and drained, and in the way of buildings is one of the most attractive places in the county. The house and outbuildings were built by Mr. Wynn, at an expense of about $4,000. He is one of the most substantial and enterprising farmers of Prospect Township, as the surroundings of his home would indicate. He voted as a Whig for Gen. Harrison, but since the formation of the Republican party has acted with them. Mr. Wynn has been married twice. The first time to Miss Mary Owens, October 24, 1844; she died fifteen months afterward, and he was married, March 16, 1848, to Sarah A. McCray. By the last marriage there are ten children, as follows: George, born January 23, 1849; Jennie, November 17, 1850; Joseph, August 31, 1852; Mary, May 9, 1854; Sarah E., January 14, 1856; Emma E., February 18, 1858; John, Jr., December 25, 1859; Walter, January 27, 1862; Wilbur E., May 28, 1865; Reuben S., October 11, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn are members of the United Brethren Church.

GABRIEL M. YOUNG, harness and saddlery, Prospect Village, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 6, 1840, and is son of Reuben T. and Maria (Brouse) Young; the former born near Niagara Falls, Canada, and the latter in Wayne County, Ohio. G. M. Young learned his trade in the shop of his father, who was a harness-maker. Soon after he completed his trade he came to Prospect Village. He was married, in 1863, to Maggie A. Landon, daughter of Rev. P. P. Landon, of Prospect, and in the spring of 1866 he opened a harness-shop in the village on his own account. He continued business here until the fall of 1867, when he moved to Platte County, Neb., where he took up a homestead of eighty acres, situated six miles from the Union Pacific Railroad, and seventy-five miles west of Omaha. Their habitation, into which they immediately moved, was a "dug-out," or a hole dug in the side of a hill, with a dirt floor, wall and roof; the roof was supported by poles. The family subsisted mostly upon game meat for the first three years. The first shot that Mr. Young fired at game in that region was at a six-prong buck, which he killed. From the door of his "dug-out" he shot and killed six wolves the first year, and many a night heard the wolves scratching at his door to make an entrance. In this habitation the family lived nine years, when he built a frame house. While living on this land Mr. Young still worked at his trade, doing the work in the dug-out. He bought his stock at North Bend, a town thirteen miles distant, on the Union Pacific Railroad. His only means of getting it home was by wheelbarrow power. When the work was finished, it was taken to town by him in the same way. The only mill where he could get flour or meal ground for the family was twenty-five miles away. The family lived on this land for twelve years. He sold the homestead in June, 1879, and moved to Schuyler, Colfax Co., Neb., where he worked at his trade until September 1, when he bought the stock and harness shop of J. W. Monroe, of Schuyler, and continued in the business there for twenty-one months, when he sold out and returned to Prospect. Mr. and Mrs. Young have seven children, as follows: William P. (born in Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio), Mary Virginia (born in Prospect), Granville Penn, Simeon A., David P., Morrison J. and Mabel Sylvania; all except the two first were born in Ne-

braska; the last two are twins, the boy is of the brunette type and the girl a perfect blonde. R. T. Young (father of G. M.) and four sons were in the army, at one time, during the last war. William Perry was killed at the charge on Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864. At that time, Gabriel M. Young was under Gen. Grant; his boy, born the following month, July 20, 1864, he named after the fallen hero boy, the youngest of the four. The oldest—Milton—was killed in Chattanooga Creek, January 12, 1865, leaving a wife and son.

CHAPTER XI.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP was one of the first constructed in Marion County, it having been organized June 8, 1824, and made to include surveyed Township No. 6, Range No. 16. Richland, however, is not a full surveyed township, it containing only twenty-seven sections and six fractional sections, instead of thirty-six, the requisite number of a full surveyed township. The above entry does not show this, but such is and ever has been the full extent and size of this township. Since its first organization, its boundaries have not been disturbed, neither has there been any attempt to change them.

The township consists wholly of Congress Lands. The soil is unusually rich, fertile and productive, and adapted to raising all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables which grow in this climate. The surface is level in the northern part and gently rolling in the southern portion. The lands are abundantly watered by innumerable springs and properly drained by a perfect network of streams and rivulets which flow into the Whetstone River, that passes angling through the township from northeast to southwest, thus rendering fertile the valley of the Whetstone, and making it the finest and best yielding land in the country. So productive are the lands here that the few early settlers who lived within the territory of the township at the time of its organization, in 1824, desired to give it the appropriate name of Rich-land or Richland, and their wishes were respected; the name was granted by the Commissioners, and thus it has ever since remained as one, indicating the true quality of the soil within its borders.

SETTLEMENT.

Early in the spring of 1820, Mr. Gleason and family located on the place now occupied by Mr. Oborn, and soon after Peter Dunklebarger and family came and built their cabin on the farm now occupied by George Retterer, Sr.; John Emery and wife Catherine came next in order and located on the place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Emery.

Mrs. Emery stated that she is the oldest settler now living within the township. She was born in Perry County, Penn., August 14, 1800. At the age of twelve years, she came to Monroe County, Ohio, with her parents, Matthias and Barbara Harter. In 1818, while yet in Monroe County, she was married to John Emery, who was born in Virginia, December 14, 1797. In the spring of 1820, they came to Marion County, venturing beyond the limits of any white settlement, as they thought, and knew not of any white

man's habitation so far north as they had come. Imagine, then, their surprise the following Sunday after their arrival to receive a visit from Peter Dunklebarger, who had preceded them a few weeks and whose location was still further removed from the established settlements of Delaware County. It was a visit of welcome, and never, perhaps, was welcome more genuine. The ring of Mr. Emery's ax in the deep forest during the week, as he, for himself and wife, was preparing, as it were,

> "To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
> And spread the roof above them,"

was sweet music to the ear of Mr. Dunklebarger, as the echoing notes came reverberating through the deep wood, attracting his attention. So Mr. Dunklebarger had hastened to make the new-comers' acquaintance, which, as the years went by, grew into a permanent and lasting friendship.

The next family in order that came was that of Samuel Scribner, who located on a part of the farm now owned by Jacob Retterer, in 1820, and Adam Conklin came the same year and settled just where Jacob Retterer now lives. Joseph Oborn built a cabin in the township during the same year, but did not come with his family until the following season, at which time came also his brother, Daniel Oborn.

The following year Henry Worline and family came and located near where Michael Jacoby now lives, and there built a cabin, and soon after a saw mill was erected by him, which was the first one in the township. Gilson and family also came about this time and settled where George Gump now lives, as did also Mr. Kelly and family. Booth and family came soon after; so also did Henry Sailer, John Williams and Van Crissup and their respective families. Some time during the same year, or the year following, came Daniel Firstenberger from Germany, who, perhaps, was the first foreign-born settler of this township; but he was soon joined by a Mr. Miller from the same country.

Michael Jacoby is one of the few early settlers of this township who are still living. He is son of John and Catherine Jacoby, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, John Jacoby having been born in Schuykill County of that State, as was also Michael, which last event occurred March 30, 1809. Michael Jacoby resided in Schuylkill County with his parents until he became fifteen years of age, when he removed with them to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they remained about six months, at the end of which time they came to this county, arriving in what is now Waldo Township February 15, 1824, and lived there one year. They then moved into Richland Township and located about one and a half miles southeast of where Michael now lives. Here Michael lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Worline, daughter of Henry Worline, one of the early settlers of this township. The marriage occurred November 1, 1832. Not many years after this, Mr. Jacoby's parents died.

Mr. Jacoby says that there were about thirty families in the township when they came in 1825, and among them, in addition to those already mentioned, were Christian Staley and family, John Waddel and family, Mr. Clark and family, William W. Smith, Jacob Emery, Thomas Rogers, Coonrod Sult, James Dipert, David Sult, Alva Payne, David Phips, Jacob Phips and the two families of Jacob Book and Daniel Lust, from Germany.

Some of those who came between 1825 and 1830 were William Harruff, Jeremiah Blockson, Job Blockson, Amos Wilson, Andrew Kepner and Joseph

Dunbar. In 1830, the tide of immigration to this township from Germany began with renewed vigor and continued with but little cessation for ten years, which about completed the settlement of the township. The settlement was first made along the river valley, thence west to Pleasant Township; and it was not until about 1835 that the settlement of the eastern and southeastern portions of the township was begun. Hence, those parts were occupied by the Germans who came in after that date, and among those yet living are George Heimlich, Jacob Pfrich and a few others.

As an instance of the hardships which the early settlers had to undergo, we may relate that while Mr. Emery was absent in search for his lost horses, which he never succeeded in finding, his noble wife would daily take her spinning wheel and go into the little field, and there, while protecting the growing crop from the squirrels, she would spin the thread that was afterward woven into the cloth which made their garments!

IMPROVEMENTS.

No regularly established roads passed through this township for many years. Two roads, however, were laid out in 1822, one on either side of the river, both of which led to the Norton settlement. Neither of these roads had ever been regularly established, although the one on the west side of the stream has become a permanent road, having been established by usage, while the one on the east side has been wholly abandoned.

One of the first saw mills built in the country was erected here. Henry Worline, who resided in Delaware County some time previous to his coming here in 1822, built a saw mill on the bank of the Whetstone, near where Michael Jacoby now lives. The mill was erected by Mr. Worline in 1821, the year previous to his moving his family to this county, and was run by him until the time of his death, September 30, 1824. Mr. Worline, in the early part of that year, had built the frame of a grist mill within about five rods of the saw mill, but he never completed it. S. W. Knapp finished the grist mill soon after Mr. Worline's death, and it was run until about 1844, at which time it was torn down and a new and more commodious one was built on the opposite side of the river. Steam power was used in this and it was run until in February, 1881, when it was burnt to the ground. After the death of Mr. Worline, Mr. Jacoby took charge of the saw mill and ran it until in 1838, when it was torn down.

In 1827, Titus King came and bought a piece of land of Mr. Kelley, which was located along the Whetstone, and there at once erected a fulling and carding mill, with a saw mill attachment. This was considered an extensive affair at that day, and quite a mammoth business was done there by Mr. King, who conducted the business with energy and success until his death, after which the fulling and carding were abandoned. The saw mill, however, is still running.

A distillery was also erected at an early day, near the center of the township, and was run for a few years with indifferent success, and was finally abandoned.

The mills were of much benefit and a great convenience to the early pioneers, giving them advantages both in easily securing "breadstuff" and preparing clothing material, also furnishing lumber for building purposes, which the early settlers of other townships did not enjoy.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in this township was Christian Staley, Jr., grandson of Christian Staley, Sr., who came here with his family in 1820.

The first marriage was that of Philip Shafer and Nancy Staley. Mrs. Catherine Emery states that she was one of the invited guests and that she attended the wedding in a homspun dress, woven and made by her own hands, and the wedding festivities seemed to have been as much enjoyed by those present, who were all dressed in clothing made of goods of similar material, as such occasions are at the present day, when the ladies appear in their silks and satins and the gentlemen in their broadcloth suits.

The first death of any white person within the limits of this township was a child of William W. Smith, who died from the effects of a burn accidentally received. The first Justices of the Peace elected in this township after its organization were Joseph Oborn and Thomas Rogers.

Schools were established in the township at an early date and were principally supported by private subscriptions, and at present the township is dotted with a number of good schoolhouses, in which competent teachers are employed.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious society that was formed in this township was organized at Mr. John Emery's, by Rev. Jacob Bacon, in the year 1822. It was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and consisted at first of only five members, namely: John Emery and his wife, Catherine Emery, Jacob Emery and Zuba Wilcox. Of this number, Mrs. Catherine Emery is the only surviving member.

The first house of worship erected in this township was a rude log structure, built by the Methodists on the farm now owned by Mrs. Emery, in 1826. Here, in this humble log church, with a few improvements from time to time, this society continued to worship until 1851, when they erected a frame building near the river, at a cost of $600. This building answered the wants of the society until the year 1879, when it had grown quite strong and prosperous. At that time the present house of worship was built, at a cost of $2,400, in addition to the grounds, which were donated by Michael Jacoby. This church building is a fine frame edifice, modeled after the modern church buildings, and has been given the name of St. James' Church. This society has ever been prosperous. The present membership approaches nearly one hundred. A good Sabbath school is sustained in the church now the whole year round, and no society in the country can excel it in faithful, earnest and effective work.

Zion's German Methodist Episcopal Church.—The German Methodists in this locality first began their public religious services in the year 1845, at the residence of Jacob Seiter; and the following June, 1846, a church was organized with twenty-one members, comprising Daniel, John and William Seiter, G. Beely, Jacob Schwaderer, Stephen Mack, J. F. and B. Gracely, M. Moyer and J. Schwartz and their wives. At the same time, a church building was completed on the farm of Daniel Seiter, 30x34 feet in dimensions. In 1878, a new church was erected, 34x56 feet, at a cost of $2,000.

The Lutheran Church formed a society here in 1835. Their first meetings were held at private residences and in barns and groves, but in 1838 this society and the German Reformed, together erected a house of worship on a piece of land donated to them for that purpose, by John Jacoby, Jr. This was also a log building. The Lutherans continued to worship here for a number of years, until a more commodious building was erected in the southwest part of the township, at a cost of about $3,000. The first minister who had charge of this society was the Rev. Cline. He was paid the meager salary of $75 per year.

German Reformed.—Closely allied to the preceding society is that of the German Reformed, which, during its infancy, shared alike with the Lutherans the accommodations of the old log church above mentioned. The permanent organization of this society, however, was not effected until 1850, at which time there were twelve or fifteen families who connected themselves with it and perfected a complete organization, after which the society met in a house of worship on the "mud pike," which had been built for the use of the various denominations of the township, until the year 1859, when they erected their present church edifice, near Daniel Firstenberger, at a cost of $1,000. Their first minister was Rev. William Ruhl; their present minister is Daniel Schrote, of Marion. Their membership is growing and a good Sunday school is now sustained by this society during the summer of each year.

Richland Church, Presbyterian.—This was organized April 26, 1805, by a committee appointed by the Marion Presbytery, consisting of Henry Van Deman, John B. Blayney and Samuel K. Hughes. The first members were James Mannassmith and wife, Urias F. Luellen and wife, Mrs. Margaret Waddel, William Waddel, Daniel Oborn and wife, Catharine Oborn, Margaret J. Oborn and Mary Oborn. Messrs. Manassmith and Luellen were elected Elders. The next day, Mrs. Mary Oborn, Mrs. Martha Strine and Margaret Strine were added to the church. Others joined soon afterward, and November 30, following, when there were twenty-two members, a Board of Trustees was elected, consisting of Daniel Brenner, John Strine and Daniel Oborn. The society prospered, and in a few years had a frame church, costing about $1,000, with a seating capacity of 200, upon a lot of ground donated by Daniel Oborn; but in the course of about ten years, the society went down, the last entry upon their church record being dated in March, 1860. The building is now used for miscellaneous meetings and public entertainments. The pastors of the church were Revs. J. Hess, T. Smith, J. Evans, William Fry and D. D. Waugh.

The first Sunday school held in this township was organized in 1828 at the residence of Mrs. Conner, at which place it was continued for a long time. It was a Union Sabbath school, in which various creeds and denominations participated alike. Some of those who were instrumental in organizing this Sunday school were S. W. Knapp and his wife, Titus King and wife, John Emery and his wife Catherine, Jacob Emery and his family, William W. Smith and family, John Jacoby and his wife, Thomas Rogers and the two young men, Michael Jacoby and Hopkins Thompson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richland Township has a few men who have been somewhat connected with the political history of the township and county. Among them is Michael Jacoby, who was elected Township Clerk in the year 1830, which position he held fifteen successive years. In 1838, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and this office he held for twenty-one successive years. Mr. Jacoby is a stanch Democrat, he having cast his first vote with that party in 1830 and has ever since been voting with the same party. He is one of the few remaining old-time Democrats of this county who had the pleasure of voting for Andrew Jackson, in 1832, for the Presidency.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC., FOR 1883.

Wheat, acres sown, 2,449; bushels produced, 33,204; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 2,600. Oats, acres sown, 1,518; acres sown for

crop of 1883, 1,900; bushels produced, 39,643. Corn, acres planted, 2,743; bushels produced, 97,100. Meadow, acres, 664; tons of hay, 813. Clover, acres, 1,512; tons of hay, 1,894; bushels of seed, 997. Potatoes, acres planted, 95¼; bushels produced, 6,518. Butter, 68,025. Sorghum, acres planted, 9¾; gallons sirup, 587. Maple sugar, 698 pounds; gallons sirup, 312. Bees, 68 hives; pounds of honey, 529. Eggs, 49,843 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 384; bushels produced, 6,760. Peaches, bushels produced, 274. Pears, bushels produced, 44. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 11,036; number of acres pasture, 3,016; number of acres woodland, 4,833; number of acres lying waste, 242; total number of acres owned, 12,208. Wool, 6,507 pounds. Milch cows, 406. Dogs, 150. Sheep killed by dogs, 52; value, $171; injured by dogs, 82; value, $216. Hogs died, 64; value, $273. Sheep died, 14; value, $34. Cattle died, 13; value, $297. Horses died, 13; value, $1,095.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The history of Richland Township is substantially continued in the personal sketches which follow, of leading pioneers and residents:

JOHN BERINGER. John Beringer is a worthy and prosperous citizen of Richland Township. He was born October 16, 1835, in Columbus County, Ohio, and is a son of Christian and Catharine Beringer, who came from Germany prior to 1820, locating in Columbus County until 1837, when they moved to Richland Township, settling where the subject of our sketch resides. They reared a family of eight children; the father died in 1867, aged sixty-eight years. The mother still survives at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. Beringer obtained a moderate education, and March 24, 1859, he married Miss Christina Rull, daughter of Christian and Magdalene Rull, of Richland Township. Their union has been blest with seven children—two dying young. The living are Samuel D., Frederick C., Franklin J., Alice M. and Amy M. For the first eight years after marriage, Mr. B. rented the home farm, which he inherited and purchased in 1866, obtaining his present residence in 1876; altogether containing 252 acres, valued at $80 per acre. His farm is well fenced and drained. His house has been renovated and added to, presenting an inviting appearance. The out-buildings are good—the latest being a barn 40x60 feet, constructed in 1881 at a cost of $1,000. Mr. B. has the best of stock, and raises annually large fields of wheat. His family belong to the Lutheran Church, with which he has been officially connected many years. At present, he is a Trustee. He was Treasurer of the township three years; also Treasurer of the Richland Mutual Fire Insurance Company for some time.

MARTIN EMERY. Martin Emery was born in Monroe County, Ohio, November 26, 1818, the son of John and Catharine Emery. He was a Virginian by birth, while she was a native of Perry County, Penn. Martin's mother's grandfather, Waggoner, was a Revolutionary soldier. His parents settled where he now resides in 1820, hence he and his mother are the oldest living settlers in the township. His people reared a family of nine children, all living—Martin being the oldest. His father died in 1873, aged seventy-five years. His mother is still living at the ripe age of eighty-three years. Their only neighbors when they first came were the Worlines, the Oborns and the Rogers. Mr. Emery was educated in the common school. He was married, October 4, 1855, to Miss Mary Ann Arthur, daughter of Aaron and Maria Arthur, of Richland Township. Their union has been blessed with six children—two dying young. They

are Newton, John, Maria C. and Rosa (living); William and Franklin are deceased. Mr. Emery purchased his present residence, consisting of forty acres, in 1860. He already owned ten acres besides. He made all the improvements, and values his farm at $80 per acre. His farm is drained with 200 rods of tile, and is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. E. and family are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is Trustee. His wife died very suddenly in 1882.

DANIEL FIRSTENBERGER was born January 23, 1831, in Germany, State of Baden. His parents, Charles and Leena F. Firstenberger, came to America in 1833, settling one year in Crawford County, Ohio, coming then to Richland Township, where Daniel F. now resides. They reared a family of five children. The father died in 1852, aged forty-eight years; the mother died in 1876, aged seventy-six years. October 28, 1854, Daniel married Miss Caroline Mautz, daughter of Godlieb Mautz, of Pleasant Township. Their union was crowned with ten children—Jacob, Mary (wife of William Kingel), Daniel (deceased), Christena, John, Philip, Fred, Lydia, Catharine and Leena. Mrs. Firstenberger died in 1878, aged forty-five years. Mr. Firstenberger inherited and purchased the old homestead of seventy-nine and three-quarters acres, which he has increased to 289¼ acres, valued at $80 per acre. He built his house in 1866, costing $2,500. The farm is well tiled. Mr. Firstenberger officiated with the German Reformed Church. He has been a powerful man physically, having cradled in a single day five acres of grain.

ELIAS FIRSTENBERGER, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Richland Township, where he was born December 3, 1856. He is a son of John F. and Harriet Firstenberger, the former from Germany and the latter from Pennsylvania. They settled in Richland Township about 1836, and reared a family of eighteen children, only seven of whom survive. He died November 13, 1882, aged sixty-five years, while his widow passed away in 1866, aged forty years. Elias was educated wholly in the common school. His marriage took place January 6, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Hensel, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Fulton) Hensel, of Richland Township. By inheritance, Mr. Firstenberger came into possession of eighty acres of good land in 1882. Upon this he intends building a fine house, at a cost of some $3,000. Our subject is a consistent member of the German Reformed Church, of which he was recently elected Elder.

JACOB FIRSTENBERGER is one of the stirring young men of Richland Township. He is the son of Daniel and Caroline (Mautz) Firstenberger. He was educated in the common school, and was married October 22, 1881, to Miss Catharine Schwarderer, daughter of Jacob Schwarderer, of Pleasant Township. The name of their child is Albert B. He has been renting his father's farm since his marriage, and in 1882 his father built him one of the most elegant houses in Richland Township, costing $3,000. He and his wife associate with the German Reformed Church.

J. G. GOMPF. This family originated in Germany about 1800; five Gompf brothers were living in that country. One sailed for Rio Janeiro, South America, where he has become very wealthy, often visiting his boyhood home in later years. Another embarked for Philadelphia, becoming a physician of repute and affluence. Two others removed to London, doing a thriving business. The fifth brother was our subject's grandfather, Philip Gompf. He served in the German Army fourteen years against Napoleon Bonaparte, escaping without a wound, the only man in the regiment who returned unimpaired. His son John G. was our subject's father. J. G.

Gompf is an intelligent, enterprising citizen, a native of Richland Township, where he was born February 3, 1837. He is a son of J. G. and Sarah (Seltzer) Gompf. His father came from Hessia, Germany, in 1835, while his mother came from Pennsylvania in 1833. They located on what is known as the old Gompf farm, and reared a family of three children; the father died in 1879, aged eighty-two years, the mother still suviving at the age of eighty years. His grandfather Seltzer attained the remarkable age of one hundred and two years, and cradled wheat in his one hundredth year. Mr. G. obtained his education wholly in the common school. When a young man, he saved 265 sheep, worth $4,500, from drowning, by an exhibition of fortitude almost unparalelled in the county. June 5, 1862, he married Miss Julia A. Pontius, daughter of John and Anna (Warline) Pontius. Nine children have blessed their home, one dying young; the living are Calvin O. G., John B. W., William H., Charles M. E., George D. N., Cicero B. F., Joseph H. M., Mary J. M. and Francis M. W. Mr. Gompf purchased thirty acres of the south farm in 1862, which he has increased to 277½ acres, valued to-day at $80 per acre. His farm is well fenced and underdrained. He cultivates with special care fine sheep, of which he owns at present 200 head. Mr. G. and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has served in nearly every capacity, being Class Leader at present. His fellow-citizens have continued him as Justice for three years, and made him Land Appraiser in 1870. He is now President of the Board of Education. He has settled several estates sat isfactorily.

FREDERICK HALT was born July 22, 1846, in Wittenberg, Germany, where he operated a brewery for seven years. He migrated to America in 1871, and worked for his brother, John Halt, for one year. February 19, 1873, he married Miss Mary Swartz, daughter of Jacob Swartz. This union has been crowned with six children, three dying young. Henry, Ida and Fred, Jr., are living. Since marriage, Mr. Halt has been renting his father-in-law's place of ninety-six acres, and is rearing good stock generally. Before coming to America, our subject served nearly four years in the German Army; was engaged in the late war with France and Germany as a member of the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, under Crown Prince Frederick. He is a member of the German Methodist Church. He brought to this country $14, and to-day is worth some $2,500.

JOHN HEIMLICH is an intelligent German, living in the southern part of Richland Township. At the time of his birth, September 5, 1842, his parents, Jacob and Derosa Heimlich, were living in Alsace, France, now a German province. He emigrated to America in 1847, buying eighty acres, where our subject now resides. Their children numbered three, and the father died in 1873, aged sixty-four years, while the mother passed away in 1879, aged seventy-two years. Our subject having obtained an ordinary education, bought and inherited the old homestead, to which he has been adding, until his farm consists to-day of 200 acres, well drained and fenced. He has good buildings, and he values his farm at $80 per acre. He has accumulated not less than $20,000. June 19, 1864, he married Miss Barbara Augenstein, daughter of Ernest and Christina Augenstein. Ten children have blessed this union—William S., Mary A., Charles F., John J., Emma C., Wastey P., Henry F., Clara S. and Ella S. (twins) and Dora B. Mr. H. entertains the Democratic principles, and the family worship at the Lutheran Church, with which he has been officially connected.

MICHAEL JACOBY, the oldest settler of Richland in residence, was born March 30, 1809, in Pine Grove Township, Schuylkill County, Penn. His parents, John and Catherine Jacoby, likewise his grand-parents and great-grand-parents, were natives of the same township. His people came from Holland originally, and settled along the Delaware River. His great-grandfather, Gideon Myers, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. His grandfather, Bartholomew Jacoby, served in the Revolutionary war; also several of his uncles. His parents arrived in Richland Township, Feb. 15, 1824, having traveled 600 miles by wagon, and bringing a family of nine children, having left four in Pennsylvania. They entered eighty acres a little east of our subject's present home. His father died in 1844, aged seventy-three years, while the mother passed away in 1837, aged sixty-three years. Our subject obtained a moderate education, and remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 1, 1832. The next day he voted for Gen. Jackson for his second term of the Presidency. This school of politics he has followed faithfully all his days. The object of his affections was Miss Elizabeth Warline, daughter of Henry and Catharine Warline. Ten children have resulted from this union—Catharine (deceased), wife of Samuel Waddel; Mary, Daniel Myer's widow; Henry, who served two years in the late war, becoming Lieutenant, and was killed at Gettysburg; James, also a soldier and Lieutenant; Michael, Jr.; John; Elizabeth, wife of Morris J. Aye; Margaret, wife of John Waddel; Elias, attorney, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Maria, wife of Elmore C. Smith. January 1, 1833, he entered 160 acres, known to-day as the "Old Jacoby Farm," but altogether he owns 700 acres, stretching one and a half miles along the Whetstone River. His house, which he built in 1842, was the fourth frame house built in the township. Mr. J. has the finest stock of all kinds. In 1850, he built a large barn 54x132 feet. At an early age, he and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served in every capacity, acting as Steward for the past thirty years. He has ever been prominent in the home politics, being elected Town Clerk when just twenty-one, and was continued for fifteen years; also made Justice of the Peace and served twenty-one years. A few years since he was Land Appraiser of Tully, Scott, Claridon and Richland Townships. In 1879, he gave the lot and $1,000 for the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church near his home. Mr. J. has been a remarkable man in many respects, especially in physical endurance. He cleared 500 acres of land, and in a day and a half cut and split from the stumps 515 rails; when aged twenty-four, he mowed two acres with scythe; he has often reaped with sickle one acre in a day. With his brother Jacob he split 1,100 rails in a day. When temperance became an issue, he received 61 cents more each day for abstaining. He is hale and hearty still. Upon the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Jacoby's golden anniversary, November 1, 1882, there were present four sons and four daughters, thirty grand-children and three great-grand-children. After congratulations, they surrounded the bountifully spread tables; the bride and groom of fifty years ago were placed at the end of one of them, the pastor and the bride's sister, Mrs. Kern, the only one present who had attended the wedding fifty years before, sat opposite; four sons sat on the father's right; four daughters on the mother's left. The husband of the deceased daughter occupied the chair that would have been hers; and the gallant son who fell at Gettysburg, was represented by a namesake grandson, Henry Waddel. Mr. Jacoby is a remarkable man; he is of the stamp of men who succeed, but anyone would have succeeded with that "sweet-faced christian woman," who has stood by

his side a help-mate fifty years. To their children they bequeath an honest and an honorable name, and not by any one of them has it been tarnished.

ADAM KLINGEL was born April 11, 1844, a native of Richland Township, and the son of Lucas Klingel and Doratha (Harsch) Klingel. He came from Germany about 1825, settling in the southwestern part of the township. They were owners in time of nearly 200 acres there; he cleared about seventy-five acres. In his early days, he was both a tailor and shoemaker; his death occurred in 1872, aged fifty-nine years. The mother still survives, aged sixty-eight years. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1864 enlisted in Company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; his principal engagements were at Decatur, Ala., battle of the Cedars, Overall's Creek and Kingston, N. C.; he served mostly under Gen. Schofield. For two weeks he was confined at Fortress Rosecrans in the hospital. He continued until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. April 25, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Firstenberger, daughter of Frederick Firstenberger. Six children have been born to this union—William H., Charles W., John F., J. Wallace, Henrietta L. and Emma M. He rented his farm a number of years, but purchased it in 1876. It consists of 100 acres, valued at $80 per acre; he paid $6,500. Our subject has been Treasurer of the township for four years. The family belong to the German Reformed Church, with which he has been officially connected.

WILLIAM C. KRAMER is one of the stirring, leading men of Richland Township. His birth took place the 30th of September, 1837, in Germany; his parents, Christian and Christina Kramer, emigrated to America in 1849, settling in Richland Township. They bought first forty acres, but added later sixty-one acres more. They reared but two children—our subject, and Charles C., who was an engineer, was killed near Bellefontaine, upon the Quincy curve. These parents are still living, aged eighty-three and eighty years respectively. Our subject's education was commenced in the German schools, but he finished it in our common schools. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Linius, daughter of William Linius, of Galion, Ohio, March 9, 1869. Seven children have been born to them. The names of the living are William H. and Ida (twins), John C., Mary A., Henry A. and Augusta D. He purchased his present home in 1872, then containing forty acres; he now owns 120 acres, well-fenced and drained and with good buildings. Mr. K. has fine stock; his work horses are the Norman and English draught, and he owns a registered English draught horse; his merino sheep are the best in the township. During the war, Mr. K. was in the Quartermaster department of the Government, working at Nashville, Tenn. He and family are members of the M. E. Church.

ALBRIGHT MACK was born November 5, 1823, at Wittenberg, Germany, the son of Stephen and Magdalena (Sheerer) Mack, who emigrated to America in 1840, locating in Richland Township, buying ninety-five acres of land. They raised a family of six children. The mother died in 1859, aged fifty-four years, and the father died in 1867, aged seventy-three years. Our subject having obtained a limited education, married upon the anniversary of his birth in 1859, Miss Susanna Gable. Eight children have crowned this union— Peter (deceased), Henry (deceased), Jacob, David, Abraham, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Graham; Amanda, wife of Samuel Milisor, and Anna. Mr. M. inherited the old homestead of ninety-five acres, and by industry and frugality he has become possessed of 199 acres more; he values the home place at $100 per acre. His house, which he built at an expense

of $3,000, was burned in 1882. A neat new house stands upon its site to-day, occupied by his son David. At present, our subject is living in Marion; he and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, with which he has been officially connected for many years. Mr. M. holds to the principles of Republicanism.

JACOB F. MARTIN is a highly respected citizen. He was born in Baden, Germany, November 17, 1817, the son of Christopher and Margaret Martin, who came to America in 1830, requiring forty-nine days in passage, locating in Pennsylvania, but came to Richland Township in 1833, settling where Jacob now lives, buying at first twelve and a half acres, but made it forty acres in time. His family numbered six children. In 1853, their father died, aged sixty years. The mother still survives, aged eighty-seven years. Jacob F. commenced working by the day and month, when aged sixteen years, and continued till his marriage, which occurred in the summer of 1858, to Miss Casiah Anderson, daughter of Abraham and Mary Anderson, of Marion Township. Ten children have been born to this union, four dying young. The living are James H., George C., Charles S., Mary M., wife of Frederick Augenstein, Maria E. and Haly. For sixteen years he labored as tanner for Thomas Henderson in Marion; but in 1850, he purchased his present residence, then of 160 acres, adding since forty acres, valued at $75 per acre. He also owns 320 acres in Paulding County, Ohio. His farm is in excellent repair, with good improvements; he is cultivating the best of stock. His family belong to the Evangelical Church Association, in which he formerly acted as class-leader, but during the past five years has been local preacher. Mr. Martin had two sons in the late war—James H. and George C., both honorably discharged. For eleven years, he was Township Clerk, and County Commissioner for one term.

JOHN L. McCLENATHAN was born May 10, 1857, in Morrow County, Ohio, son of Blair and Mary A. (Dalrumple) McClenathan. Their fathers both came from Ireland, but they migrated from Pennsylvania in 1837, and settled in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They remained there till 1853, when they came to Morrow County, Ohio. They arrived in Marion County, October, 1868, with a family of seven children. The father accumulated a property of $20,000, and died August 18, 1870, aged fifty-nine years; the mother is still living with our subject, aged seventy years. Mr. McClenathan obtained a fair practical education at the district school. He married, December 31, 1879, Delora C. Bolinger, daughter of George and Mary A. (Singer) Bolinger. This union has been crowned with the birth of three children—Elsie, Mary I. and Cora. Our subject inherited ten and a half acres, but has been renting seventy-nine acres of the old home farm for a number of years. His family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he entertains the principles of the Democracy.

JACOB MAUTZ is one of the substantial citizens of Richland Township. He was born August 29, 1834, in Pennsylvania. His parents, Godleib F. and Christina Mautz came to Pleasant Township in 1830; the mother still survives. Mr. Mautz obtained his education in the common schools, and married, August 24, 1858, Miss Margaret Beoler, daughter of Christian Beoler, of Crawford County, Ohio. Their children have numbered ten, three dying young. The names of the living are Mary, Christian F., Catherine, Henry, Matilda, Albert and Harry. Mr. M. purchased his present residence in 1864, consisting then of 100 acres, which he has increased to 354¾ acres, valued at $80 per acre. He gives special attention to the raising of wheat and corn, and the fattening of cattle. He also keeps

Clydesdale horses. He built his house in 1880, costing $3,000. He has officiated as Township Trustee ten years, and was formerly Director of the "Home Insurance Company." He and family belong to the Lutheran Church, in which he has acted in nearly every capacity, at present as Trustee.

JOSEPH MORRIS is an estimable citizen, living in the eastern part of Richland Township. His birth took place in Burlington County, N. J., June 23, 1804. In 1680, his great-grandfather, George Morris, came to America, a mere boy, settling in the above State. His grandfather, Anthony Morris, had a family of fourteen children. He is the sixth child of Joseph and Rachel (Zelley) Morris, who came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1821, rearing a family of twelve children, only four of whom are living. The Morrises have been Quakers for generations. His mother became such subsequent to marriage. This is probably the only Quaker family in the county. Our subject having received a common school education, married, November 27, 1828, Miss Jane Warrington, daughter of Abraham and Reziah (Woolman) Warrington, and seven children have crowned this union. Their names are Abraham W.; Tabitha, wife of Thomas E. Hartley; John P., Joshua, Keziah, Rachel E. and Joseph C. Mr. Morris came to Richland Township in 1837, locating where he now resides, where he entered 120 acres. Through industry, he at one time owned 400 acres of land. He has at present a 100-acre farm, having disposed of the remainder mostly to his children. He built a frame house in 1848. During the past forty years, he has been cultivating a nursery, sending many specimens to distant parts of the State. During the civil war, Mr. M. visited many parts of the East and South, inspired by his love for humanity, leaving tracts, clothes and contraband goods, wherever he found a waiting opportunity. He was also a member of the "Underground Railroad." Some years later, he published a record of his life and labors in a work known as "Reminiscences of Joseph Morris." Its every page bespeaks a life prompted by the highest motives. He is still a Quaker in custom, act and word, and a worthy citizen, honored by all who know him. Though in his seventy-ninth year, he is still vigorous, reaping this season twenty-six dozen of wheat with a sickle. He spends his winters in Florida, where he has a little farm of twenty acres, upon which he has 300 orange trees.

CHARLES NEUBAUER was born April 9, 1842, in Saxony, Germany, and having obtained a fair education, he acquired a knowledge of stone-masonry. When aged eighteen years, he sailed for America, and stopped at Columbus, Ohio, working by the day and month, until 1862, when he came to Richland Township. He first purchased twenty acres, for which he paid $1,000. But he and his wife at present own 240 acres of good land, which he keeps in excellent repair. He already has out 1,100 rods of tile; he values his place at $90 per acre, and anticipates building in the immediate future. November 12, 1862, our subject married Hannah, daughter of William Baechler, and the names of their four children are Frederick, Mary, Emma and Charles. Mr. N. is a Democrat, and he and his family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In money-making, Mr. N. has made a success, for he came to this country with nothing, and is worth to-day $25,000.

GEORGE RETTERER was born May 4, 1821, in Alsace, France, now a province of Germany, the son of George and Martha Retterer. The common school gave him his education. He left home aged twelve years, and became a stable and general chore boy. For nine years he drove a stage-

coach between Marion and Upper Sandusky, and most of that time he met often with Indians. Having received from his father's estate $200, together with eighty acres of land in Henry County, Ohio, he purchased in 1842 his present home, then of eighty acres, which he has increased to 195 acres to-day, valued at $90 per acre. He has made all the improvements, having built his attractive house in 1873, costing $3,000. November 12, 1842, our subject married Miss Catherine Moyer, daughter of John and Catherine Moyer. This union has resulted in fourteen children, four dying young; the living are George, Jacob, Henry, Philip, Catherine, Fredrick, Mary, John, Charles W. and Emma. Mr. Retterer and family belong to the Lutheran Church, of which he has been deacon the past six years. Mr. Retterer's public career embraces the following offices: Trustee of Richland Township five years, member of Board of Agriculture fourteen years, three years its President and seven years its Vice President, Director of County Infirmary seven years, and is County Commissioner at present.

JACOB RETTERER is another respected and enterprising citizen of Richland Township. His birth took place March 13, 1826, the son of John G. and Martha Retterer, who migrated to America in 1831, settling in Marion County, and entering eighty acres in Pleasant Township. They remained there until 1837, when they moved to Richland Township upon eighty acres, where Jacob now lives. His family consisted of eight children. He died in 1863, aged sixty-nine years, and his mother in 1873, aged eighty-one years. Jacob Retterer married, November 5, 1848, Miss Sophia Myers, daughter of George J. and Catherine Myers, of Richland Township. Their children are nine in number—David, Sarah (wife of John Hinaman), Elizabeth (wife of David Deich), Sophia (wife of William Stark), Mary (wife of George Shanlaub), Catherine, Martha, Samuel and Clement H. Mr. Retterer inherited and purchased eighty acres of his present residence, and has increased these to 277 acres, valued at $90 per acre. In 1875, he built and repaired his residence, worth some $2,000 to-day. He erected a barn in 1869 at a cost of $2,000. One thousand rods of tile drain his farm; in connection with his agricultural pursuits he rears graded stock. He and family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has acted in nearly every official capacity. He has been Trustee of the township for two or three terms, and has been President of the Home Insurance Company.

DANIEL SEITER, SR., a highly respected citizen of Richland Township, Marion Co., Ohio, was born in Baden, Germany, August 13, 1813, and emigrated with his parents, Jacob and Magdalena Seiter, to America in 1830. He bought ninety-five acres of timber land, on which they settled, and cleared about fifty acres, where he still resides. The father died in 1851, aged seventy-three years, and the mother in 1880, aged eighty-seven years. He was married to Miss Margaret Klingel, who is still his companion, January 3, 1841. This union has been blessed with ten children, seven sons and three daughters, a daughter and son dying in infancy; two were killed in the late rebellion, and four sons and two daughters are still living. Mr. Seiter purchased the old homestead, and owned several good farms of which he has disposed. He has been a hard worker, clearing about one hundred acres of heavy timbered land. He and companion have been members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church for over thirty years, with which he has been officially connected for many years.

ELIAS WOLFINGER was born July 20, 1848, in Richland Township, the son of Jacob and Christiana Wolfinger, who came from Germany about 1836,

buying ninety-six acres, which increased to 119 acres in time. The father cleared sixty-five acres of timbered land. He reared a family of nine children, and died in 1879, aged seventy-four years. The mother died in 1851, aged thirty-four years. Our subject having obtained a moderate education, inherited and purchased the old homestead of ninety-six acres, which is well-drained and fenced. He built a good house in 1862, at a cost of $800, and he has greatly increased its facilities this season, expending thereon $1,000. October 20, 1874, he married Miss Caroline Hall, daughter of Frederick and Caroline Hall. This union has been blessed with four children—Samuel A., Anna R., John F., and William H. This family associate with the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat, but liberal in his views.

GEORGE J. WICK was born November 12, 1854, and is a native of Richland Township. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Wilt) Wick, who came from Germany in 1832. At first they bought eighty acres, where our subject now resides. But prosperity had so highly favored their labors, that when the father passed away, he left an estate of $50,000. The family numbered seven children, C. Jacob being the eldest. The father died in 1878, aged fifty-eight years, while the mother died in 1866. Our subject having obtained a limited education, inherited by the death of his father his farm of eighty acres, upon which stands a house built in 1862, at a cost of $2,000. The large barn was built in 1874 for $1,000. Mr. Wick breeds the best of graded stock. He received from his father's estate in money and land $6,000, and is worth to-day some $8,000. April 1, 1877, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of Edward Stickel. The names of their two children are Jacob E. and Charles W. His family associate with the Lutheran Church.

JACOB YAKE was born October 8, 1852, in Richland Township, the son of George and Catharine (Wick) Yake. His grandfather Yake came from Germany about 1833, entering eighty acres near where our subject resides, and cleared nearly the whole farm. He died when aged eighty-five years, his only child having inherited the property, and increased it to 440 acres, all joining, and also purchased 150 acres in Morrow County, where he still resides. His family consists of three sons and one daughter. Recently he gave to each child eighty acres, obliging them to pay $1,600 each. Our subject having received a common school education, married March 18, 1875, Miss Caroline Groll, daughter of Frederick Groll. The names of their three children are Harvey J., Charles W. and Ella C. B. In 1878, Mr. Yake built a neat house, expending therefor $1,500. His farm is worth $75 per acre. His politics are Democratic.

CHAPTER XII.

SALT ROCK TOWNSHIP.

SALT ROCK is one of the original townships of Marion County. A diligent search of the records has failed to reveal any formal entry of its organization, but from the first session of the County Commissioners, the township has been duly recognized in all of their subsequent proceedings. It at first contained the entire original surveyed Township No. 4, Range No. 14, but when the county of Wyandot was erected, and the boundaries

of Crawford and Marion Counties were changed, in the year 1845, two tier of sections from the north side were taken off and given to Pitt Township, Wyandot County, leaving this township to only twenty-four sections; but Salt Rock, in common with all the northern tier of townships, was re-organized, and has thus ever since remained. The following is the entry of re-organization:

AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION, MARION CO., OHIO. }
March 23, 1845. }

Ordered, That the several fractions of the townships of Washington, Tully, Scott, Grand Prairie, Salt Rock and Grand in Marion County, by reason of the passage of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to erect the new county of Wyandot and alter the bounds of the county of Crawford," passed February 3, 1845, be and they are respectively organized into separate townships, and that said townships so re-organized respectively retain their original names and numbers on the records and duplicates of Marion County for all purposes whatever.

JOHN UNCAPHER, }
HUGH V. SMITH, } *Commissioners*

This township received its name in a rather singular manner. It is said that upon an occasion when the early settlers, who were few in number at that time—the time when the organization and naming of the townships were in contemplation—were gathered together discussing these subjects, when Ebenezer Roseberry sought to enliven the occasion, as was his wont, by relating a few incidents drawn from his varied experience; and among others he related the following:

"Soon after I came to this place, I shot and wounded the largest buck I ever saw; not so seriously, however, but that he could get over the tall grass pretty rapidly on three legs. In the pursuit, I stumbled and fell over what I supposed to be a rock; but as it looked so white, I turned to break off a piece, which, I declare, was pure salt."

Of course this provoked the mirth of the company, and, in the laugh which followed, Platt Bush said, "That will do; 'Salt Rock' shall be the name of the township." Accordingly, Salt Rock was the name proposed to the Commissioners for this division, and it was also the name adopted by them. Thus it will be observed that even the relating of a trifling incident, incredible as it may have been, was the means of furnishing a name for one of Marion County's finest divisions.

Salt Rock embraces a portion of the "Sandusky Plains," and its surface is very level. Timber is found around the border of the plains, and along the banks of the few streams. The Little Sandusky and a few tributary branches flow from the southeast to the northwest, through the eastern part of the township, forming a good natural drainage for that portion of this division; but the western part has required a great deal of drainage, by means of large, open ditches, chief among which are Prairie Run ditch, Carroll ditch and the Thompson ditch. The low places and the few ponds here have been pretty generally redeemed by the combination of the natural and artificial systems of drainage, though during the spring and other wet seasons of the year, much water still stands on the lowest portions of its territory.

Among the most noted ponds here, of former times, was that of "Goose Pond," well-known, at the time of its existence, to sportsmen in every city west of the Alleghanies. It covered an area of about fifty acres, and seemed to be the half-way stopping-place for the numerous migratory birds in their semi-annual flights from the lakes of the North to the bayous of the South. During the spring and fall of the year, often for weeks at a time, this pond was literally covered with geese, ducks and other aquatic

fowl, and the noise occasioned by their squawking was annoying, almost past endurance, for several miles around. In early days, there were no shot-guns in use here; the flint-lock rifle was all the sportsman carried, and it is related that a single discharge of one bullet from one of these rifles would often kill a half-dozen geese, so thick were they upon the bosom of this pond at times. But this pond has long since disappeared. Proper drainage has made the place tillable, and now, instead of a vast pond, frequented by legions of water-fowl, there are well-cultivated fields, annually yielding abundant crops, from which the husbandman reaps a rich reward.

The most of the soil in this township is of inexhaustible fertility, admirably adapted to the raising of grain, and to grazing purposes. The streams and ditches are usually well bridged, and good roads extend through many portions of the township. Fine farms, with good buildings and cultivated fields, are found on every hand, and schoolhouses at convenient localities. A number of artesian wells have been sunk, to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet, which raise the water from five to ten feet above the surface, thus furnishing an abundant supply of water for stock.

In the year 1883, the following exhibit shows the agricultural status of Salt Rock Township: Wheat, acres sown, 2,119; bushels produced, 14,770; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,524. Oats, acres sown, 519; acres sown for crop of 1883, 586; bushels produced, 8,585. Corn, acres planted, 3,032; acres planted for crop of 1883, 3,356; bushels produced, 122,700. Meadow, acres, 1,275; tons of hay, 1,425. Clover, acres, 300 tons of hay, 166; bushels of seed, 5. Potatoes, acres planted, 36¾; acres for crop of 1883, 39½; bushels produced, 3,790. Butter, 22,390 pounds. Bees, 216 hives; pounds of honey, 4,665. Eggs, 25,000 dozen. Orchards: Apples, 88¾ acres; bushels produced 1882, 1,375. Peaches, bushels produced 1882, 28. Pears produced 1881, 8 bushels. Lands, number of acres cultivated, 5,149; acres of pasture, 3,789; acres of woodland, 1,228; total number of acres owned, 10,614. Wool, 24,360 pounds. Milch cows, number owned in 1882, 174. Dogs, 69. Sheep killed by dogs, 5; value, $46. Hogs died, 92; value, $570. Sheep died, 208; value, $380. Cattle died, 12; value, $240. Horses died, 12; value, $1,040.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Ebenezer Roseberry, from New Orleans, was the first settler of this township, locating near what has since been the residence of A. Martin, about eight miles south of Upper Sandusky. It was on the Radnor road, which passed through Big Island into Delaware County.

Messrs. Vulgamat and Alcott came in 1819. Hugh V. Smith, originally from Clark County, Va., arrived in 1820; Enoch Clark and Mahlon Marsh and family, in 1821; Richard Hopkins in 1821 or 1822; and John McElvy, Isaac Woods, George King and others about the same time.

John Green was the first Justice of the Peace. The first school was taught at John Green's in 1823. The first hunting hounds were brought from Virginia, in 1826, by Robert Martin and his sons. The first merchant, Ora Bellis, from New York, located in 1819, and died the same year, being the first death. The first birth was that of Rosanna Bowser, in 1820. Her father, a few days after, was at the first election in the township, and his vote was challenged on account of minority. He could not testify to his age, but "thought he was entitled to vote, for he had a wife and baby." This election was held at Ebenezer Roseberry's, near the present site of

Amos Taylor's residence. Roseberry kept an entertainment house, being the first and last for over fifty years.

A combat between two Indian chiefs, near Carpenter's Cross Roads, in this township, was witnessed by a settler, unknown to them, and is thus described: "They met, dismounted, and immediately rushed into deadly strife; one with a tomahawk and the other with a long butcher knife. They fought like madmen, and dealt stroke after stroke, and cut after cut, till both fell to the ground exhausted. One soon recovered, took the tomahawk of the other and threw it into the bushes, then, staggering to his pony, remounted and went out of sight, dripping with blood." The eye-witness to this terrible hand-to-hand combat went to the nearest house and reported it, and, accompanied by the writer, then a boy seven years old, returned to the scene of encounter. The wounded Indian had recovered, so that, with a little help, he was soon on his pony, wending his way back to his tribe. The wild grass was stained with blood, marking the track of the struggle.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

Little Sandusky Creek, a sinuous stream, meanders across the township, and along its banks are many springs, in early days the haunts of wild animals, and the scene of many hunting adventures, whites and Indians often joining in the wild sport. Near the banks of this stream are the remains of extensive wigwams. The plan seems much like the Pawnee houses, though, before the ground was disturbed, some two years since, the tracings of a large amphitheater were quite perfect. Near by, on the table-land, is an oblong circle around the highest point in the vicinity, inclosed by a ditch 550 paces in length. The break, or passage-way, in the ditch is on the southwest and northeast, in a direct line with the fallen buildings. Two wells are distinctly visible on the southeast. Oak trees are standing in the ditch, to mark the passing of hundreds of years. In the immediate vicinity, as the trees were cut down a few years since, ax marks were found in several trees, plain and perfect as though made by a recent hand, though over a hundred years had covered up the scars.

The footprints of the Mound-Builders were left, to an interesting extent, in the northeast part of the township. In the vicinity of Morral is a circular mound, several feet high, and in the days of the early settlers quite prominent, with a hickory tree upon its apex. The tree is now gone, but the ground has never been disturbed, and its tracings are still distinct. One mile from this are other curiosities, undisturbed till six years ago, showing that this section has been the home of those of an unknown past.

One mile northwest of these ancient mounds, on the edge of the prairie, and near a large pond, as the sod was turned over for the first time a few years since, lead bullets were discovered in the furrow, and boys found them by the pocketful. They were near or quite an ounce in weight. Being six or eight inches under the surface, shows they were not of recent deposit.

A PIONEER WEDDING.

About the year 1825, on the banks of the Little Sandusky Creek, a wedding took place, at Robert Martin's, father of A. Martin, of Morral, on the place now occupied by Amos Taylor. The ceremony was performed about 8 o'clock in the evening, in the month of October. During the day, a good lot of pies and cakes had been baked in the brick oven down on the hillside—a characteristic institution of those days—and a huge pot, filled with cooked chicken, hung upon the crane in the fire-place. Those who came

hither bent on some fun were Samuel and John Harmon, Samuel Morral, Sr., Reuben Johns, Mr. Neff (father of Squire Neff, of Morral), Mr. Green and others. These old soldiers watched for their opportunity, and just before the ceremony was said, marched in and formed a close line in front of the fire-place, concealing it from the company. The Captain, S. Morral, stepped behind this line, clandestinely seized the pot with its contents, and saying, "Forward, march!" out they strode with their prize thoroughly concealed. The company, though somewhat chagrined at the loss of their "chicken fixins'," consoled themselves with the idea that they had a plenty of pies and cakes in the oven. But what must have been their disappointment when they went out and found that all those luxuries also had disappeared, and even the oven, too; for those same brave soldiers had put poles under it and carried it off, with all its contents, about a half-mile down the creek, and gone "into camp!"

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF MORRAL.

In 1878, Rev. L. Johnson held a series of meetings at this place, and organized a society, composed of persons of various Christian denominations. Samuel Morral was chosen Deacon. Meetings were held in schoolhouses until 1880, when a committee, composed of Samuel Morral, J. P. Barnthouse and J. Stauffer, were appointed to raise funds and build a house of worship. Samuel Morral donated land for a site, and the house, which was 35x45 feet in size, was completed in 1881, including the bell, at a cost of $1,800. The church was dedicated to its holy purpose on the second Sunday in September, by Rev. O. E. Baker, who preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by Revs. J. Seitz, S. D. Bates and W. H. Gibson. In February, 1882, Revs. Seitz and Bates re-organized the society into the present church, at which time the membership numbered twelve. Rev. L. Johnson was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Seitz as pastor, who continued to preach to the congregation until April, 1882, since which time, Rev. S. D. Bates has "ministered the Word." The church has a present membership of twenty, with Samuel Morral, J. P. Barnthouse and J. Stauffer as Trustees, and Mrs. Huldah Barnthouse, Clerk.

In connection with this church, a Sabbath school and missionary society are maintained.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We subjoin personal notices of a number of the pioneers and citizens of Salt Rock Township:

JAMES IRVINE & BROS. These gentlemen, James, William, Wilson and Richard, are known throughout the county as purchasers and shippers of stock. Their parents, David and Catherine Irvine, were born and married in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1840. Mr. Irvine, before coming to this country, plied the plasterer's trade and possessed freehold property. The family, then consisting of five children—John, James, Catherine, William and Eliza—emigrated to America in 1849, locating at Independence, Penn., for eleven years. From there they moved to Marion County, near Bryan Station, on the "Campbell farm," remaining three years, when they went to "Gorton Grove farm" for four years, and still later to Big Island Village, where the father died in 1870, aged sixty years. The family then rented the "Corey farm," in Wyandot County, Ohio, until 1874, when they purchased where they now reside. They bought the Corey farm of 480 acres, also sixty-four acres near Marion and 320 acres where they live. For enterprise and industry, the Irvine Bros. deserve commendation. About the time they came to Salt Rock, they began

buying and shipping stock, and have been very successful. Wilson and William attend principally to farming, while Richard buys and ships to James, who attends to the sales at Buffalo or New York City. They deal altogether in cattle, sheep and hogs.

A. L. D. KING, farmer, was born in Salt Rock Township in 1836. His father was a native of the State of Delaware, whence he came to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Hessy Hopkins. He came with his family to Marion County in 1823, and entered 160 acres of land, and afterward made additions to this land until he owned 448 acres. He served in the war of 1812, and died in Salt Rock Township January 10, 1857. He was an influential and respected citizen. His widow died in 1874. The subject of this notice is a grain and stock farmer, owning a farm of 117 acres. He is a member of the Grange and of the Presbyterian Church, and is also a Democrat.

GEORGE J. KING, farmer, was born in Salt Rock Township March 31, 1852. During his minority, he secured a good practical education, and followed the occupation of teaching for a short time. He was married, November 16, 1875, to Annie Alkire, and now resides on his farm of 133⅓ acres in Salt Rock Township. Mr. King is a prosperous farmer, and has served the township in the various local offices. He is a member of the Grange, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. King's mother, Jane, was the first white child born in Salt Rock Township.

SAMUEL H. KING, farmer, was born in this township June 5, 1827. He inherited from his father forty acres of land, where he now lives. He has increased his possessions, and now owns 155 acres. He was married, November 7, 1850, to James Thompson. Mr. King is a stock and grain farmer, and makes sheep a specialty. He is a Republican, and is now serving as Justice of the Peace. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is an ardent sportsman, and while on a hunting trip in Michigan in 1881 he killed eighty-nine deer, and last fall, 1882, besides other game, killed a black bear in the same State.

SAMUEL MAHAFFEY is a native of Donegal County, Ireland, and was born April 7, 1836. His father was a farmer, which occupation Samuel has always followed. He, with his mother and five brothers, came to the United States in 1847, and settled in this county. Until twelve years of age, Mr. Mahaffey attended the parish school in Ireland, and, after coming to Marion County, a few months in the township schools. In the fall of 1858, he was married, and the same year bought 120 acres of land in Salt Rock Township. He has since made other purchases, so that the homestead now consists of 240 acres. His residence is on Section 24. Mr. Mahaffey is politically a Democrat, and is an active worker in the interests of his party. In December, 1879, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1872. During his official career, he served the people faithfully.

SAMUEL MORRAL, SR., was born in Salt Rock Township July 31, 1829. His father, Samuel Morral, was born in Virginia in 1800, and came with his father, William Morral, to Pickaway County, Ohio, when he was quite young. In 1818, his parents moved, bringing him with the rest of their family to Salt Rock Township, where they settled. William Morral, above mentioned, was a Captain under Gen. Hull, during the war of 1812, and his son Samuel, the father of our subject, was a Captain in the general militia, and at the time of his death owned 430 acres of land. He left a widow and five children, four by his first wife, and one by the last. Samuel Morral, the subject of this sketch, was married, February 16, 1853, to Margaret Harmon, of Wyandot County. He had very limited means at the start; his worldly possessions were comprised in two colts, valued at $125. When twenty-five years of age, he bought fifty-three acres of land in Salt Rock Township, but he gradually increased his landed es-

tate, so that he now has 205 acres of land, and also owns one-half interest in the tile works at Morral, at which place he was in the grain business for some years. This town was named in honor of his father. The subject of this sketch has been Treasurer of the township for the past five years, and now fills that office. Himself and wife have a family of nine children, and he is a member of the Church of God.

SAMUEL MORRAL, JR., son of William Morral, and nephew of the preceding, was born in Salt Rock Township in 1854. He owns a farm, where he lives, of 200 acres, and is principally engaged in stock-farming. He was married, in November, 1879, to Jennie King, of this township. In politics, he is a Republican.

ROBERT I. MOUSER, farmer, was born in Salt Rock Township in 1845, and is at present one of its substantial citizens. He enlisted in Company M, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served as a soldier in the Union army for two years, during the great civil war, and was taken prisoner by the rebels, and confined for five months in the infamous and notorious Andersonville (rebel) Prison. Mr. Mouser is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres.

HENRY RHOADS (deceased), pioneer farmer, came to this county in 1825, the same year purchasing 240 acres of land in Salt Rock Township, from the Government. He was married, December 8, 1839, to Elizabeth Ann Crabb. She was a native of Ross County, Ohio. They had a family of six children, and at his death, March 11, 1855, left a farm of 397 acres of land, including other property. His property was valued at $20,000. He was a man of excellent judgment, and of more than ordinary ability. He filled many of the township offices, and was an influential citizen of the county. His widow married again, and died February 5, 1880. Mr. Rhoads' remains lie in the Union Cemetery, her remains in the Marion Cemetery.

MILTON H. RHOADS, farmer, was born in Salt Rock Township, September 24, 1840. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Crabb) Rhoads, are mentioned elsewhere. Milton H. was reared a farmer, an occupation that he has always followed. At the breaking-out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served his country as a soldier on the Union side; he was a Corporal. Mr. Rhoads has one of the best watered farms in the county, consisting of 207 acres, on which he erected, in 1877, a large and commodious residence, the finest in the township. On the place is a never-failing spring or well. He is largely engaged in stock-farming, and makes a specialty of registered Spanish Merino sheep, at which he has been very successful. He has served as Trustee of the township. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment of the G. A. R., and of the Methodist Church. Politically speaking, he is a Republican, and, in a general sense, is one of the most enterprising men of his township.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, farmer, was born in Delaware County, Ohio. He is the owner of seventy-three acres of land in Salt Rock Township. He volunteered as a soldier to serve on the Union side, during the civil war, in Company D, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in various engagements during the war. He was married, March 7, 1867, to Annah Riley, and they have four children. He is a substantial farmer and good citizen. Politically, he is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He has lived in Marion County since 1851.

AMOS TAYLOR, one of the substantial men of Salt Rock Township, born December 16, 1836, the son of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Taylor. The former came from Ross County, Ohio, and the latter from Maryland when a child. They settled on the Thomas Thompson farm, entering 160 acres, which was subsequently increased to 400 acres. He reared a family of six children, and died in 1858, aged fifty-nine years, and the mother died in 1851, aged forty-two

years. Our subject's education was obtained wholly at the district school, and in his younger days was very active, having frequently mowed two and a half acres of grass in a day with a scythe. In 1866, he purchased thirty acres in Wyandot County, Ohio, which he still holds. His home farm consists of ninety acres, inherited by his wife, and ninety-two acres purchased by himself. He owns in all 470 acres, 290 in Wyandot County, Ohio. In 1873, he built his residence. December 1, 1859, he married Miss Sarah Martin, daughter of Robert Martin. This union has been crowned with six children—Louisa, Elizabeth, Cora, Kate, Anna and Hortense, the latter deceased. Mr. Taylor is a genial gentleman, a Republican in spirit and practice, and has been prominent in the township officially.

THOMAS A. THOMPSON is a native of Salt Rock Township, born September 5, 1830; the son of John M. C. and Martha (Alcott) Thompson, the father coming from Virginia and the mother from New Jersey. They settled near where our subject resides about 1820, entering 400 acres, which in later years they have increased to 1,100 acres. Mr. Thompson was prominent in the organization of the township, and was its Treasurer fifteen years. He reared a family of seven children, and died in 1864, aged sixty-six years, while the mother passed away in 1861, aged sixty-four years. Our subject received a common school education. He inherited from his father's estate 200 acres of land, and several thousand dollars. His farm at present consists of 550 acres. He is a cultivator of good stock generally. Mr. T. has ever been a stanch Republican; and of the township offices, he has held that of Trustee, Assessor and Treasurer, the latter for five years. March 15, 1865, our subject married Miss Isabel Sharp, daughter of Andrew and Ann (Wirts) Sharp. The names of their five children are Emma, John, Dessie D., Anna and Hayes. His grandmother's people came from Ireland, and his great-grandfather fell in the war of the Revolution, while her great-grandfather died from wounds received in the same war. The Wirts came from Switzerland.

HENRY R. WOLFE, deceased, was a worthy pioneer of Grand Township, and settled there in 1835. He was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1800, and while yet a young man came to Marion County. He had then a wife and three children. His wife died in 1839, and he was married in 1840 to Studia Baker. He died October 23, 1879, leaving a widow and six children in comfortable circumstances. He was much respected as a citizen, and had held at different times nearly all the township offices, and was Justice of the Peace for nine years. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He moved to Salt Rock Township in 1850, where he died at his homestead. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

NELSON L. WOLFE, farmer, son of Henry R. Wolfe, was born in Marion County March 24, 1837, and has lived in Salt Rock Township since he was thirteen years of age. He was educated in the township schools. He was drafted into the army in 1862, and served a short time as a soldier in the civil war. March 29, 1866, he was married to Eunice Matteson, of Wyandot County, Ohio. On attaining his majority, Mr. Wolfe had very little financial means, but by industry and good management has become the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres, on which he resides. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a member of and Deacon in the "Church of God."

CHAPTER XIII.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

TERRITORIAL.

FROM the best authority obtainable, Scott Township was organized either June 7, 8 or 9, 1824, one of the first three days of the first session of the County Commissioners after the organization of the county, although the entry of such organization has been entirely omitted from the record. But on June 10, 1824, a division into districts of the townships then organized was made for the purpose of collecting the county tax, and among the townships then mentioned was Scott. This township at its original organization comprised all of surveyed Township 4, Range 16, and Township 4, Range 17. But in March, 1828, Tully Township was organized and took its territory from the eastern part of Scott, and was made to include more than one surveyed township, or thirty-six sections. At the June session in the same year, the Commissioners restored to Scott Township the east tier of sections, of surveyed Township 4, Range 16.

Thus the township remained until after the formation of Crawford County, when two tiers of sections from off the north part were placed within the limits of that county, and when the county of Wyandot was erected a similar portion was taken off of the remaining northern tier of townships, which made it necessary, as the Commissioners thought, to re-organize the fractional townships.

A few years later, the people of Scott Township desired to extend their boundaries further south and take into their territory one tier of sections off of the north side of Claridon, or rather, it seems a portion of the residents of that tier of sections of Claridon Township desired that so much of their territory as above named should be placed in Scott Township, as will appear from the following entry from the record:

AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, March 7, 1848.

This day came Lawrence Buskirk and others, being a majority of the householders residing within the boundary of the portion of Claridon hereinafter named, and made application, by petition, for an alteration of the boundaries of the townships of Claridon and Scott as follows, to wit: To attach to said township of Scott, one tier of sections from off the north side of said township of Claridon, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that legal notice has been given and that all things appertaining to said application have been done in due form of law, it is ordered that the said one tier of sections from off the north side of said Claridon Township be and the same is hereby attached to the township of Scott.

HUGH V. SMITH, JOHN UNCAPHER, *Commissioners.*

For some reasons, which the records do not explain, in the following year another application by petition of similar import, asking that the very same territory be detached from Claridon Township and attached to Scott, was made and the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the northern tier of sections was again attached to Scott, as appears from the following entry:

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, March 5, 1849.

This day the Commissioners of Marion County met pursuant to the statute. Present: John Uncapher, Hiram Knowles and Lewis Topliff, Commissioners, and Lawrence Van Buskirk, County Auditor.

This day came Adam Hipsher, James Tight, and others, and presented their petition to the County Commissioners in the words and figures following, to wit:

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF MARION AND STATE OF OHIO:

Gentlemen—We, your petitioners, would humbly represent that Claridon Township is six miles wide from north to south, and that Scott Township is but four miles wide from north to south, and that we believe it would conduce to the public benefit if one tier of sections were set off of the north side of Claridon Township and attached to said Scott Township. We, your petitioners, therefore pray your honors to attach one tier of sections from off the north side of said Claridon Township to said Scott Township, thereby making the said townships equal or nearly so, and we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc., January 30, 1849.

And the said Commissioners being satisfied that said petition is signed by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed change or alteration, and it having been proven to them that notice of such intended application had been given by advertisements set up in three public places within the bounds of such proposed change or alteration, for the period of thirty days and more previous to this date, and it appearing necessary to said Board of Commissioners that the alterations as prayed for in said petition should be made, it is therefore ordered by said Board of Commissioners that so much of the territory of Claridon Township in the said County of Marion, as is included in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 5, south of base line in Range 16 east, be, and the same hereby is attached to and made a part of Scott Township.

Whereupon came Gany Clark, one of the householders residing upon said territory, and gave notice of his intention to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas.

The matter was duly appealed to the Court of Common Pleas and there reviewed by that tribunal, the Commissioners' proceedings reversed and the territory restored to Claridon Township. But the subject of the division of Claridon Township, for the purpose of augmenting or enlarging the territory of Scott was not permitted to rest long; for at the March session of the Commissioners in the year 1851, another effort was made to have the same territory set off to Scott Township, as will appear from the following entry taken from the record:

MARCH 4, 1851.

This day the Commissioners of Marion County met, pursuant to the statute. Present, Thomas Parr and Hiram Knowles, Commissioners, and E. Peters, Auditor of Marion County.

This day came S. C. Parcell, James Bell and others, and presented their petition to the County Commissioners, in the words and figures following:

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF MARION COUNTY:

We, the undersigned residents of Claridon Township, pray your honorable body that you will take one tier of sections from off the north side of Claridon Township, and attach it to Scott Township, which will make them of equal dimensions; Claridon Township is six miles square, and Scott Township is four by six miles only.

YOUR HUMBLE PETITIONERS.

JANUARY 31, 1851.

And the said Commissioners being satisfied that the said petition is signed by a majority of householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed territory of land petitioned to be struck off from Claridon Township, and attached to Scott Township, and it having been proven to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, by the affidavit of James Parcell, George Boyles, Jr., and James Osborn, that lawful notice has been given by advertising, in three different public places in said territory, proposed to be struck off and attached to said township, of the intention of said petitioners, for the period of thirty days and more previous to the presentation of this petition, and it appearing necessary, just and right to said Board of Commissioners that the alteration as prayed for in said petition should be made, it is therefore ordered, by the said Board of Commissioners, that so much of the territory of Claridon Township, in said County of Marion, as is included in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Township 5, south of the base line in Range 16 east, be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of Scott Township.

Whereupon came Gany Clark, James M. Briggs, two of the householders residing upon said territory, and gave notice of their intention to appeal the same to the Court of Common Pleas.

The appeal was duly taken, and upon review by the Common Pleas Court, the proceedings of the Commissioners were set aside and the territory restored again to Claridon Township, where it ever since has remained.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Scott Township is composed wholly of Congress lands, and was named in honor of Mr. Scott, one of the early settlers of this territory, he having located here with his family in 1821. It consists partially of prairie and partially of woodland, there being portions of the great Sandusky Plains within its borders. Its surface is gently rolling and soil fertile, and is well adapted to raising corn, wheat and oats, and it also comprises excellent pasture land for the grazing of horses, sheep and cattle. The lands are reasonably well watered, there being numerous pools and springs and several creeks and runs. Among the latter, the Whetstone and Mud Run, which pass through the eastern portion of the township, are the largest.

The Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, which runs through the middle of this township, north and south, is described in Chapter VIII.

In early days, the level portions of the township were covered with water. The tract of land now owned by James Lindsey was until a comparatively recent date covered with water, which some forty years ago was designated the "Green Sea" by a man bearing the name of John James. In many places, also, a growth of wild grass and a species of cane called maiden cane had sprung up, and were of a very luxuriant growth, often arising to a height of from fifteen to twenty feet, and of such strength and thickness as to prevent persons from passing through, except by following beaten paths.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT

Of this township, for the most part, was made by emigration from Knox County, and was not commenced until the year 1821. During that year, Nathan Parson, Henry Parcell, John Beckley, Martin McGowen, Constant Bowen and Josiah Packard, each with his family, located in the southeastern portion of the township near the Whetstone, and were soon joined by Solomon Wilkinson, Jason Gleason, Alanson, Phineas and Horatio Packard. Farther north on Muddy Run, in the autumn of the same year, another settlement was started, in which William Shaffer, Samuel Spurgeon and John Humphrey were among the first to "pitch their tent." They were, however, soon joined by Jacob Stateler, Mr. Kline, John Johnson and their families. In the northern part of the township, near where Letimberville now stands, and yet to the westward, another settlement was started about the same time; and among the first families that located here were those of Capt. Benjamn Fickel, Moses Vansky, Isaac Foreacre and Mr. Scott, from the last of whom the township received its name. Daniel Walters came to this township in 1821. Each of the settlements constantly received new accessions, and in time grew and extended their limits until they finally became quite large and prosperous communities. Among the earlier accessions were Adam Hipsher and family, who came here from Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1824. Also James Likens and his three sons, who came from the same county, and Seth Knowles and family, Samuel Hill with his family, and others. The last-mentioned families came in the year 1829.

John Hill, one of the sons of Samuel Hill, still lives on a farm located in Section 21 of this township, and is now fast approaching his four-score years, he having been born in 1805. John Hill came to Scott Township with his father in 1829, but had visited the lands here the year previous and entered eighty acres of it in his own name, as he was then twenty-three years of age, and was already seeking a site and securing a location for his future habitation. He, however, came to this township with his father's family from Knox County in 1829. The goods and the family were moved across the county in a wagon; and it is related by John that when they reached the bank of the Middle Fork of the Whetstone the stream, on account of the recent rains, was so swollen that the embankments were overflown, and as there were no bridges across the streams in those days, they were compelled to wait until the waters subsided sufficiently to permit them to "ford" the stream. During this time, which was of three or four days' duration, the family took refuge in a deserted cabin. On the first evening of their delay occasioned by this impediment, and about the time the family had gotten into the deserted cabin and everything prepared for a brief stay in their temporary home, a horseman came dashing down the bridle path leading by the cabin, and coming to the river bank, was about to plunge into the stream with his horse; but the spirited animal refused to enter the deep water, and was frisking and shying under the urgent demands of the rider, when Mr. Hill, recognizing him as a Knox County neighbor, whose name was Hedington, accosted him with, "What are you trying to do?" He replied very emphatically that he was determined to cross the stream, as his "sweetheart" lived beyond, and he was anxious to see her that very night. Mr. Hill soon discovered that the attempt of this reckless feat by the equestrian was occasioned by the "spirits" within him, for he was slightly intoxicated. After some importunity, Hedington was dissuaded from the dangerous trial of crossing the river until the water had somewhat subsided, and was offered the hospitality of the family at the cabin, that they temporarily occupied, which he gladly accepted; and after being comfortably seated by a blazing fire for the evening, wishing, no doubt, to show his appreciation of the kindness extended to him, and desiring to reciprocate as far as was then in his power to do, he produced a well filled whisky flask and offered Mr. Hill a drink, saying, "John, we must have something to drink." Mr. Hill, who was then a good temperance man, as he now is, at first refused, but Hedington insisted, and fearing that an absolute refusal would give offense, Mr. Hill finally said, "Well, if we must drink, you are the oldest and should drink first." This Hedington did and gave the following rather humorous toast: "John, if this be war, may we never have peace; but have three engagements every day and a scrimmage between times."

Several persons of prominence in the history of the county were among the early settlers of this township. Among them may be mentioned Hon. John Rosencrans, now a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, who has represented the county of Marion two years in the State Legislature, and served as Justice of the Peace in this township for thirty-one years consecutively. He has also served the county in the capacity of County Commissioner for six years, and here made an able and efficient officer, whose services were duly appreciated. Also Capt. Hiram Knowles, who came to this township with his parents, Seth and Mary Knowles, from New York State, in 1828, and who acquired his title by being chosen as the worthy commander of a rifle company organized in this township in the year 1835. Capt. Knowles

has long been a man of some social and political influence, and has held several township offices and had the honor of being the first constable of the township, having been appointed to that position by the Trustees. He has also held the office of County Commissioner.

Among the first teachers that swayed the scepter and ruled a portion of the urchins of this township and trained their "young ideas how to shoot," was Samuel Hill. He taught his first term during the winter of 1828, while his family was yet in Knox County.

After the construction of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike in 1828, many of the early settlers hauled their wheat and other grain to Sandusky City, it being the nearest market available. It usually required a week to make a trip, and the farmers made the most out of these trips possible by bringing loads of goods on their return to the merchants of Bucyrus and Marion. At Sandusky City, they also frequently secured their flour and meal, as there were no mills until 1834 nearer than Bucyrus, Mount Gilead and Mount Vernon. At that date, however, Mr. Langdon erected a horse-power grist mill at Letimberville, with a capacity for grinding ten bushels per day. A grist mill, even with this small capacity, put in operation in their midst, was hailed with delight by the people of Scott Township.

TORNADO.

In 1825, a tornado commenced in Scott Township and took a northeast course, extending beyond New Haven, making sad havoc in its track, which was about 100 rods wide, leaving nothing standing but an occasional stub, with top and limbs torn away. Old Jake Stateler's cabin stood fully in the track. He was there alone that day, and when he heard the roaring of the storm and saw the trees tumbling, he, with remarkable presence of mind, snatched up a puncheon from the floor and darted under; none too soon, for he had barely made good his retreat when the tornado struck his cabin and scattered it to the winds, leaving but three or four rounds of logs in their places.

LETIMBERVILLE.

The only effort at building a town in this township was the one made in the northern part on Section 15, and it has by no means proven a success. Its founder, Marturen Latimbra, no doubt had as bright dreams of its future greatness as had the founders of other towns that had been laid out in unpromising places which had grown and flourished until they became cities. for he was a Frenchman, with a characteristic Frenchman's imagination. He had purchased all of Section 15, and he laid out the town on the southern portion of it, in hopes, no doubt, of greatly enhancing the value of his property. But the growth of the place for the first few years was quite slow, and more recently the improvements have been scarcely perceptible.

It was laid out as early as 1832, and the first house built was occupied by Ross Arbuckle and his family, and they there kept a tavern for a number of years for the accommodation of the traveling public. Thomas Monnett, Esq., kept the first stock of goods brought to the place, and occupied a little frame building as a store room just south of where Esquire Rosencrans recently lived.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1883.

Wheat, acres sown, 1,190; bushels produced, 21,673; number of acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,253. Oats, acres sown, 671; acres sown for

crop of 1883, 754; bushels produced, 15,931. Corn, acres planted, 3,093, acres planted for crop of 1883, 2,728; bushels produced, 104,010. Meadow, acres, 1,029, tons of hay, 1,271. Clover, acres, 273; tons of hay, 333; bushels of seed, 263. Potatoes, acres planted, 45¼; acres for crop of 1883 estimated 41¼, bushels produced, 4,391. Butter, 20,355 pounds. Eggs, 9,375 dozen. Apples, bushels produced, 1882, 3,065. Peaches produced 1882, 14 bushels. Lands owned, number of acres cultivated, 4,085, number of acres pasture, 3,194; number of acres woodland, 1,447; total number of acres owned, 9,201. Wool, pounds shorn, 1882, 22,473. Milch cows, number owned in 1882, 209. Stallions, 2. Dogs, 5. Sheep killed by dogs, 31; value $99; injured by dogs, 30; value, $50. Cattle died, 2; value, $40. Horses died, 8; value, $665.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was first organized in this township as early, perhaps, as 1831, but their first church building was not erected until in 1837. It was then built at Letimberville, at a cost of $300, but this building was afterward sold, and in 1868, another church building was erected in its place on the same site, at a cost of about $1,200. Among their early ministers was the Rev. Wilson.

Christian Church.—As early as 1830 or 1831, Rev. Harrison Jones, of this denomination, preached in this township in the neighborhood of the Hipshers, near Caledonia; and January 12, 1840, a church was organized at Letimberville with about sixteen members. Jackson Dowling, James Till and John and William Hill were the first officials. During the following spring, they erected a hewed-log church at an expense of $100 in Letimberville. Subsequently, this was replaced with a frame building, 36x40 feet, at a cost of $1,000. Rev. Jackson Dowling ministered to this congregation from 1840 to 1854; then Michael Kiddle one year; David Sharples, 1856-57; Kake, 1858; John Stannard, 1859 to 1861; Ebert, 1861 to 1863; William Hunt, 1864 to 1866; Alexander Reed, 1867-68; Eder Rumfield, 1869 to 1871. Present membership, thirty. Official members, Samuel Hill, Wesley Dowling, Charles Rano and Norman Brooks. Five ministers have been sent out into the world by this church.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Personal histories of some of the prominent settlers of Scott, both of the past and present, follow for a few pages, as a most essential part of the history of the township.

WILLIAM CLUTTER was born in the State of New Jersey, July 27, 1798, this making him now eighty-five years of age. His father, Samuel Clutter, was a "Jersey Dutchman," while his mother, Rebecca Clutter, was a "Jersey Yankee." His father was drafted for the Revolutionary war, but was exempted by a man offering to take his place for the paltry sum of $100. His father also came to Washington County, Penn., in 1799, rearing a family of ten children, three of whom still survive. His death took place in Knox County, Ohio, where he moved in 1825. William Clutter obtained a limited education, and remained with his parents until aged twenty-seven years. The first six years of his married life he spent in Knox County, Ohio, but in 1831 he settled where he now lives, thus remaining for fifty-two years in the same locality and living in the same cabin. His marriage to Miss Edy McCown, daughter of Isaac and Mary McCown, of Virginia, took place in 1825. Eleven children crowned this union, two dying; the surviving are Samuel; Rachel, wife of Joseph Merriss;

Jackson, deceased; David, deceased; Louisa, maiden lady; William; Lafayette, of Kansas; Washington, and James M., of Illinois. Mr. C. has seen some hard times. In 1818, he was compelled to live on pumpkins and squashes; but he is worth at present $10,000. He is a generous pioneer, one of the few still remaining. He has been a member of the Disciple Church for forty years.

J. HARVEY COULTER is one of the solid men of Scott Township; he was born in Huntington County, Penn., April 7, 1827, the son of Samuel and Sarah Coulter, who came to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1832, entering forty acres. They raised a family of thirteen children, of whom J. H. is the eldest, and nine of whom are living. Their father died, aged eighty years. Mr. Coulter, the subject of this sketch, having received a limited education, commenced life at fourteen, working at $7 per month, but he gave his father all his wages until his twenty-second year. His wife received from her father 160 acres of land, the eastern portion of the farm. In 1845, he added by purchase 140 acres more, and in 1866 he bought eighty acres in Crawford County, lying near. In the same year he built across the road a fine residence, costing $4,000. In 1880, he built the finest barn in Crawford County, costing $2,000. In 1879, he purchased a grist mill at Caledonia, for $10,000, with four run of stone; he also has some other town property. He values all his possessions at $35,000. For thirty-five years he has followed threshing, he introduced the first thresher into the county; in three seasons he turned out some 40,000 bushels of grain and seed. Mr. C. is forward in every public enterprise; was identified with the grange from its inception; has been Township Trustee many years, both in Tully and Scott Townships. Upon the formation of the Crawford County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he became a member, and is now its Vice President. He and family are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is also Class-leader, and has also acted as Steward. In the time of the civil war, he offered his services to his country, but he was declared physically disabled. December 31, 1850, he married Mary A. Carmean, daughter of Matthew and Rachel Carmean, of Crawford County, Ohio, both of whom are living. The old gentleman, aged seventy-five years, has cleared some 200 acres of plain land in his day. Mr. Coulter has had fourteen children, three dying young. The living are Melissa, wife of Louis Speice; Rachel, wife of J. W. Dowling; William C., Mathew C., Sarah, wife of Samuel Hurr; Samuel, Edwin, Sherman, Effie, Orpha and Edgar J.

ELIAS CRISSINGER is one of Scott's enterprising young men, the son of William and Mary Crissinger, born August 11, 1853. His father died in the late war, so that Elias, at ten years of age, was left fatherless and penniless. He made his home among the neighbors—John and Hiram Lee, Philip Steinman, Franklin Swisher and Washington Kennedy four years. He was then eighteen, and he worked by the month until twenty-one. October 20, 1874, he married Harriet L. Howser, daughter of Anthony and Eliza Howser, and they have had four children - Manford R., Daisy V., William A. and Hudson R. His wife received from her parents forty-seven acres, and in 1882 they bought twenty acres more. In 1880, he built a $500 barn, and he has improved the old home considerably. In March, 1877, the contents of a shotgun were discharged into his left hand, completely destroying it. His townsmen have made him their Assessor for four successive years—one in Tully Township, before coming to Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Crissinger have been members of the M. E. Church since their marriage.

JOHN W. DOWLING, a vigorous, enterprising young man, born July 15, 1853, in Illinois, whose parents, Joseph and Maria Dowling, were natives of Pennsylvania. At ten years of age, he came to live with John Hill, of this township, with whom he remained until twenty-three, when he was married,

November 28, 1876, to Miss Rachel Coulter, daughter of J. H. and Mary A. Coulter. They have one child, Elma. In 1881, he purchased forty-eight acres near the center of the township, paying $63 per acre. He is worth all of $4,000. For the past five years, Mr. D. has been renting 220 acres of Madison Monnett, which, by industry and frugality, is paying him finely. Both himself and wife are exemplary Christians. He as an Elder of the Disciple Church.

ALEXANDER HILL is a rising young man of Scott Township, born September 16, 1847, and the son of Samuel and Jane Hill. His education was obtained at the common school. He remained with his father until his twenty-first year, when he married, June 19, 1868, Miss Luvain Seckel, daughter of Joshua C. and Elizabeth Seckel, and they have had five children, three dying infants; Delphus and Franklin survive. By the death of his wife's father in 1880, he came into the possession of ninety-eight acres of land in the southern part of the township, upon which he built in 1881 an elegant home, costing $2,000. He values his property at $7,000. He is a strong man, having scarcely ever seen a sick day. He barely escaped drowning when a youth, being a long time unconscious. Mr. Hill is a consistent Christian.

EDMON R. HILL, an enterprising young man and a native of this township, was born April 15, 1855. His parents, Ross and Caroline Hill, of Irish descent, came here about 1838. Upon arriving, they purchased forty acres, where their son now lives, and reared a family of five children, the father dying in 1868, aged forty-five years; the mother is also deceased. Edmon's education was obtained in the common school, but at thirteen years of age he went to live with Henry Wright, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. He inherited seventy-five acres from his father's estate, and his wife, Mrs. Hill, seventy-five acres from her father's estate. They value their present property at $10,000. He is improving and draining his farm, getting the best of stock. He has been quite a speculator, greatly to his advantage. March 6, 1879, he married Miss Laura Bell, daughter of James P. and Mary A. Bell. Their one child is Eva Ellen. He is a Granger, and his wife for several years has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

SAMUEL HILL is another of Scott's most worthy and estimable citizens, who lives in a beautiful residence upon the eastern border of the township. He is a native of Knox County, Ohio, and was born December 5, 1817. His father, Samuel J., came from Ireland about 1780, when sixteen years old. His mother, Margaret H., was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents reared a family of nine children; they moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, 1808–10, thence to Knox County, Ohio, and arrived in Marion County, Scott Township, in 1829. The old gentleman died in 1850, aged eighty-six years. Samuel Hill lived with his father until his twenty-fifth year, when he married, December 29, 1842, Miss Ann J. Mitchell, daughter of John and Isabella Mitchell, of Crawford County, Ohio, who were of Irish descent; during the year they married they bought forty acres, lying west of their present residence, but subsequently sold that, and purchased, in 1865, where they now live, 320 acres, for $11,000. He built his house in 1878, costing $2,000. Three years later, he put up a good barn, worth $800. Mr. Hill is worth to-day $20,000. He has always been a hard worker, clearing in his day 150 acres of land. He has been Township Trustee three or four terms. He has been a prominent member of the Disciple Church, serving it in all official capacities. He is also connected with the Grange movement. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had twelve children, two dying infants—Isabella, wife of Alvin Zuck; Alexander; Martha, wife of William Likins; Frank, John, Silas, Jennie, Emma, Hattie and A. D. He keeps the Durham thoroughbred stock.

ADAM HIPSHER is one of the highly respected citizens of Scott Township, born January 1, 1805, in Center County, Penn., and whose parents, Adam

and Rhoda Hipsher, came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1819, thence to Scott in 1824. These people were among the earliest settlers. His grandfather, Lawrence, was born in Germany in 1740, and came to this country aged ten years. Our subject has always been a stout man. He recalls splitting 200 rails in one day, from the tree. When his people first moved to Scott Township there was but one house between their home and Bucyrus—Conrad Rhodes'—and none between them and Marion. At that time, Mr. Davis kept a hotel at Marion in a double log cabin. Milling was done at Frederick, Delaware and Mount Vernon. In 1832, Adam received from his father 151 acres, to which he added subsequently 111 acres, making in all 262 acres of fine plain land. Mr. Hipsher has cleared in his time some 125 acres. His marriage to Miss Samantha Gleason, daughter of Amasa and Lydia Gleason, occurred September 28, 1828. Their children numbered nine—Matilda (deceased), wife of James Bell; Lawrence; Minerva, wife of James Osborne; Louisa, wife of Samuel Guchenor; Zaccheus W.; Mary, wife of Spencer Bales; Francis (dead), Harriet, wife of Louis Osborne; Huldah, wife of Harrison Kinnamon. In 1873, Mrs. Hipsher died, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Hipsher served as Town Trustee twenty five successive years. He has never been confined to his bed by sickness, except in 1850, when he was down with the typhoid fever. He is still rugged, and best of all, without an enemy in the world.

LEMMA HIPSHER is the son of Adam and Rhoda Hipsher, and was born December 30, 1822. He still lives upon the old homestead, where his father settled in 1824, thus living in the same house sixty years. His father died in 1861, aged eighty-two years; his mother died in 1856, aged seventy-three years. Lemma Hipsher received from his father 129 acres, which he increased to 352 acres, 212 located in Iowa. He married, March 13, 1845, Miss Eliza A. Garberson, daughter of Job and Hannah Garberson, of Scott Township. Their children are three—Rhoda, wife of Alva Osborne; Lucretia, wife of Cyrus Lea, and Andrew J. Mr. Hipsher is a quiet, inoffensive man, who has always led an exemplary life.

URIAH HIPSHER was born December 9, 1813, and his parents, Adam and Rhoda Hipsher, were natives of Cumberland County, Penn. They came to Fairfield County, Ohio, as early as 1819, and pushed their way to Scott Township in 1824, entering at that time 160 acres of land, and subsequently, not later than 1830, 390 more. He secured during his life a deed of 700 acres. Adam and Rhoda Hipsher brought up five boys and one girl, all to become heads of families, and securing a good competence. The home of the Hipshers was frequented at that early day by the Indians. Uriah and brothers were well acquainted with John Standerton, Capt. Dowdy, Killbuck, Capt. Pipe, chief's of the Delawares, Tom Lyons (said to be 165 years of age) and George Lyons, his son, who could talk fairly well in the English, French and Dutch languages. Gen. Crawford, who was burnt to death by the Indians, passed within ten feet of Adam's doorway. These Hipsher brothers' grandfather Lawrence, was in the French and Indian war. Their uncle Henry participated in the war of 1812; was reduced once to the extremity of eating horse-flesh. He helped also to defend Gen. Ross. Uriah Hipsher inherited from his father's estate 140 acres, to which he has added 120 more. He was seriously affected in 1840 from the effects of the measles, settling upon the lining of his lungs. A few years since he greatly injured his shoulder. His marriage, September 14, 1837, to Miss Eliza Garberson, has since been complemented with ten children, two dying infants, Isabella (dead), Lucetta (wife of Joseph Doyle), La Fayette, Emily (dead), Millis M., Milinda (wife of Curtis Foos), Salinda (wife of Nathan Foos), and Irvin W.

Z. W. HIPSHER, son of Adam Hipsher, was born in Scott Township March 10, 1839. Such education as he received he obtained in the common schools.

May 10, 1873, Mr. Hipsher married his present wife, Miss Frances Mason, daughter of John and Mary Mason, of Crawford County, Ohio. Her grandfather Lyons was one of the first settlers in Crawford County. They have had one child—John L. Mr. Hipsher received from his father eighty acres of land, to which his wife has added forty acres more by purchase in 1879. He completed a fine barn in 1881. He keeps good stock. He has been Town Trustee for the past ten years, and is an influential member of the Caledonia Lodge of the I. O. O. F., No. 299.

ANTHONY HOUSER is a native of Richland County, Ohio, where he was born August 28, 1819. His father Michael came from Maryland, while his mother, Christina, was from Pennsylvania. They moved to Richland County as early as 1817, settling upon a small farm near Mansfield, Ohio. Anthony Houser was one of ten children. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, Adam Bear, of Bucyrus, at sixteen years of age for five years. He married, April 22, 1841, Miss Eliza Wise, daughter of John Wise. They are the parents of ten children, four dying infants. The living are John C., Eliza A. (divorced wife of Michael Mathias), Catherine, Robert, Higley, Sarah (wife of Elliot Denman), Harriet (wife of Elias Crissinger), Malinda (wife of Jacob Spiece. He plied his trade for fifteen years after marriage, but he bought his present farm, then of 200 acres, about 1852, which he has increased by great industry to 800 acres. His property is valued at $50,000. His large brick house and substantial barn are the pride of the township, the former was built in 1866 for $5,000, the latter in 1881 for $1,500. He is improving his many acres yearly. He and family attend the German Presbyterian Church. They are both able to labor, though he has never fully recovered from serious injuries received by a runaway team in 1875.

WILLIAM T. HUMMER is one of Scott's worthy men, and was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, July 25, 1843, the oldest of a family of twelve children. His father's family moved to Marion County in 1859. The old gentleman is still living. William, having received a good common-school education, married October 14, 1869, Martha Monnett, daughter of Thomas and Martha Monnett, of this township. They have no children. They rented farms till 1871, then purchased their present home, consisting of fifty well-tilled acres of land. He is a great admirer of good stock, keeping the Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses. Himself and wife have been members of the M. E. Church since youth, he holding a license to preach, which prerogative he exercises occasionally. He is also an official member of the K. of P., Calantha Lodge, No. 116. He met with a physical misfortune, when a boy, twice breaking his left leg. Mrs. Hummer has a local reputation as a physician and nurse.

THADDEUS C. KENNEDY was born June 29, 1838, in Richland County, Ohio, but his parents, John and Maria Kennedy, came to Scott in 1846, buying 400 acres, where T. C. Kennedy now lives. His father died in 1853, aged fifty-five years, but his mother still lives, aged seventy-two years, hale and vigorous. July 25, 1860, he married Miss Martha Walton, daughter of David and Louisa Walton. He enlisted in Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months. He was engaged in the battles of Cedar Creek, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run (second battle) and McDowell, under Gen. Sigel. He moved to his present home in 1874, farming 138 acres. Owing to poor health, Mr. K. has been engaged for many years in buying stock. His experience with horses has been disastrous to himself, having his ribs broken on both sides, also collar bone, and front teeth knocked out.

ROBERT KERR. This well-known pioneer of Marion County was born in Mifflin County, Penn., October 27, 1807, and is the son of James and Betsy (Arbuckle) Kerr. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Ireland,

named respectively James Kerr and William Arbuckle. Robert Kerr's father was a farmer, and migrated with his wife and family to Knox County, Ohio, in 1818, where he bought a farm of 160 acres in Clay Township. His wife Betsy died on this farm, aged forty-two years; he subsequently sold this farm to his son Robert, and moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he resided with his son-in-law, Aquilla Barber, until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years. Robert Kerr remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, receiving scarcely any advantages for securing an education. He now began to learn the tanner's trade, at Martinsburg, Ohio, and completed his apprenticeship in two years and five months. At the end of this time, he hired out to drive hogs through to Baltimore, Md., at three shillings a day and board, excepting dinner, which he had to furnish himself, if he had any. On his return to Ohio, he found employment at general work around a saw-mill for several months, at $11 a month. While employed in the following harvest, he was prostrated by a fever. This sickness, with the expenses attached to it, soon took the greater part of his earnings On his recovery, and for some time thereafter, he followed the business of clearing up land for different parties, at from $2.50 to $3 per acre. His part of the contract was complete when everything was cleared up within twelve inches of the ground; 113 or more acres of land was cleared up by him in that manner. While clearing this land he cut 1,000 cords of wood and upward, at 20 cents per cord, and made many thousand rails at 50 cents a hundred. About this time, or a little before, he had bought two eighty-acre pieces of land, then in Scott Township, Marion County, but now in Crawford County; for the first eighty acres he paid $100, and for the other $200. He was married, August 29, 1833, to Matilda Swaggert, a daughter of Daniel and Betsy (Coonrod) Swaggert, and at once commenced keeping house on his 160 acres of land. From this time he gave his attention to farming, clearing $100 cash the first year. About the third year on the farm he began handling stock, which turned out tolerably well. He now, with what money he had made, purchased 360 acres of land in Scott Township for $1,500, on five years' time, at six per cent interest, payments to be made of $300 yearly. He stocked this land with sheep, and made enough money to meet his payments promptly as they fell due. He was then told by an old Pennsylvanian, one Stephen Ulery, that he could make more money by raising sheep than in anything else, and Mr. Kerr, acting upon his advice, bought quite a large number. The first year he sold his wool for 21½ cents per pound, the second for 22½ cents, the third crop at 29 cents, the fourth crop at 33½ cents, the fifth crop for 40 cents, the sixth for 50 cents, and the seventh crop at 80 cents a pound. The last season his receipts from the sale of wool and sheep amounted to $33,000. After this the price of wool declined to 50 cents, and kept going lower, and Mr. Kerr sold out all his sheep and quit the business. Up to 1876–77, his principal business had been handling sheep and stock, and he now owns (1883) a herd of 1,024 head of cattle in the Indian Territory, 1,059 acres of land in Crawford County, 443 acres in Wyandot County, and 2,573 acres in Marion County. He was one of the original stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Marion, Ohio, and of the Nevada Deposit Bank, of Nevada, Ohio, and now owns a large amount of stock in each; he is also a stockholder in a bank at Winfield, Kan., which has but recently been established. He built, and still owns, the Kerr House at Marion, at a cost of $60,000, and the Kerr House, at Nevada, at a cost of $18,000, both fine buildings and an ornament to the towns where they are located, and monuments that speak well for the enterprise of the builder. He has made various donations of considerable amounts, one of about $53,000 to Hiram College, and another of $23,000, to Bethany College, of Virginia, and various minor amounts to other institutions. He is the wealthiest citizen and largest landholder in this section of the country. He has 4,007 acres of valuable land, free of incum-

brance, and other property, which, at a cash valuation, would amount to $600,000. This large property was acquired by fifty-four years of untiring energy, combined with excellent financial ability and strict integrity in all business transactions. He was formerly a member of the Disciple Church for many years ; but, for what he considered unchristian conduct of some of the members, he withdrew from that church, and has not been a member of any Christian denomination since. His wife, Matilda, died in February, 1859. By this marriage there were eleven children, six of whom are living, named Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Mary, John and Amanda. Mr. Kerr was married the second time, in July, 1861, to Martha Williams, by whom there was one child—Addie. On New Year's Day, 1883, Mr. Kerr met with a serious accident at Caledonia, while walking down the street, which was very icy ; he slipped and fell, causing a fracture or dislocation of the hip joint on the left side, and has not been able to walk since (September, 1883), and has made his home at Nevada, Ohio. He lived for forty-four years on the place where he first commenced keeping house, but for the ten years previous to the accident above mentioned, had lived in a house erected on his land in Scott Township, a short distance from his old home. Barring his inability to walk, he is enjoying good health for a man of his years. He is now seventy-six. We give Mr. Kerr's portrait in this work.

CAPT. HIRAM KNOWLES was born in New York State January 16, 1811, and was the son of Seth and Mary Knowles, who came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1816 ; thence to Knox County, Ohio, until 1828, when they came to Scott Township, settling upon the Kennedy farm, then consisting of 160 acres. They reared a family of eight children. The old gentleman died in 1864, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject has been a strong, healthy man all his life. He purchased eighty acres before marriage, but increased that number to 510 acres, being worth at one time $25,000. From his fortieth to his sixty-fifth year, he was known far and near as a stock speculator, having once $30,000 invested in a single drove. He served as Treasurer of the township twenty-five consecutive years, also as Constable for fifteen years. He was County Commissioner two terms. Has seen all of the wilds of a new country, besides the hardships attached thereto. Indians by the score, wild deer by the hundred, wolves by the score, and foxes and all other wild animals of a new country were plenty.

JAMES LIKINS is one of Scott's most venerable men, born March 11, 1803, in Fairfield County, and who came with his parents, James and Jane Likins, in 1828, to Marion County, settling on " Mud Run," where Samuel Hill resides at present. He remained with his parents until seventeen or eighteen years of age. He bought his present residence in 1830, from the Turnpike Company. It then consisted of 160 acres, to which he has since added 359 acres At one time he owned 897 acres, but he has given to his son 240 acres and to his daughter 108 acres. He still owns 549 acres. He values his estate at $40,000. He has ever been a very muscular man, clearing in his day 300 acres of plain land. He is still active, hearing and sight good, and was never confined to his bed until his seventieth year. He buys and breeds the best of stock. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the past fifty years. His father, James; was a soldier of the war of 1812, and he (the father) helped to organize Scott Township. Mr. Likins was a Jackson Democrat, but voted for Lincoln. He married, in 1829, Catherine Black, who lived five years, bearing him three children, one living, Sylvester Likins. He married again, 1835, Frances Crow, who died in 1868. His present wife, the Widow Scales, he married in 1870. We present the portrait of Mr. Likins in this work.

JAMES LINDSAY was born June 25, 1814, in Center County, Penn., and his parents, John and Jeanette Lindsay, were natives of the same county. His parents came to Fairfield County, Ohio, as early as 1822, but moved to Marion

County about 1825. His mother was known far and near as Mother Lindsay, on account of her excellent qualities as a nurse in that early day. When these people moved here, there was one house at Caledonia, a double log cabin, and that without a tenant. Mr. Lindsay lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. He did a great deal of rail-splitting, clearing and bridge-building in his younger days. January 5, 1839, he married Miss Hannah Monroe, daughter of Lemuel and Margaret Monroe, of Claridon Township. Ten children have been born to them, two dying in infancy. Their names are Elizabeth J. Ulsh, Margaret A., dead; Jeanette, wife of Jacob Kurts; John F.; Oliver N.; Mary O., wife of H. C. Henson; Isadora; and Zula, wife of G. G. Curtis. Mr. Lindsay first entered 120 acres in Van Wert County, but soon exchanged that for 120 acres near his present home, to which he has added many rich acres, owning now 347 acres, all clear of indebtedness, and he is at present worth some $20,000. He has cleared altogether 160 acres of forest land. Mr. L. worked in early days at 50 cents per day. He attended the Indian sale of ponies at Upper Sandusky in 1843.

JOSEPH MASON is a solid and substantial citizen, born in West Torrington, England, February 28, 1817, with Robert and Mary Mason as parents. His mother died the year Joseph was twenty-one. His father brought him and his brother to the old Mason farm in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1840, where his father died in 1874, aged eighty-two or eighty-three years, owning 330 acres. February 28, 1842, Mr. Mason married Miss Sarah Towers, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Towers. Their children are Mary, wife of Samuel Weir; Louisa, wife of John Mathews; Helen, wife of James Noblet; Isaac, who married P. L. Lucas, daughter of A. Lucas; Ann, wife of Thomas W. Monnett; Harry, who married A. Clutter, daughter of Samuel Clutter; Thomas, who married M. Lucas, daughter of A. Lucas; Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Lindsay; Jane, deceased, and Lydia, wife of W. M. Coulter. In 1847, Mr. Mason purchased his present home of 120 acres, to which he has added 240 acres; he also owns 22 acres in Tully Township and 140 acres in Claridon Township. He is a stanch Democrat. Is Township Treasurer, also Infirmary Director of the county, and has held many minor offices. His farm was crossed by Gen. Crawford upon his way to attack the Indians. His estate is not less than $35,000 at present. The character of his fields and the quality of his fences declare him to be one of the neatest farmers in Marion County. His blooded stock speaks well for his enterprise. He believes in tile and uses it advantageously.

MRS. MARY MILLER is the widow of James Miller, and was born December 21, 1818, in Clinton County, Penn. Her parents came to Scott Township from Fairfield County, Ohio, with the Hipsher family in 1823. Her father's father was a Revolutionary soldier. She married James Miller, son of Thomas H. and Sarah Miller, April 14, 1840. Their children are Eliza, Isabel (wife of Nelson Myers), Thomas L. and Jones J., who married, January 12, 1882, Mary A. Stagle, and who cares for the home place to-day. Seven months after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. M. moved upon their 240-acre farm, to which in subsequent years they added many acres, owning at one time 700 acres. Notwithstanding his vast estate, he became badly involved through sickness and giving bail in law suits, and a year or two before his death he made an assignment. He died aged seventy-nine years, known and regarded as an honest man. His life was insured slightly, so that Mrs. M., with the forty acres presented her by her father, has a competency. Mrs. M. has been a member of the Universalist Church for the past twenty years.

T. S. MILLER was born September 24, 1828, in Pennsylvania. His parents were Thomas H. and Sarah Miller, the father coming from London, Eng. He came to America with a brother while both were youths. When Thomas S. was only six weeks old, his parents started for Ohio, stopping in Scott Town-

ship in 1828, entering 800 acres. The father died in 1842, leaving an estate of $12,000. The mother died January 25, 1879, aged ninety-six years. Mr. Miller lived with his parents during their lives. He married, March 6, 1860, Miss Ann Clathart, daughter of Christian Clathart, originally from Germany. Their children are three - Melville P., Flora B. and Ida L. He received from his father forty acres of plain land and forty acres of timber, to which he has added 105 acres, also owns thirty-four acres in Tully Township. In all, he possesses 230 acres, valued at $15,000 to $20,000. Mr. M. has seen many sick days, but is still vigorous. He is identified with the Grangers, being a member of Lodge No. 1080 at Letimberville.

ABRAHAM MONNETT (deceased). Few of the pioneer settlers of Marion County ever rose to a position of such prominence as a citizen and a man of sterling worth and business ability as that attained by the honored and highly esteemed subject of this sketch, Mr. Abraham Monnett. He was a descendant of Mr. Abraham Monnett, who with his family moved from Virginia to Ohio in the year 1800, settling near the village of Chillicothe, Ohio. His family consisted of Isaac, Thomas, Margaret, Jeremiah (father of our subject), John, William Osborn and Elizabeth. Jeremiah Monnett returned to Virginia, where he married Miss Alice Slagle. They settled near Cumberland, on the Potomac River, residing there until 1814. He then, with his family, consisting of his wife and five small children, one of whom was the subject of this memoir, removed to Ohio, settling in Pickaway County. Their trip was attended with many difficulties, and probably would not have been undertaken but for the timely assistance of a Widow Jones, who accompanied them to this State. Upon arriving at the above destination, Mr. Monnett had only $5 in money, his team and a small supply of household goods. He was a regularly ordained minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of that county until 1835, when he removed to Crawford County, locating four and a half miles south of Bucyrus, living there until his death, in September of 1863. Mr. Abraham Monnett was born on the 12th of October, 1811, in the Old Dominion, near the Maryland line. He passed his life in the place of his nativity until he removed with his parents to Ohio. In that early day of the settlement of Pickaway County, but limited opportunities were afforded him for obtaining an education. Always active, energetic and decisive in character, he had, before leaving the above county with his father in 1835, exercised a potent influence in local matters; and while residing there, he joined a company of militia and became its First Lieutenant. His commission for the office was signed by George McArthur. Soon after coming to Marion County, he purchased forty acres of land in Scott Township, and about that time he became a member of the Marion County Militia, and succeeded to the First Lieutenantcy again. In June of 1836, he returned to Pickaway County, and, on the 9th of that month, married Miss Catherine Brougher, who had been an orphan from her fourth year, and by whom he received $2,500, the proceeds of a sale of land of which she was the heir. This, with the exception of $120 given him by his father, was the only means received by him, and the only part of his extensive fortune not acquired by his individual energy, industry and economy. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Monnett took up his residence in Scott Township. In 1838, he commenced handling cattle, bringing them often from Illinois, the drive requiring sometimes thirty-five days. Later in life, he assisted in the organization of the Marion County banking institution, in which he continued to hold an interest, and of which he was President from June, 1864, until his death. He was also President of the Farmers' Bank at Marion, and at the head of the Crawford County Bank of Bucyrus, where he spent most of the time during the last years of his life. Mr. Monnett owned at one time in Marion and Crawford Counties 11,000 acres of choice land. Truly, this was a princely fortune for one to accumulate, whose early life was

environed by the vicissitudes incidental to pioneer life, and whose school was located two and a half miles from his father's residence. Mr. Monnett was not only successful in financial affairs, but in the rearing of a family of twelve children to honorable manhood and womanhood. They are situated as follows: Ephraim B., farmer, of Dallas Township, Crawford County; Martha, wife of G. H. Wright, of Marion; Oliver, farmer, of Dallas Township, Crawford County; John T., of Grand Prairie Township; Alcy, wife of James Malcolm, of Bucyrus; Augustus, farmer, of Bucyrus Township, Crawford County; Marvin J., farmer and stock-dealer, of Dallas Township, Crawford County; Mary J., wife of George Hull, banker at Findley, Ohio; Madison W., Teller in Crawford County Bank of Bucyrus; Nelson, on the homestead in Scott Township; Amina J., wife of Calvin Tobias, Bucyrus; and Kate, wife of Lewis Ross, farmer, of Dallas Township, Crawford County. Mrs. Monnett died February 8, 1875, and May 30, 1877, Mr. Monnett was again married. The name of this wife was Mrs. Jane Johnston, daughter of Samuel Ludwig. In his early manhood, Mr. Monnett was identified with the Whig party, but since the formation of the Republican party he cast his vote and influence for its support. His first Presidential vote was for J. Q. Adams. Mr. Monnett was a man of unbounded public enterprises, and no movement either of a public or private character was ever presented to him but what it received his cordial and generous support. He was liberal to a marked degree, and no man in Marion County gave more to religious, educational and benevolent enterprises than Mr. Monnett. He aided by contribution to build the majority of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the county. This was the church of his choice, and he held a membership relation with it from the time he was eighteen years of age. In 1850, he bestowed a large sum on the Female Seminary of Delaware, and, in 1853, to the Ohio Wesleyan University at that place. Mr. Monnett's life was one of usefulness and success equaled by very few. He was a man of uncompromising honor and integrity, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He departed the scenes of this life March 7, 1881, leaving a large estate and a name that was pure and free from any stain.

JOSEPHUS MONNETT is one of Marion County's substantial young men. November 28, 1846, he was born to Thomas and Hannah Monnett, who came to Scott Township from Licking County, Ohio, about 1830. His father was a Marylander, who owned 400 acres at his death, which occurred in 1859, aged fifty years. Josephus' education was obtained wholly in the common school. He came into possession of 100 acres from his father's estate, purchasing his sister's share for $800. He purchased his present place, consisting of 160 acres, in 1880. He also has 200 acres in the western part of the township, and 300 acres in the eastern part, upon Sections 26 and 23—in all 660 acres, valued at $40,000. His beautiful home was built before he obtained it, at a cost of $3,000. A new barn stands near the house. He is farming upon an extensive scale, raising this year, 1883, seventy acres of corn and forty acres of wheat; tiles 300 or 400 acres annually. He keeps good stock, has 400 sheep —a small number for him—and is a Granger of six years' standing. He is Clerk of Board of Education of the township, while he and wife have been members of the Methodist Church since youth—twenty-one years—he acting in all capacities. December 28, 1871, he married Miss Malinda Carmean, daughter of Curtis Carmean. They have had six children—Hattie, Ollie, Charley (deceased), Oscar (deceased), Nettie and the baby. The baby's name is Ada Edith.

M. H. MONNETT is beyond question the richest man in Scott Township. He is a twin brother of Madison Monnett, and they were born August 8, 1851. He is the son of Abraham and Catherine Monnett (see sketch of Abraham Monnett). Mr. M. H. Monnett, having obtained a common school education, married,

October 27, 1874, Miss Ella Carmean, a daughter of Curtis and Harriet Carmean, of Ross County, Ohio. The name of their one child is Arthur A. Monnett. He bought his present home in 1878, consisting then of eighty acres, but he owns at present 560 acres of fine "plain land;" 160 acres lie south of the road, and 320 acres north; the latter is a mile in length, and a half mile in width. He also has an eighty-acre lot in Crawford County, through which the Scioto flows. In addition to this, he owns twenty-one city lots in Toledo. He has a large bank account, and at the least estimate he is worth $44,000. Upon his plains graze (1883) 120 head of cattle, many of them of the Kentucky grade. This season he is building a $7,500 residence, to be finished with all the modern improvements.

JOHN RICE was born April 28, 1822, in Canaan Township, Morrow Co., Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Lydia Rice, were natives of Pennsylvania, but came to Fairfield County, Ohio, when they were some fifteen or sixteen years of age. They moved to Cannan Township in 1821. They raised a large family of thirteen children. John's great-grandfather was a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war; his grandfather, Michael Rice, and his father did duty in the war of 1812. When quite young, he and his brother purchased ninety acres of land near their father's place, and upon this Mr. and Mrs. R. made their home the first ten years of their married life. In 1867, they bought their present residence, consisting of 110 acres; in all, they own 405 acres, controlling large tracts in Claridon and Canaan Townships. He is worth at present some $25,000, having begun with nothing. His marriage to Miss Sarah Bennett, daughter of Rev. Bennett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place October 13, 1857. They have had six children, two dying in infancy. The survivors are Simeon B., a junior at Buchtel College, Ohio; Ella, wife of William Weir, Ida and Cora. Mr. Rice stands well as an Odd Fellow and Mason. His membership of the former is at Caledonia, in Lodge No. 299; also a member of the Olive Lodge, No. 447, of the Masons of the same place.

MADISON ROBERTS is a young farmer, born January 28, 1855, in Illinois, whose parents are Wesley and Elsie Roberts, of Crawford County. He married, February 17, 1876, Miss Emma Kennedy, daughter of W. K. Kennedy, of Tully Township. The names of their children are Branche, Irvin, Wesley and Riene Esma. The past few years Mr. Roberts has been renting 160 acres belonging to his father. He has obtained considerable property, and is on his way to prosperity.

THOMAS M. ROBINSON was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 30, 1845, the son of Joseph and Mary Robinson, from Virginia and New York respectively. His grandfather, John H. Robinson, was a soldier in the Revolution. His parents came to Marion County in the spring of 1861, the father running a tan-yard at Letimberville. He died in 1881, aged seventy-eight years. The mother still survives. Thomas M., having obtained a fair education from the common schools, enlisted in defense of his country in 1862, in Company I, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was captured, and paroled the following day. He first married Mary Cramer, living with her seven years, having one child, Anne. He married again, July 4, 1878, Miss Lovina Walton, a daughter of David and Louisa Walton. He has a residence at Letimberville, which he purchased in 1881. He is a tanner by trade, but can turn his hand to anything, such as carpentering, shearing sheep, etc. He has sheared as high as fifty-eight sheep in a day. He is an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R.

HON. JOHN ROSENCRANS, Esq., now a resident of Bucyrus, Ohio, was for thirty-five years an honored and prominent citizen of Scott Township, Marion County. He was born August 14, 1808, at Nanticoke, Hanover Township, Luzerne Co., Penn., where he lived until nine years of age, at which time

his parents, John and Olive (Downing) Rosencrans, with their family, moved to Newport Township, Luzerne County, Penn. In that township he lived until he was thirty-nine years old. The Rosencrans family were originally from Holland, and emigrated to America at an early period, as John Rosencrans, the grandfather of John, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject was for many years a school teacher, but during the latter years of his life was a farmer in Newport Township, Luzerne County, Penn., where he died in 1845, aged about seventy years. His wife died at the same place several years afterward; she was aged about ninety years; her maiden name was Olive Downing, and her birthplace was in Connecticut and was reared at Wilksbarre, Penn. John Rosencrans, the subject of this biographical notice, was reared to the life of a farmer, and during his minority received the advantages of a good common school education; when nineteen years of age, he taught a summer school for two terms, and for the next nine years taught school each winter. He was married when in his twenty-second year to Margaret Fairchild, who was born May 14, 1811, and was a daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Lutsey) Fairchild, all of Newport Township, Luzerne Co., Penn. The spring he was married he bought land, and during his subsequent residence in Pennsylvania was always interested to a greater or less extent in farming, and in buying and selling of farming lands; at both businesses he was uniformly successful. When he was twenty-eight years of age, there were six school directors to be elected, and Mr. Rosencrans was a candidate; the one receiving the highest number of votes was to hold office for six years, and those receiving a lesser number were to hold office from two to four years, according to the number of votes received by each. Esquire Rosencrans received the highest number of votes, and was in consequence elected School Director of Newport Township for six years. About this time a post office was established at his house in Newport, and named Painesville; he was appointed Postmaster, serving as such six years. When twenty-nine years of age, he was elected Auditor of Luzerne County, and upon the expiration of his term of three years as Auditor, which office he had filled with great satisfaction to the citizens of the county, he was elected and served as County Commissioner. While a resident of that county, he also served in many minor official positions, such as Township Assessor, Land Appraiser, etc. In 1847, he exchanged his home in Newport Township, Penn., for 160 acres of land on the southwest quarter, Section 14, Scott Township, Marion County, and the same year came here to live with his wife and eight children, named as follows: Mary, Ann, George W., William, Elizabeth O., John, Ellen and Emily (twins), Solomon F.; two others, Margaret P. and Tacy, were born in Scott Township. On his arrival in Scott Township, he commenced improving his property, and was soon recognized by the citizens as one of the leading men of the township in all its affairs, a position that he maintained throughout his long residence in that locality. The autumn succeeding his settlement in the township, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and received his commission next spring. This office he filled with such impartiality and good judgment that he was continued in the position by the unanimous votes of the people for thirty-three years, and, what is unprecedented, only one case was ever carried up to a superior court that came before his court. He also served on the School Board of Scott Township thirty-five years, as Assessor and Land Appraiser two terms each, Clerk of the Township four years, as County Commissioner of Marion County six years, and as member of the Ohio House of Representatives two years. He was also Postmaster at Letimberville during President Taylor's administration. Since Esquire Rosencrans first purchased land in Scott Township, he has increased his landed possessions to 802 acres in that township, 640 acres in McLean County, Ill., and forty acres in Missouri. In the spring of

1882, he retired from business and moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, and now resides in a neat residence on the south end of Sandusky avenue. He is a Democrat in politics, and although a believer in the Christian religion, never was a member of any church. He is one of those large-hearted, generous men, characteristic of the old-time pioneer and gentleman. He is still hale and vigorous, and while the writer was at his house, August 14, 1883, his children and grandchildren began gathering in quite unexpectedly to him in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday. As an honored pioneer of Marion County, we present the portrait of Mr. Rosencrans in this work.

S. F. ROSENCRANS is the son of John and Margaret Rosencrans, who were born in Pennsylvania and emigrated from that State. S. F. was one of twelve children. In 1847, his parents came to Scott Township, settling on the "old Young farm," consisting of 160 acres, which they increased in subsequent years to 800 acres. The old people still live in Bucyrus (see Hon. Rosencrans' sketch). The subject of this sketch married in February of 1872 Miss Amanda Lee, daughter of Sarah A. Lee, and their three children are Rosa, Flora and John. Mrs. Rosencrans died in 1876; he continued a widower two years, marrying then Mrs. Mary Fairchilds, Daniel Fairchild's widow. One child has been born to them—Emma May. Mr. Rosencrans owns eighty acres of land in Arkansas. He has been renting his father's farm of 505 acres for the past few years, paying $1,100 annually. He is an extensive farmer, raising large fields of corn annually. He has been Township Trustee, and is a member of the K. of P. and of Calanthe Lodge, No. 116.

ANDREW SECKEL is a native of Scott Township, born November 17, 1841, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Seckel, who came from Pennsylvania about 1830, settling at Letimberville. They were the parents of six children. The father died in 1879, aged sixty-three years, and the mother was sixty-one years of age at the time of her death. They left an estate of $40,000. Our subject having received a common school education, married, October 4, 1862, Mary Hutchenson, a daughter of Rev. J. H. Hutchenson of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal Church. Eleven children have been born to them, seven surviving —Charles H., Bertha B., Cora E., James H., Katie L., Minnie M. and Lo B. Mr. Seckel received from his father's estate 115 acres of good land. He owns also eighteen acres near Caledonia. He is quite an extensive grain raiser. In 1881, from sixty acres he obtained a yield of 987 bushels of wheat, and in 1882, from the same number of acres, 760 bushels. Our subject was severely wounded in his seventeenth year by an ax being struck into his spine, in consequence of which he was an invalid many months.

SAMUEL WEIR is one of Marion County's most enterprising men, hailing directly from the Emerald Isle, County Donegal, where he was born in 1827. His parents were Samuel and Nancy Weir. He was obliged to work extremely hard from his earliest youth, but when only earning $15 in six months, he accumulated $175, and started for America at twenty years of age. He stopped in Philadelphia for several years, sending money to his mother for her support and subsequent passage to America. About 1857, he came to Caledonia with $91, and worked four years as foreman for Moses Kerr. June 13, 1861, he married Miss Mary Mason, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mason, one son blessing this union—William J. In 1866, he bought his present residence, consisting then of 100 acres, costing $55 per acre, to which he has added eighty-three acres. His property is valued to-day at $15,000, with a house costing $2,000. He is improving and draining his farm by burying tile annually. He keeps the best of stock.

CHAPTER XIV.

TULLY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC AND TERRITORIAL.

THE township of Tully was organized in 1828, at first including forty-two sections of land, as appears from the following entry:

MARCH 4, A. D., 1828.

Ordered, That surveyed Township 4 in Range 17, and one tier of sections on the east side of Township 4 in Range 16 be and the same is hereby set off and organized as a new township by the name of Tully.

This was six sections more than the regularly surveyed township comprised; but it was not destined long to remain thus. At the June session of the Commissioners, the same year, the six sections taken off of the east side of surveyed Township 4, in Range 16, were restored to Scott Township. A year later, Tully Township was deprived of a tier of sections taken from off the eastern side and given to Washington Township which at that time belonged to Marion County, but which has since been given to Morrow County. But at the date of the erection of the county of Wyandot, Tully Township, in common with all the northern tier of townships of Marion County, suffered a greater loss of territory than at any time before, having to part with two full sections from off the north side, thus leaving only twenty sections to this township, which it has managed ever since to retain. After the loss of territory to the northern tier of townships of this county, of which Tully was one, they were so badly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable, and the Commissioners thought it necessary to re-organize and re-name them, which they did, giving them the same names as they formerly had.

Tully Township was so named at its organization at the suggestion of Alanson Packard, in honor of a township of that name in New York State, whence he had so recently come.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is composed wholly of Congress lands, consisting almost entirely of woodlands. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is fertile and productive, sustaining yearly abundant yields of corn, wheat and rye. The lands are well watered by perennial springs; a half dozen streams flow through its territory, making the soil fertile, and the chief of these is the Whetstone. The most of the land is under cultivation, and there is none but what is available.

The crop report for 1883 gives the following results: Wheat, acres sown, 1,199; bushels produced, 13,602; acres sown for crop of 1883, 1,130; oats, acres sown, 753; bushels produced, 21,778; acres sown for harvest of 1883, 583; corn, acres planted, 1,682; bushels produced, 56,790; acres planted for crop of 1883, 1,641; meadow, acres, 919; tons of hay, 1,132; clover, acres, 703; tons of hay, 723; bushels of seed, 559; flax, acres, 92; bushels of seed, 934; potatoes, acres planted, 53¼; bushels, 4,751; butter, 25,410 pounds; cheese, 200 pounds. Sorghum, 318 gallons sirup; maple,

1883, 170 pounds sugar and 115 gallons sirup; bees, 78 hives; honey, 398 pounds; eggs, 24,700 dozen; apples, acres occupied, 190½; bushels produced, 2,521; peaches, 102 bushels; pears, 23 bushels; total lands owned, 10,570; acres cultivated, 5,587; acres in pasture, 2,003; acres of woodland, 2,042; acres wasted, 101; wool, 14,769; milch cows, 296; stallions, 1; dogs, 85; domestic animals died from disease, hogs, number, 14; value, $109: sheep, number, 18; value, $53; cattle, 6, value, $165; horses, 3; value, $390.

SETTLEMENT.

But few settlers were located in this township at the time of the organization of the county in 1824, and they were in what was known as the Clyde settlement, which was so named by Alanson Packard, a member of that early settlement, from an old song, the "Banks of the Clyde," sung by Samuel Hazlet, a young man who came to the county with Father Beckley in 1821, and afterward was an early settler of this township. In this settlement were the Wilkinsons, Gleasons, Manleys, etc. John Campbell, Esq., who came to Canaan Township in 1822, which township was then in Marion County, but which more recently has been set off to Morrow County, says, at the time of his locating there, that Tully Township as it now stands contained not a white inhabitant. But at a later date and before the organization of the township in 1828, Jacob Stateler, the Widow Ferrill, John Williamson, Jotham Clark, Nathan Arnold, Mr. Welsh, Asa Gordon and Daniel Smith had located in the northeastern portion of the township.

Those forming the Clyde settlement at that date were Alanson Packard, James B. Packard, Phineas Packard, Henry Parcel and sons—John Parcel, Daniel Parcel—and two families of the name of Gleason.

There were still other settlers here at this date. Among them were Noah Lee, John Lindsay, Wiliam Van Buskirk, George Beckley, Benajamin Warren, Adam Hipsher, John Rudd, James Decker, Amos A. Boyanton, John Beckley, Charles Larrabee, Adam Hipsher, Sr., George Walton, James Larrabee, Daniel Smith, Simon Van Horn, Jr., Amariah Throp, Jason Gleason, John Jamison, Nathan Arnold and James H. Larrabee. During that year (1828), John McNeal and Philip Hubbert came. John Auld and his wife, Margaret, and John McKinstry and family came in the year 1833; David Noble and William Noble in 1832; Archibald Brownlee in 1836 and James Brownlee and wife in 1837.

John McKinstry (deceased), was born in Ireland and was brought to this country by his father, Nathaniel McKinstry, when but eighteen months old. He settled in Bucks County, Penn., in 1775, and from there moved to Franklin County, Penn. In 1807, John McKinstry married Miss Mary Patton, and the same year moved to Washington County, Penn., where he remained till 1833, when he moved to this county and settled in Tully Township, having a family of four children. Here he lived the remainder of his life, enduring the hardships of pioneer times. The family is extensively known for their hospitality. It is related that Benjamin Masters brought with him a flock of sheep from Guernsey County, but that in a short time the entire flock was taken by the wolves. After the most of them were captured, he determined to save the remnant of the flock by putting them in a pen built adjacent to his cabin; in fact, the two outside walls along one side and one end of the house formed a part of the walls to this inclosure. But all efforts were in vain; those bold, hungry wolves made nocturnal visits to the pen until the last lambkin was stolen away.

BEGINNINGS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The first schoolhouse, a log structure, was built in 1831; now there are six comfortable school buildings.

At the organization of this township in 1828, there was but one regularly laid out road through it, and that was the Marion & Mansfield State road. It was then, by no means, opened up and made traversable. The settlers in going to either point mentioned, whether with a team or on horseback, always abandoned the road and followed a winding track cut out over the highest ground available. Philip Hubbert and Joseph McNeal headed the list of petitioners for the first county road secured, a portion of which passes through this township.

There were one or two grist mills close at hand—one owned and operated by Benajmin Sharrock and the other by Jotham Clark. But both of these were small and very inferior, and the people were compelled to go to greater distances to get their grinding done. In some instances they have been known to go to the "Clear Fork of the Mohigan," near Belleville, and other places equally remote.

It is related that when Isaac Dickson first entered lands in this township in 1832, he, not desiring to leave his home in Pennsylva ia to locate here until the country became more thickly settled and better cleared, leased his lands here for a few years to a man then also residing in Pennsylvania, by the name of Toben. Mr. Toben was to have full control of the premises for a few years and was to clear a number of acres and receive the entire crops during the time for recompense for his labor. The arrangement was perfected, the contract closed, and Mr. Dickson helped to move Toben and his family here and provided quarters for them in a cabin near where William Braden now lives. Mr. Dickson at once started back to Pennsylvania. Stopping, however, a short time in Guernsey County with some friends, he was delayed a few days in his arrival home. The first night Toben spent in his cabin, a violent wind storm arose and passed over that portion of the country, tearing up trees along its track, hurling deadened timber in every direction and shaking the cabin to its foundation. This was too much for Mr. Toben; the next day he sold all his goods and started back to Pennsylvania, where he arrived before Mr. Dickson made his appearance there. Mr. Toben had received a genuine and lasting fright, and from that day he could not be induced to return to Ohio.

Many of the old settlers, some of whom are yet living, never expected to see this part of the country settled, cleared and put under cultivation, and some of them even thought it never would become properly inhabited, as a remark or too will readily illustrate, related by Archibald Brownlee, as overheard by him between a few settlers while attending an election in 1840. It had been a severe winter and an unpromising spring. The yield of corn, wheat and potatoes off the small patches of cleared land here and there around the cabins of the settlers, had been almost exhausted, and the outlook was then truly very discouraging. One of the men above referred to, in the course of a gloomy conversation, in which these discouraging features, with others, were fully discussed, finally put this question to the company: "Will this part of the country ever be settled?" The united answer of the others present was to the effect that it never would be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the early settlers of this township who had their residence here for nearly or quite a half century, and who are still living, are Mrs. Jane

Kerr, who came with her two brothers, David Noble, in 1832; Robert Clements, who came the same year; Mrs. Margaret Auld, who came in 1833; Henry Leathen, who came in 1834; and Mrs. Martha Baden, wife of William Baden, and daughter of John McNeal. Her father, John McNeal, was a native of Ireland and was born in the year 1778. He came to America in 1800, and was married in Washington County, Penn., in 1802. He removed to Tully Township in 1828 and died at Iberia in 1883.

Philip Hubbert located in Tully in the year 1828, more than a half century ago. He bore quite a prominent part in the political history of the town, having held the office of Township Treasurer for eighteen years, also the office of Township Trustee for a number of terms and served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years.

Mr. Hubbert related an amusing incident that occurred while he was acting as Justice of the Peace. One day in June a young man called to solicit him to perform the ceremony which should unite the young gentleman to his lady love in the holy bonds of matrimony. The time was designated; the place was mentioned, and after receiving a promise from the magistrate that he would be on hand, the young man departed. The days sped away, and soon the time arrived for the consummation of the nuptials, and Mr. Hubbert drove over to the house of the expectant bride; but as the hour for the marriage drew nigh, it was discovered by the Squire that the residence was in another county, and it would have been illegal for the ceremony to be performed by him in any other than the county in which he held his commission; and the marriage, too, would have been absolutely void. To obviate all difficulties and to have the marriage consummated without unnecessary delay, it was suggested that, as only a few rods intervened between that point and the Marion County line, in fact, only the width of the road, the young couple should at the proper time step across the limits into the territory of Marion County and there be united; which was accordingly done. The ceremony was performed in a potato patch, in the presence of a number of guests, after which all returned to the residence and partook of the marriage feast, and all went off as pleasant as a marriage bell.

THREE LOCUSTS.

This town came into existence soon after the Indianapolis Division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad was built, which division passes through Tully Township, angling from the northeast to the southwest corner. The place was at first a mere station, containing a post office and a few houses; but more recently it has assumed greater proportions, until now, lying as it does at the junction of three railroads —the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio and the Ohio Central—it promises soon to become a prosperous village. In August, 1881, it was surveyed, replatted and laid out into sixty-nine lots; the plat was at that time duly recorded, which is the first appearance of a record of a plat of the town to be formed. Constant accessions are annually made, which indicates a rapid growth of the place. The town already contains three stores, one hotel, one millinery and dress-making establishment, one saw mill and one blacksmith shop and a drug store.

The first house built where this town now stands was once owned by John M. Baker.

The town derived its name from the post office here, and the post office received its name from the department in the following manner: Mr. Ba-

ker was anxious that the post office should be named after him; hence he forwarded the name "Baker" to the Department at Washington; but it was rejected. At this time there were three beautiful locust trees standing in a group near the place. One day, shortly after the rejection of the name of "Baker," several persons met to discuss the subject of the name for the new post office, with a view of determining what was the most appropriate name that had not already been used elsewhere in the State. It was in midsummer; the sun was beating down with almost scorching heat. The party had sought the inviting shade of the friendly three locusts, and was there

"Calmly enjoying the breeze
Wafting its way 'mid the trees."

Many names had been suggested, and in their turn had been rejected by the little party, when a happy thought occurred to one of the number, who, pointing to the foliage of the trees as it waved in graceful beauty over them, asked, "Why not name the new office in honor of these friendly denizens of the forest?" The suggestion was a good one, and was readily accepted by all present; and it was determined that the name should be forwarded at once to the Post Office Department at Washington, which was accordingly done, and in due time the Department christened the new office, giving it the name above designated. Mr. Baker was the first Postmaster here, and held the office for a number of years.

TULLY CITY.

In March, 1881, Dr. G. T. Harding caused a town to be surveyed, platted and laid out just across the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroads from Three Locusts, which he gave the name of Tully City, but it is now known as a part of Three Locusts.

CHURCHES IN TULLY TOWNSHIP.

Emanuel's Reformed Church.—The first meetings of this denomination were held in 1851, in the schoolhouse in District No. 3, by Rev. George Wiler. During the spring, at the same place and by the same minister, a church of twelve members was formed, consisting of George Plotner, J. Crissinger, George Diegle, G. Reichart, D. Ganzhorn, J. Heiney, S. Shumaker, Lewis Kaltsmith, J. Spece, D. Crissinger, J. Reichart and J. Reister. The first Trustees were J. Reichart, J. Plotner and J. Reister; and Deacons, L. Kaltsmith and S. Shumaker. This church, conjointly with the Lutherans, immediately erected a house of worship, a frame, 30x44 feet, at a cost of $700, in the same district. In 1868, they moved a half mile east and built a brick church, 30x50 feet, at an expense of $2,000. Rev. George Wiler was pastor four years; M. Stern, four years; D. Zimmerman, fourteen years; Mr. Heinze, two years; Weiss, two years; and now Rev. J. Winter is serving his fourth year. There are now seventy members. Trustees, Peter Newman, J. Baldinger and H. Lomiller; Elders, L. Kaltsmith and David Crissinger; Deacons, Henry Winters and Frederick Winch.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of this church were conducted by Rev. Jacob Rothweiler, in 1858, and the society was organized about the same time by Rev. Christian Nachrieb. John and William Snyder were the first official members. There are now forty members, with Peter Whitamie and John Burkhart as officials. They built a frame church in 1858, on Section 16; it is 30x40 feet in dimensions and cost

$700. A good Sunday school is maintained during the summer. Rev. Philip Gracely is the pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, known as "Whetstone Chapel," is also located in this township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

We continue the history of Tully Township by giving biographical sketches of many of the leading pioneers and citizens:

JOHN A. AULT was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 20, 1810, the eldest of nine children, remaining with his parents till he was twenty-four years of age, and giving them his wages. June 15, 1836, he married Miss Leah Nace, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Nace, of Pennsylvania, and of their six children since born, four are still living, namely: George W., soldier in the late war; Lucinda, wife of George Plotner; Jerome; and Melinda, wife of Augustus Askine. In 1837, Mr. Ault bought eighty acres of land in Belmont County, but sold that in 1843 and bought fifty acres where he now resides; his home at present comprises seventy acres; has owned at one time 300 acres, and was worth $20,000. He has been a hard worker, having cleared 100 acres of land, and in a single day has split 256 rails from the stump, cradled five acres of oats, and often 100 dozen of grain. He is still a stout man. His wife died at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Ault's father, John Ault, was a native of New York, and a soldier in the war of 1812, with Gen. Harrison. His mother, Eve Ault, was a native of Washington County, Penn. His parents moved to this State in 1806.

JACOB BALDINGER hails from Switzerland, Arjan City, where he was born October 22, 1824; his education is limited, but he early imbibed a love for America and American institutions; accordingly, after laboring faithfully seven long years with his uncle, he earned from him money enough to pay his way to America; he came to Galion, having $1 left, and he twenty-two years old; he worked in Galion twenty-eight years as switchman, accumulating sufficiently during that time to pay for his present farm, some $8,900; he settled upon this farm in 1874; he is an honest, straightforward man, having been a Christian all his life; he is a member of the Reformed Church, which society he has served in every official capacity; his present and second wife he married March 22, 1869. She is one of the intelligent women of Tully Township. They have eight children, one dying in infancy; the names of the living are John, Louisa (wife of Jacob Lowmiller), Emma, Mary, Henry, Minnie, Caroline and Fred. Mrs. B.'s maiden name was Elizabeth Wiser, and she was a daughter of William Wiser.

JOHN BEACH was born January 22, 1839, in Crawford County, Ohio. His parents, George and Mary Beach, came from Germany, settling in Whetstone Township, and entering forty-four acres of land; he was a cabinet-maker by trade. Our subject received a limited education, and worked by day and month until August of 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, going with Gen. Sherman to the sea. His marriage took place March 23, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. Smith, daughter of Jefferson and Catherine Smith, of Morrow County, Ohio, whose father owned at one time nearly all the land where Climax, Ohio, now stands. Their one child, Charles M. Beach, is being fitted for college. Mr. B. works at repairing considerably, and has invented the Eureka saw. In politics, he is neutral, and in religion he communes with the Seventh-Day Adventists, holding a membership at Pine Grove, Ohio.

D. W. BROWNLEE is a bachelor, and a son of James and Angelina Brownlee, with whom he lives, and for whom he cares. His education was obtained in the common school, and he lives a quiet, unostentatious life, "living and letting live." He is benefiting his neighborhood and county by rearing fine stock of all kinds, particularly cattle. His farm of 160 acres he values at $100 per acre.

JAMES BROWNLEE, residing near the boundary line between Marion and Morrow Counties, is one of the oldest of Tully's citizens. He bears his seventy-five years gracefully, though nearly blind for the past two years; his native place is Buffalo, Penn. James Brownlee, his grandfather, of Scotch descent, came to this country when seven years of age. James is the eldest of eight children, who were educated in the very common schools of that day. He remained with his father, farming and milling, until his marriage, which occurred March 2, 1837, to Miss Angelina Danley, of Washington County, Penn. Her grandfather sailed for America during the progress of the Revolutionary war, and did duty in the war of 1812. Mrs. B. is first cousin to ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, and is at present (1883) in her sixty-fifth year. She rode to Ohio on horseback, 180 miles. Their children are ten in number, three deceased; the living are Rev. Hugh L., pastor of Portland Mills Associate Church; Nancy, wife of James Jackson, of Kansas; James E., of Kansas; David W.; Archibald D., of Kansas; Robert A., of Caledonia Mill; William M., also of Kansas. The Kansas children all have farms joining. In the spring of 1838 Mr. B. moved to Tully Township, buying, in the southern part of the township, 240 acres. At one time they owned 500 acres. They lived in a cabin fourteen years. In his prime, Mr. B. was a successful cradler, never finding a man who could follow him with a rake, and he has swept down 110 dozens "between sun and sun." He is a stanch Republican, and himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church at Iberia.

JOHN S. BURKHART is one of the thoroughgoing young citizens of Tully. He was born February 22, 1834, in Lycoming County, Penn., and is the son of Gottleib and Margaret Burkhart, the former dying when our subject was an infant, but he remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age. In his seventeenth year, his mother brought the family to Tully Township, settling where John S. now resides; she died in 1880, aged eighty-three years. Mr. B. has added thirty acres to the 110 acres which he inherited, and is worth about $10,000. In the winter of 1856, he married Elizabeth Shafer, of Morrow County, Ohio. Their children have numbered five, one dying in infancy. The names of the living are Mary L., wife of Abraham Gunther; Sarah E.; Sanford W. and John O. Mr. B. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified for thirty-two years, and of which he has been a Leader for fifteen years, and Steward for the same length of time.

JOSEPH CLARK is one of the active men of Tully; his birth occurred May 30, 1835, son of Jonathan and Roxanna (Joslin) Clark, the former from Marshfield, Vt., and the latter from Montreal, Canada. They settled first in Franklin County, Ohio, about 1820, but about 1830 located in Tully Township, among the first, if not the first settlers in the township. He built the first grist mill upon Whetstone Creek. He built the first brick house in the township, upon the old homstead, but it has since crumbled away. He was a skillful surveyor, and a miller by trade. His death took place in 1842, but his wife attained the remarkable age of ninety-one years. Joseph Clark received a limited education; he enlisted in the civil war in

Company H, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, and was honorably discharged. In 1876, he moved to his present residence, a neat, good farm. March 2, 1875, he married Miss Clara F. Busard, daughter of Prof. David Busard, of Knox County, Ohio; both of her grandfathers engaged in active service in the war of 1812, and her great-grandfather, Francis Pomeroy, was a Colonel in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children --Lewis S., Grace W. and Joseph. Mrs. C. is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

ALEXANDER COCHRAN, the subject of this sketch, is a highly respected citizen of Tully Township. He was born November 17, 1825, in Guernsey County, Ohio, the son of Jacob and Mary Cochran, who came from Pennsylvania; his mother was of Irish descent. About 1840, Mr. C. came with his parents and settled near Iberia, Washington Township, Morrow County, Ohio, remaining there ten years. He next passed three years in Indiana, but since 1853 has been living in Tully Township. His first marriage to Miss Margaret Hill was of brief duration; his wife died three months subsequently. August 30, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth Kerr, daughter of James and Jane Kerr, two children blessing their union--Mary J., wife of Jackson Sharrack, and James, at home. Mr. C. is building a $1,000 barn this season (1883.) He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID CRISSINGER is one of the respected citizens of Tully Township, born October 28, 1813, in Northumberland County, Penn., son of John and Catherine Crissinger. They moved to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1832, where David lived until his twenty-sixth year, giving his father all his wages for a year and a half; he received only $6 per month. His grandfather, Leonard Crissinger, entered active service during the Revolutionary war, going barefooted some of the time. In 1845, our subject bought eighty acres of land in Crawford County, Ohio, paying $50 annually until paid for. He successfully met these obligations. In 1851, he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, which now consists of 200 acres. He lives to work; he began with an ax, has cleared 120 acres, and is worth some $18,000. His first marriage occurred October 17, 1839 to Miss Sarah Phillips, daughter of Henry and Christina Phillips, of Pennsylvania. They had eight children—Henry (dead); Savilla, wife of Frank Swisher; Harriet, wife of George Whitamire; Joel (dead); John; George (dead); Eliza, wife of Charles Timson, and Christina, wife of John Fink. His first wife died August 17, 1876. Mr. C. married again, September 27, 1878, Barbara Hart, daughter of David and Gertrude Hart. Our subject was quite a hunter, having brought down his three deer in a day, and seven turkeys another day. Though his whole schooling did not continue more than three months, he has been instrumental in settling several estates, and has been Township Trustee three or four years. Mr. C. is an active member of the Reformed Church, of which he has been Elder for twenty years.

BARNET CYPHERS was born in Sussex County, N. J., February 2, 1826, the son of Paul and Hannah (Campbell) Cyphers, natives also of the same county. Mrs. Cyphers' father, McDonald Campbell, was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and served from the beginning to the end in the Revolutionary war. He was an officer, and was wounded three times. He came to Morrow County, Ohio, at an early day, and died there. Paul and Hannah Cyphers came to the same county in 1835, settling in Gilead Township (then a part of Marion County) among the early settlers. He purchased 120 acres in the woods, of John P. Truax. The Indian wigwams

were standing in this place when Mr. Cyphers bought it. They had sixteen children, of whom eleven are living, and of whom our subject is the eleventh. He was reared upon the homestead, and had but few educational advantages. When aged eighteen, he commenced to learn the shoe-maker's trade in Iberia, and continued to work at it until 1863, when he came to Tully Township, buying eighty acres near Three Locusts. All was woods, and he has cleared and improved the most of it. He married February 15, Miss Elizabeth Burghard, daughter of John Burghard, who was born in 1840, in Carlisle, Penn. Nine children have been born to them, seven living—Arvilla, Essmiralda (wife of Thomas Ettinger), John, Luella (wife of Preston Buzzard), Emma, Alice and James. The deceased are Francis, Presley and Hannah Rettie. Mr. Cyphers is a Democrat politically, and has been School Director several years.

ISAAC DICKSON was born in Washington County, Penn., February 14, 1800. His father, Henry Dickson, sailed from Ireland, his native country, in 1783–84. His mother was American born, and of English descent. Isaac is the last survivor of eleven children. Having received a limited education, he came to Tully Township in 1832, entering 240 acres, located in the central part of the township, paying $300 for the same. He did not move here until the spring of 1856, when he purchased the "Joseph Brownlee Farm" of 260 acres, thus owning 500 acres. Upon the latter place, he lived until the spring of 1880, when his wife's health failing, he came to live with Sergeant Brownlee, his son-in-law. He married in his native county September 14, 1826, Miss Mary Hanna, daughter of Thomas Hanna, from Ireland in 1801. They have had nine children, one dying when an infant. Their names are Thomas, Henry, James, William H., Mary (wife of W. N. Downs), Margaret (wife of James Davidson, of Nebraska), Elizabeth (wife of J. V. Harrison), and Eleanor (wife of Sergeant Brownlee). Mr. Dickson has been identified with the Democratic party since its formation, having voted three distinct times for Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. Both himself and wife have been consistent Christians for sixty years. Since coming to Tully, their membership has been with the United Presbyterians at Iberia.

THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., is a prominent and leading citizen of Tully Township. He is a native of Washington County, Penn., born October 7, 1828, the son of Isaac Dickson, and the eldest of eight children. He was married in his native place March 17, 1853, to Mary A. Ross, daughter of Mathew Ross. Their children are Mathew T., Elizabeth H. (now married to John T. Giddis), Isaac C. and William A. In May, 1854, he settled in this township, upon some land which his father had entered. He has since purchased land, having 160 acres in his home farm, also fifty-three acres near Three Locusts, upon which are several town lots platted, whose value is increasing daily, and forty acres in Page County, Iowa. Our subject enjoys the confidence of his neighbors in a remarkable degree; was Trustee of the township from 1857 to 1861, then Clerk of the township twenty-two successive years; also Justice of the Peace since 1866. His leading principle in the settlement of suits is to have the belligerent parties compromise. He has "passed the chair" as an Odd Fellow, and is a Master Mason. He is not a member of any church, but affiliates with the United Presbyterians. He has been recently nominated by the Democratic party as County Treasurer.

W. H. DICKSON is a native of Washington County, Penn., born October 8, 1834, the son of Isaac and Mary Dickson; having obtained a fair

education in the common schools of his native State, he came to Ohio with his parents, and married, March 10, 1863, Miss Alice Richardson, daughter of Robert and Margaret Richardson. Children: Mary N., Maggie J., Ivy M. and Frank L. The first seven years after marriage, he resided in Canaan Township, Morrow County; engaged in farming; he then came to Tully Township, settling on his farm of 120 acres. In the spring of 1882, he came to Three Locusts, and in company with Sergeant Clark and E. A. Benfield erected a grist mill, at a cost of $9,000. This mill is intended to manufacture flour by the roller process, to turn out seventy-five barrels every twenty-four hours, and to employ five men regularly. Mr. D. has a residence in the village of Three Locusts. He is an esteemed citizen, and has been Trustee of the township ten years.

JOHN DROLLSBOUGH is the son of Henry and Anna Drollsbough, born in Pennsylvania August 8, 1823. He has been a farmer all his days, first in Pennsylvania, then six years in Scott Township, and afterward, in 1852, purchasing his present farm of seventy-two acres for $2,500. Mr. D. is an industrious citizen, having cleared in all some fifty acres of forest land. In 1864, obeying his country's call, he became a member of Company C, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Owing to sickness, he lay for some time in hospitals at Savannah and Washington; he accompanied Sherman to the sea, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio; his first marriage to Martha Coulter, daughter of James and Elizabeth Coulter, occurred December 25, 1847. Their three children are Arabella, wife of John Jones; Ebenezer (deceased) and William. His wife died, aged thirty-six years. He was married again in 1851, to Nancy McMullen, daughter of William and Nancy McMullen, also of Pennsylvania. Four children have blessed this union—Robert and Mary deceased; Tirzah and Samuel are still living. Our subject has been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly half a century, acting in nearly every official capacity. He is a respected citizen, now holding the position of local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID JONES was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 16, 1817, the son of Oliver and Rebecca Jones, the former from Virginia and the latter from Pennsylvania. David was the youngest of twelve children; his education was obtained in a log cabin schoolhouse. In 1844, he bought 80 acres of his present home, but lately added 152 acres more, selling ninety acres. He built his fine house in 1878, at a cost of $2,500; a fine barn stands near that; cost $1,000. In 1840, he married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Matthew and Mary Taylor. Their children are five—George, at home; Marion; Ella, widow of Henry Crissinger; John; and Stephen L.: deceased. Mr. Jones was a Democrat until the slavery question became momentous, when he joined the Republican ranks; he remembers distinctly the Indians, wolves and deer about his father's door. He is a quiet, respectable and successful farmer; beginning with $600, he is now worth $20,000.

GEORGE KELLOGG is an old gentleman, seventy-four years of age, having been born January 7, 1809; he is a native of Ulster County, N. Y., and a son of Josiah and Catherine Kellogg, who came to Medina County, Ohio, 1830. At the early age of ten or twelve years, George took to the sea, coasting along the Atlantic shore, visiting the West Indies and the Islands; he continued this for seven years; before he quit sailing entirely, he coasted lakes Ontario and Erie one season. He spent many years working on an engine; he was in Columbus several years and was with Gen.

Gregory for a time. To-day he owns some seventy-seven acres, having owned at one time 140 acres, and having cleared forty acres of forest land. He is a bachelor; a Democrat of the Jacksonian persuasion; has accumulated a good property.

W. H. KELLOGG is the son of Perry and Harriet Kellogg, and is living with and caring for his uncle, George Kellogg. His birth took place March 2, 1847. Having acquired a fair, practical education, he married May 30, 1872, Miss Emma Humphrey, daughter of John and Rebecca Humphrey, of Ashland County, Ohio. Four children have been born to them—Henry P., Ralph H. (deceased), Harriet R. and Mary B. His present farm of twenty-four acres, he purchased in 1876, giving $2,040 for it; his residence he built in 1877, at a cost of $1,000; he makes a comfortable living by renting farms in the neighborhood; his place is supplied with good stock. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Caledonia, and was its Treasurer at one time; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of the same place. He has been Trustee of the township five successive years.

J. W. KENNEDY is the son of W. K. and Margaret Kennedy, born in November, 1853. He received a good education at Bucyrus, and taught two terms of school. He married Miss Emma Holverstott, daughter of P. W. Holverstott, an able farmer of Madison. The name of their child is Mabel Edna. He keeps good stock and is worth about $8,000; his residence is just across from his father's in Crawford County.

W. K. KENNEDY is financially one of the most prosperous men in Tully Township. He began life by working for $6 a month, and is worth $60,000. He was born February 16, 1818, in Mifflin County, Penn., and is the son of Thomas and Nancy Kennedy, of Irish descent, who came to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1832. The common school gave Mr. Kennedy his education. In 1843, he purchased eighty acres of land, paying $400 cash, wages he had previously earned working by the day or month. His subsequent labors were greatly prospered, having owned at one time 820 acres of good land; he owns 650 acres of land, 375 acres of homestead and 115 acres timbered land in Tully Township, eighty acres in Polk Township and eighty acres in Dallas Township. His stock of thirteen horses is valued at $1,500, ten steers at $500, and 200 sheep at $1,000. As an index of his labor, we note that he cleared 100 acres of timber land. As a citizen, he has been quiet and successful, never suing or being sued at the bar of justice. Mr. Kennedy contracted his first marriage May 28, 1844, with Miss Margaret Shank, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Shank, of Crawford County, Ohio. Nine children have blessed their union, two dying in infancy; the living are Lydia J. (wife of Samuel Baker), Thomas S., Martha (wife of George Watts), J. W. (at home), Emma (wife of Madison Roberts), Auzilla, and Ella (wife of John Hill). His wife's decease occurred June 23, 1860. In 1862, he married Miss Mary Lance. Their one child, Samira, is the wife of Elsie Jones, of Iberia. Mr. Kennedy is the grandfather of twenty-six children; his attractive home cost $5,000.

MRS. JANE KERR is the widow of James Kerr, and the daughter of William and Arniel Noble, who came from Rome, Ireland, soon after their marriage, about 1790. Mrs. Kerr's marriage occurred August 13, 1832, in Tully Township, where she now resides. Mr. Kerr entered 160 acres. She recalls vividly to mind the owls, wolves and suspicious Indians frequenting her door. Her husband's death took place in 1841, leaving five children, all less than seven years of age, for his widow to care for. She bravely labored, and, like a true heroine, conquered. Following are the names of

her children: Elizabeth (wife of Alexander Cochran), Andrew (who died from disease contracted in the war), Augustine (at home), William (of Illinois) and Mary Ann (deceased). This mother, with her little boys, cleared fifty to sixty acres of timber land. Since 1830 she has been a faithful, consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is now only waiting for the Master's call, "Come up higher."

JOSEPH LANCE is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born January 10, 1845, the son of George and Susan Lance, of Pennsylvania. The common school gave him his education, and he remained with his parents until marriage. April 8, 1867, he married Miss Catherine Hart, daughter of David and Gertrude Hart, of Tully Township. Four children have blessed this union—Phœbe, James S., Gertrude and Maud. He bought his present farm of eighty acres in 1870, paying $30 per acre; he also has a good farm of ninety-four acres in Crawford County; he built his house in 1879. He is a member of the Disciple Church, and is an energetic and worthy citizen.

HENRY LEATHAM was born January 21, 1804, the son of William and Mary Leatham; the former emigrated from Ireland about 1794. Our subject received a fair education and taught two terms of school. He came to his present farm in 1834, entering 160 acres, and clearing, with his boy's help, 135 acres. He accompanied William Blair to this place January 6, 1835. He married Miss Mary Black, daughter of John and Catherine Black, of Virginia; he met this lady while teaching. Their union has been crowned with nine children, seven of whom are living; Amanda J. died aged twenty-four years. The surviving are William W., Mary C. (wife of Henry Spranner), Sarah (wife of Samuel Lennis), Agnes (widow of Joseph McClung), John B., Luther M. and Joseph W.; John B. was wounded in the late war while gallantly carrying his stricken Colonel from the field. Mr. Leatham has been a Republican since the formation of the party, but voted at first for Gen. Jackson. He has been an earnest worker in the United Presbyterian Church at Iberia.

MATHEW McKINSTRY, the subject of this sketch, is very comfortably and pleasantly situated one mile south of Martel, in Tully Township. He was the son of John and Mary McKinstry; the former was born in Antrim County, Ireland, in 1773, and was brought to this country when only eighteen months old. He passed the majority of his days in Franklin and Washington Counties, Penn. In the war of 1812, he belonged to the "Light Horse Brigade," and was on his way to do service when he was discharged at Pittsburgh. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are living. Maria, aged seventy-six years, the widow of James Brownlee, resides with our subject, who is next to the youngest. Mr. McKinstry was born in Washington County, Penn., June 19, 1815, and, receiving a limited education, came West with his parents in 1833, settling where he still resides. His father entered 160 acres, and purchased eighty acres more lying immediately west of the first, paying $600 for the latter. Thus did Mr. McKinstry's father invest $800 in a wilderness. Around his father's hearth fire also played Maria, Rosanna, James, Thomas and Rebecca. The McNeals, the Dicksons, the Nasters, the Bentleys and the Clydes were their near neighbors. Mathew grew up to manhood, and married Miss Phebe Garberson, a daughter of William and Eleanor (Slater) Garberson, and they have had eleven children, five married—four daughters and one son; the names of his sons-in-law are J. F. Morrow, J. W. Hubbert, R. R. Douce and John Neff, all strong temperance Republicans; the name of his daughter-in-law is Nettie (Williams) McKinstry. He began in life by purchas-

ing 160 acres, but has added to that until he owns 451 acres of highly tillable land. He has given his time and energies exclusively to the farm, with the above result. He is a leading farmer of his township, and an exemplary citizen; is a stanch Republican, representing the temperance wing. He has acted as Clerk of his township, and himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Iberia. Mrs. McKinstry is an agreeable lady, and vies with her husband in giving the stranger a cordial reception within their doors.

ALLEN McNEAL, the subject of this notice, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 17, 1809, and came with his parents to Marion County in the spring of 1827, where they settled upon a farm in what is now Tully Township, which farm he owned at the time of his death. He lived in this county on that farm or in the near vicinity in Morrow County. He was descended of Scotch-Irish stock and developed many of the characteristics of that strong-minded, rugged people. His long residence in this county, his prominence, extensive acquaintance, and his strong personality demand more than passing mention. Of strong and vigorous mind, wide and extensive general information, he was logical in thought, loved argument and always attracted attention to his views. It is said that he attended school but about three months, yet by solitary study he acquired a liberal education, including nearly all the sciences taught in our colleges. He was not satisfied either with a smattering, but was only contented when he had mastered a study. Of modest and retiring disposition, he was noted for preferring the right to the merely popular. Notwithstanding his lack of mere policy in his action he was appreciated. In early manhood, he was elected and served as Colonel of his regiment of Ohio Militia. He was also repeatedly elected to offices in his township, although he was always in the minority party. He attracted more attention and became more widely known because of his determined opposition to slavery than for any other reason, and any notice of him would be lacking which did not note this fact. He was an original Abolitionist. If he ever had a hobby it was a worthy one, for it was human freedom and political equality. He was originally a Whig, but soon become a Free-Soiler, and was a member of that party until the organization of the Republican party, which then resolved against the territorial extension of slavery. He was the candidate of the Abolitionists for Congress—of course without hope of election. Everybody now says that slavery was wrong. Allen McNeal said so when it was dangerous so to express himself. He made speeches against the "crime of ages" when it was the custom to break up such meetings and to mob and egg the speakers. He passed through these scenes never faltering or wavering in what he deemed his duty. He practiced, too, what he professed, keeping a station on what was known as the Underground Railroad, and helping many a poor fugitive on his way from the darkness of slavery to the light of freedom. The poor, oppressed and needy always demanded more of his attention and time than their more fortunate neighbors. No man was too poor, if he behaved himself, to sit with him at his table. All who happened at his home at the right time were invited to partake of his hospitality, but the laborer, white or black, sat down first. In those days, when prejudice was strong, his action was frequently resented, but the visitor who would not sit with a black man would have to wait. For many years, this course brought upon him ridicule and scorn, but later it won the respect of all. He was radical in all matters of belief. He thought the use of liquors as a beverage, and the use of tobacco, injurious, and was consequently an ab-

stainer and an advocate of abstinence. He was public spirited. He was one of the founders and particular friends of Ohio Central College at Iberia, which, through the influence of him and men like him, years ago opened its doors to all, male and female, white and black. He continued official connections with this school until his death. After his removal to Morrow County, but a short time ago, he assisted in organizing a Farmers' Club in that community, which proved to be eminently successful and profitable, and during his illness he prepared a paper or lecture which was read before the club only last March. He was a religious man. In early life, he joined the Associate, now the United Presbyterian Church, and for forty years last past he was Ruling Elder and the Clerk of the session of the Church of Iberia. His Christianity was of the quiet unobtrusive kind, never boastful or arrogant, and was evidenced rather by his life, and his discharge of religious duties than by speech. He was, in religious matters, as in all others, radical and thorough in his belief, yet sufficiently charitable to believe that others might honestly entertain views differing with his. He was so extreme in his views as to the proprieties of speech that he would not tolerate about him the use of the aparent most innocent of expletives or by-words, always saying "Let your yea be yea," etc. He was in sympathy with every cause that aimed at the assistance and elevation of the poor, and his sympathy was evidenced by work and actual giving rather than by talk. Circumstances rather than choice seem to have made him a farmer, for his wish was to practice law, yet he pursued his calling with a good measure of success. His motto was, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and he tried to live by it. A useful and respected member of the community, he enjoyed its confidence and friendship, and was universally respected. He died at his residence in Iberia, Morrow Co., Ohio, on Sabbath, July 1, 1883, aged seventy-four years and fourteen days. His funeral services were held at the United Presbyterian Church in Iberia, and was largely attended.

MRS. ROSANNA NEFF is the widow of Godfrey Neff, who was the son of Michael and Rosanna Neff, originally from Germany. He was born on ship while his parents were coming to America in 1818. Mrs. Neff's maiden name was Mutchler. Her parents came from Germany also, about 1825. In 1834, when Mrs. N. was only eight years old, her parents died, both the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were married February 26, 1846, having spent two years near home in Pennsylvania. They emigrated near "Sandusky Plains," but moved to their present place in the spring of 1849; here they purchased eighty acres, to which ninety-seven have since been added. Mr. N. cleared in his day some seventy-five acres. Nine children were born to this couple—Mary, A., wife of Peter Christman; Jacob (deceased); John, a carpenter; Elizabeth, wife of Alfred Campbell; Samuel, a school teacher; Catherine C., an excellent musician; Joseph W., caring for home place; Emma and William N. The father was removed by death in 1875, aged fifty-seven years.

MRS. SARAH PLOTNER is the widow of Joseph Plotner, and was born in Northumberland County, Penn., February 11, 1815, one of sixteen children, and the daughter of John and Catherine Crissinger. Her grandparents came from Germany. Her people came to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1832. Her marriage to Mr. P. took place in May, 1835; in 1845, they purchased eighty acres of their present home, now consisting of 220 acres. Joseph Plotner was a strong, vigorous, active and highly respected citizen. He filled with great commendation the offices of Trustee, Constable

and Clerk of the township, but his earthly career was cut short by death at the age of fifty-five years; he left an estate of $15,000. His widow is still strong, and a consistent member of the Reformed Church. She has two sons living with her—J. W. and John Plotner; the former owns one-half interest in an engine (Westenhouse), thresher and huller. At Mount Vernon last year (1882) they threshed 25,000 bushels of grain. John D. "shares" the old farm. His marriage to Miss Emma F. Simpson occurred May 9, 1875. She is the daughter of George and Rebecca Simpson, of Crawford County, Ohio, and they had three children, one dying when an infant. The names of the living are Harley R. and Melvin L.

MRS. CATHERINE (RISER) ROSTON was born March 16, 1822, in Wurtemberg, Germany; when aged six years she was brought to America, settling at Zoar, Ohio, then at Lexington, Ohio, but in 1841 came to Marion County, locating near the "Canaan Church" in Tully Township. Our subject worked by day or week until about thirty years old, when she married James Roston; they lived until 1873 in Morrow County, Ohio. She at present owns her farm of forty acres, and has acquired a good source of income. She has been a faithful member of the Free-Will Baptist Church for forty years. Her three children are Miles C., Mary L. and Nettie L.

MILES ROSTON, son of Catherine Roston, was born September 22, 1854; and at eight years of age was put to cutting corn with a case-knife. His education is good, having attended the Iberia Seminary one term. For seven years, he has been a regular communicant of the Presbyterian Church. He owns twenty acres of good land adjoining his mother's.

TIMOTHY SHARROCK was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 9, 1819, the son of Timothy and Ellen (Cronck) Sharrock, who were married and removed to Senecaville, Guernsey County, before the war of 1812, where they lived and died, the father in the summer of 1879, aged ninety-five years; his brother Benjamin died at Iberia in January, 1881, aged one hundred and seven years. Timothy's grandfather, Rev. James Sharrock, served as Chaplain in the war of the Revolution, and died in the same county as his brother, about 1826, aged ninety-five years. Mrs. Sharrock died in the winter of 1840, aged ninety-five years. Timothy is the ninth of twelve children. He was reared on a farm, and his advantages for an education were limited; he helped to clear the homestead, and remained at home until he attained his majority. In the fall of 1841, he settled in Crawford County, Ohio. In 1857, he moved to Tully Township, buying eighty acres of woodland of Joseph Moody. He was obliged to clear a site for a home. He made several additions, owning at present 233 acres; has one corner in Three Locusts, so that his residence and three houses and lots belonging to him lie in the village. His marriage took place in 1841, to Miss Jane Overly, daughter of John and Mary Overly. They have had nine children, four living—Ellen, wife of John P. Watts; James, married to Rebecca Reed; William W., to Phœbe Swisher, and George W., to Elizabeth Reichert. Mr. and Mrs. Sharrock have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church forty years. He has served in nearly all the offices of the church, and was a prominent contributor to the building of Whetstone Chapel. He left Guernsey County with $5, and came into Tully Township with $100. He is one of the solid financial men of his township.

JACOB SLAGLE is a native of Athens County, Ohio, and a son of Joseph and Mary Slagle. His father's family lived at one time in Pickaway County, Ohio, then in Scott Township; later, near Marion, but at present resides in Hardin County, Ohio. The old gentleman, seventy-four

years of age, is still hale and hearty. Jacob received a fair education, but has followed farming all his days. He purchased this farm of 140 acres at $60 per acre in 1874. He is a consistent Christian, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church the past sixteen years, and having served in nearly every official capacity. He is raising good stock, and in cattle, preferring the Durham blood. He married, March 2, 1858, Miss Jane Foos. His children are Mary A., wife of Jones Miller, Joseph A., Elizabeth M. and E. Grant.

CHRISTOPHER STEINHELFER was born February 14, 1820, in Germany, the son of George and Mary Steinhelfer. He was brought to this country by his uncle Christopher Dingle, when eighteen months old. His passage cost $55, which he was obliged to repay in later years; he lived several months with this uncle, and also with Jacob Shear several years. In 1848, he bought forty acres of his present farm, which now comprises 190 acres; his house cost $2,000, and his barn $1,000; he values his farm at $15,000. As another evidence of his ability to work, he has cleared 100 acres of land, and never found but two men that could keep up raking and binding after his cradling. In 1838, he married Lydia Crock, daughter of George and Eve Crock, of Crawford County, Ohio. Fourteen children were born to them, three dying young. The living are George, Henry, John, Tobias, Samuel, William, Elizabeth (wife of Frank Rush), Joseph, James, Daniel and Mary J. His wife died in 1872, and May 18, 1875, he married Mrs. Barbara Purpey, and they have had four children—Henry A.; Sophia A., wife of John Allmen; Emma J., widow of Joseph Moore, and Elizabeth C., wife of William Steinhelfer. Mr. S. and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Class-Leader and Steward.

JACOB H. SULSER is one of Tully's wealthiest citizens, living in the northeast part of the township. He came from Baden, Germany, where he was born of humble parentage, September 30, 1835. His mother, with $18 in money, landed with him when ten years of age at New York, having shipped as a common steerage immigrant; they immediately found their way to Galion, where they lived with Louis Boyal for two years. Their mother married George Buch, of Whetstone, Crawford Co., Ohio; they passed the first winter with nothing but blankets for doors to the cabin. Mrs. B. is still living, though her husband died in 1857. Jacob married when twenty one, living with his father-in-law, George Brick, one year; then, receiving forty acres from both his father and father-in-law, he located near his father's farm. He built a cabin upon it, and lived there three months, when his father's death caused him to return to his mother, with whom he lived till 1861. Mr. Sulser served three years in the civil war, and was engaged in thirteen battles, received three slight wounds, never taken prisoner, never wholly disabled, marched with Sherman to the sea, and was honorably discharged in July of 1864. His regiment was the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon his return from the service, he found he had saved $1,000 of his pay as a soldier, with which he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, which he has increased to 360 acres, nearly clear of indebtedness. For the past thirty years, he and his wife have been identified with the German Reformed Church, located in Whetstone Township, which church he has served in every official capacity. Mr. Sulser has also plied the carpenter's trade for the past seven years. The products of his labor are the comfortable residences of Adam Christman, Benjamin Shearer and David Jones. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brick took place

September 11, 1856, and thirteen children have been born to them, three dying in infancy. Their names are Jacob W., George A., Mary (wife of W. Pletche, of Whetstone Township), Catherine, John, Samuel, William, Henry, Manda and Tilla (twins).

MRS. PRISCILLA WRENN is a pleasant landlady, living at Three Locusts, Ohio, and was born December 22, 1836, in Kenton County, Ky. She was the eldest child of John and Alice Atkinson, natives of New York. Her father came from Durham County, England, about 1820. The Lord Mayor of Sunderland, England, is her own cousin; his father built a ship with his own money, christening it "Mary Mathew" after his wife. Mrs. Wrenn's ancestors came from Scotland. When aged eighteen years, she married John W. Burton, a wealthy citizen of Boone County, Ky., thus connecting herself by blood and marriage to many of the first families of Kentucky. Mr. Burton was a slaveholder, having at one time twenty-five slaves, many of them very valuable; one sold for $1,200, another for $950, and a third for $850. Mr. B. was "drafted" into the Confederate army, buying his way out, but her father and brothers were captured in Missouri by the Union army. Mr. Burton died of consumption at the age of forty-eight years. Mrs. B. married Alfred Wrenn, of Morrow County, Ohio, June 12, 1875. This union did not prove happy, so they lived together only three and a quarter years. In 1878, Mrs. W. purchased fifty-three acres of land near the village of Three Locusts, and is at present keeping (1883) a respectable boarding house. She presides very cheerfully at her board, giving the stranger little suspicion that she once was a belle of Kentucky. Her children by Mr. B. are John W., Susan M. (wife of Albert Tullilove), Laura M. (wife of Clay Vance), and William W. Mrs. W. has been a member of the Church of Christ for thirty years.

CHAPTER XV.

WALDO TOWNSHIP.

This township is the oldest of the divisions of Marion County. It originally formed a part of Marlborough Township, Delaware County, whose territory extended north to the Greenville treaty line. That portion of Waldo lying south of the treaty line remained a part of Marlborough until the formation of Morrow County in 1848. At the March session of the Commissioners of Marion County of that year, the following entry was made: "On application of the citizens of that part of Marlborough and Radnor Townships which was attached to the county of Marion from the county of Delaware, by the act of the Legislature erecting the county of Morrow, passed February 24, 1848; and appearing to the Commissioners that said territory contains an incorporated town, to wit, the town of Waldo, it is Ordered, That so much of said territory (including said town) as is contained in the following metes and bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Greenville treaty line at the northeast corner of that part of Marlborough Township which was attached to said county of Marion from said county of Delaware aforesaid; thence south along the line between the now counties of Marion and Morrow eleven hundred and twenty-one poles (1,121) to the

county line between the counties of Marion and Delaware; thence west along said line, being the south line of Marion County nineteen hundred and fifty poles and a lot line; thence north along said old line to the Greenville treaty line; thence eastwardly along said Greenville treaty line to the place of beginning; be and the same is erected into a new township to be named and styled 'Waldo.'" In June following, at a session of the Commissioners, a number of the citizens of Waldo Township presented a petition requesting that certain territory lying north of the treaty line be added to Waldo Township. Accordingly, the following entry was made: "Ordered, That the whole of Fractional Sections No. 34, 35 and 36, and the east half of Section No. 33, and the south halves of Sections 25, 26 and 27, and the southeast quarter of Section No. 28, in Township No. 6 south of Range No. 15, be and the same is attached to and made a part of the said township of Waldo, and that the boundaries thereof be recorded accordingly."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Long before the Indians had surrendered their claim to the original county of Marion, and before any whites had settled upon its territory, Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., and Nathaniel Brundige settled in what is now Waldo Township in the spring of 1806. Mr. Brundige was born in Ulster County, N. Y., of which county his parents, William and Anna, née Perkins, Brundige, were also natives. In 1797, Nathaniel Brundige removed to Washington County, Va., to which place Nathaniel Wyatt had emigrated several years before. In 1805, Mr. Brundige, with his wife and nine children, and Mr. Wyatt and his wife (née Anna Brundige), migrated to Ohio in a wagon and settled in Pickaway County. The same year, they removed to Liberty Township, Delaware, then Franklin County, where they remained a short time. In February, 1806, they came and settled in what is now Waldo Township. Mr. Brundige entered 160 acres. On his arrival here, he met Col. Kilbourn, who was laying out the town of Norton. Kilbourn told Brundige that he had a piece of land that he would sell for $400. Brundige paid him the amount, and Kilbourn returned to the land office at Chillicothe, had the land entered in Nathaniel Brundige's name, thus clearing $200 on land that he had not located. This land is a part of the farm owned and occupied by John Brundige. Subsequently, he purchased 150 acres north of Waldo. They were the first white settlers in what is now Marion County. They cut out the first road in the county, as there were then only half beaten paths of the Indians. Mr. Brundige erected a log cabin, 18x20 feet in size, which he occupied a few years, then built a hewed-log house, 18x30 feet in dimensions. This pioneer dwelling was raised by the early settlers, some of whom came from Radnor. Mr. Brundige was a member of Capt. Drake's militia company, and was connected with the "defeat." Mr. Brundige died July 11, 1825, and Mrs. B. August 11, 1856, aged eighty-five.

Stephen Brundige moved to Virginia with his parents, married, went to Tennessee, and thence to Illinois, where he died.

John Brundige went also to Pickaway County; thence to this place with his parents in 1806. He rented his father's farm and lived there until his removal to Waldo Village in 1840, where he died and was buried. He was Justice of the Peace in Marlborough about fifteen years; was Associate Judge, as a successor to Judge Drake; Commissioner of Delaware County two terms. He was formerly a Whig, and subsequently an Abolitionist, in which faith he died. He took active part in local politics. He engaged in

mercantile business in Waldo prior to 1837, with Wesson & Hass, under the firm name of Wesson, Hass & Brundige. He built a frame house where Gabler & Gumpf's store now stands. For his first wife, he married Phœbe Drake, by whom he had the following children: Mary, Rebecca, Uriah, Anna, Joseph, Daniel, Nathan, Abba and Lydia. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, now deceased. They were the parents of nine children, viz., Mary, born August 9, 1794, married Reuben Drake and died in Wyandot County; Anna, born February 11, 1796, married James Trindle and died in Westfield, Morrow County; Levinah, born April 5, 1799, married Samuel D. Wyatt, and after his death married Mr. Dudley, she is now a widow and is living at an advanced age; Elizabeth, born August 25, 1800, married David Mitchell and died in Hardin County, Iowa; Rachel, born January 21, 1802, married L. S. Hull, and died in Waldo Township in the winter of 1882; James, born July 22, 1805, and resides in Polk County, Iowa; William, born December 3, 1808, resides in Morrow County; Sarah, born September, 1810, married Evan Norris and died in Wood County, Ohio; John was born September 10, 1813, the day of Perry's victory.

The same year (1806) Mr. Brundige's parents came and settled on the land now owned by Philip Bender, where they passed the remainder of their days. Mr. Brundige died November 12, 1825, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. B. died October 23, 1823, at the age of eighty. They reared four sons and four daughters, viz., Nathaniel (the foregoing), Thomas, Stephen, John, Anna (married Nathaniel Wyatt), Mary (married Samuel Drake), Elizabeth (married Mr. Mitchell) and Sarah (married Isaac Bush). Thomas Brundige married Nancy Johnson, daughter of a Virginia slaveholder, and preceded his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio. He was a Major of the State militia.

Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., was born in Albany, New York State. He removed to Virginia, and subsequently to Pickaway County, Ohio, and remained there only a short time, and removed with his wife and seven children, and settled in what is now Waldo Township, then a part of Franklin County. He purchased 160 acres, on which Wyatt's tavern and old Fort Morrow were built. Mr. Wyatt married Anna Brundige, daughter of William Brundige, and had ten children, viz., Daniel, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, William, Nathaniel, Samuel, Nancy, Temperance and Ruth. Mr. Wyatt served in the Revolutionary war, and was in some of the leading battles of that war. He died on the homestead August 18, 1824. Mrs. Wyatt died at the home of Hira Wilcox, about a half-mile north of Waldo, February 25, 1858. Daniel married Betsey Perkins, and moved to Claridon Township; thence to Williams County, where he died. Mary married Lieut. John Millikan, who lived in Waldo Township until the war of 1812, when he enlisted in the service and was given the rank of Lieutenant. He was assigned to the duty of conducting British prisoners to Chillicothe, where he died while on garrison duty. He had five children—William, Jesse, Nathaniel, Anna and John. His widow married Hira Wilcox, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and had one daughter—Clarissa, who married Daniel S. Drake. Sarah married Thomas Van Horn, and had the following children: Walter, Betsey, George, Harriet, Anna and William, a soldier in both the Mexican and civil wars. After his death, Mrs. Van Horn married Mr. Cummins, and had one son—Wyatt Cummins. Elizabeth married Jacob Phipps and lived in Waldo Township, where she died. William married Betsey Hannaman and had five children—Daniel, Nathaniel,

Hiram, Mary and Solomon. He moved to Vermillion County, Ind.; thence to Iroquois County, where he and his wife both died. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. Nathaniel, Jr., married Sallie Wyatt and had four children—Charlotte, Leonard, Ezra and Mary Ann. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Fort Morrow. Samuel D. married Lovina Brundige in March, 1818, and had nine children—Editha, Cyrus, David H., John B., Jane A., Eliza, Clara, James B. and Ruth E. Mr. Wyatt was a Baptist minister for twenty years. He died August 12, 1842. Mrs. Wyatt, in 1861, married Rev. David Dudley, who died May 31, 1867. Mrs. Dudley was born April 5, 1799, and is still living. Nancy married Col. Nathaniel Hull, and lived and died in Waldo Township. They had ten children, viz., Martha, Lucretia, Mary, Elias, Edward, Elizabeth, Amanda, David, John and Mariah. Temperance married Timothy Aldrich, and had the following children: James, Sylvester, Anna, Lucinda, Cynthia and Almira. She died near Westfield. Ruth was the first white female child born in Marion County.

Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., exchanged eighty acres of military land in Pickaway County for a tract of over 200 acres on Section 3, Waldo Township. On this he built the old Wyatt brick tavern, and it was on his place that Fort Morrow was built. In his time he was a Justice of the Peace and held other township offices.

Rev. Samuel Wyatt, referred to above, used to go down to preach in the vicinity of Chillicothe and Newark, and in collections would obtain money equivalent to only 1 shilling a sermon.

Isaac Bush was the next settler after the Brundiges and Wyatts. He also came from Ulster County, N. Y., and settled on Section 22, where he entered 168 acres of land, lived a number of years and died; but previous to his death he sold that land to Henry Peters. His wife had died some time before, in Troy Township, Delaware County.

Capt. William S. Drake, from Orange County, N. Y., settled near the Brundiges in October, 1807. His parents, as well as those of his wife, Rebecca, came from Liverpool, England, in 1768, settling in Orange County. His father, John, was a Captain through the Revolutionary war, and died near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at an advanced age. On his arrival here, Capt. W. S. Drake entered 109 acres, and in 1809 he purchased a whole section, 640 acres, north of Waldo. He served six months as Captain in the war of 1812, and also, until its close, Indian Agent under Gen. Harrison. From 1815 to 1838, he was a mail route agent. He owned a number of routes in Northern Ohio, that from Columbus to Sandusky being one of them; was associated with Judge Hinton and Mr. Neil, of Columbus. He withdrew before Judge Hinton was detected in his squandering. He also dealt extensively in cattle, purchasing them near Detroit and driving to Eastern markets. He was Associate Judge on the bench of this district four years. He died September 1, 1851, and his wife survived him until August 30, 1856. They were members of the regular Baptist Church. Of their fourteen children, only two are now living, namely, Rebecca A., widow of Benjamin Welch, and Harriet, a widow, residing in Clinton, Ill.

The deceased are Reuben; Rirar, who raised a crop of corn at Lower Sandusky, the site of what is now Fremont, for Maj. Butler, of Delaware, and on his return, near Upper Sandusky, was shot by hostile Wyandots for his money, being instantly killed, at the age of twenty-three; Mary, who married Jud Moses, and died in Delaware, aged forty-five; Phebe, who married Judge Brundige, and also died in Delaware aged forty-five; Clarissa,

who married Adam Welch, and died in Clinton, Ill., in 1881, aged over eighty; Eliza, who died at the age of eighteen; John, who died in childhood; Abba, wife of James Coldom, and died in Delaware County; Daniel S., who died December 30, 1881, an old resident in this county, and William W., who died in 1850 near Upper Sandusky, aged forty-three.

While Capt. Drake was in the military service, eight or ten drunken Indians came to his house one day, and demanded that one of his sons, a young boy, should drum for them, which he refused to do, because it was Sunday and it would raise the neighbors. They seized him and set him in the center of the room and began a war dance. They hopped and skipped and yelled, flourishing their tomahawks and scalping-knives around his head, and once or twice seized his hair as if they intended to scalp him! Mrs. Drake hurried the other children to the woods, there being snow on the ground, fearing they would all be killed, after which she got a hand-spike, or wooden poker, from the fireplace and ordered the Indians to leave. They left the house, and she then blew the dinner-horn to alarm the neighborhood, which served to increase the fears of the children, who hastened to the nearest cabin and related what was occurring. Two men with guns then hastened to the rescue, but on their arrival were happy to learn that the Indians had fled and no one injured.

Daniel S. Drake, who was born December 12, 1805, in Orange County, N. Y., married, for his first wife, Margaret Tindle, who died in 1833–34, leaving one daughter—Evaline, wife of O. E. Richardson, of Morrow County, Ohio. For his second wife, he married Clarissa Wilcox, of Waldo Township, in March, 1836. She was born September 13, 1817. Their children were Daniel W., Margaret (wife of Robert Douglas), Francis M., William S. (dentist in Marion), John M., Charles H., Annetta, Thomas E., May R. (wife of W. Coonse), Carrie, Iza and Olive.

Hira Wilcox settled in the Brundige neighborhood in the fall of 1807. He was born near Hartford, Conn., in 1785. On arriving here, he had barely enough to enter 160 acres of land, although, to save expenses, he footed it all the way through Youngstown, Akron and Mansfield, keeping up with the stage, forty-five miles a day. He entered his 160 acres in Marlborough Township, about three and a half miles from Waldo, which is about two miles from the Marion County line. His parents came the next spring, and settled near Delaware, where they died. His father, Johiah, was nearly seven feet high, and died in 1849, aged one hundred and six years. Hira Wilcox resided on his farm until 1812, when he sold and removed to Waldo Township, where he entered 120 acres of land, which he sold some years afterward, and bought 400 to 500 acres north and northwest of Waldo. Mr. W. was nine months in the war of 1812, as drummer.

In 1867, he moved to Waldo, and died in June, 1871. About 1808, he married Miss Cleveland and they had three children—Elmer, who died in 1869; Lucretia, who died in 1872, and Sylva, widow of Miles Payne, deceased, now of Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. W. died about 1815, and in 1816 Mr. W. married again, Miss Mary Wyatt, daughter of Nathaniel Wyatt, and had one child—Clarissa, who married Daniel S. Drake, and died November 16, 1874 Mrs. Mary Wilcox died in 1844, and Mr. W. married the third time, namely, Mrs. Mary Dutton, née Fuller, and she died in 1870.

Joseph Curran and family settled in this township in 1809. David Curran was born here in 1822.

Joseph Wesson bought 110 acres of Judge Drake, on Section 18. He

engaged in mercantile business in Waldo for a time; then went to Iowa, where he died. A man named Hannaman squatted a short time on land now owned by Jacob Schaaf. After him was named "Hannaman's Ford," on the Whetstone, opposite Mr. Brundige's house, William Wyatt married his daughter.

There were very few settlers here as late as 1825. This year came Joseph Curran, Jacob Coldren, John Moses, Peter and Frederick Dunkelbarger, William and John Justus and their father, all settling in the eastern part of Waldo Township. The western part of the township was swampy, and in 1825 there was not a settler west of the present gravel road. In 1830, there was only Henry Schaffer, who had come from Germany and been sold in Baltimore for his passage, which he paid for in work He first settled east of the river. The first west of the gravel road were Aaron S. Kenyon and John A. Norton. In 1830, Benjamin Williams and Christopher Maddox were living east of the river, and west of the gravel road were Samuel Hull, Silas Davis and sons—Dela, Van Rensselaer S., Dr. Ames, James Smith, Ezra M. Conklin, Daniel Sturges and Philip Parks.

THE MILL.

Henry Schaffer built the first mill, a water saw mill, where Drake's mill now stands, and constructed the present mill-race. He added a corn-cracker, but sold it, with seven acres of ground, to Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., who ran the mill till his death. He put in a pair of French buhrs, which Samuel Wyatt drove to Cincinnati with an ox-team to obtain. Those stones were placed in a frame mill erected by Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr. who had destroyed the old one. A half interest fell to Samuel D. Wyatt, the other half to Jacob Phipps, his brother-in-law. Mr. W. sold his interest to Nathaniel Brundige, at whose death his interest fell to Luff S. Hull, and Phipps & Hull subsequently sold it to Schaffer. Jacob J. Idleman afterward bought it and destroyed it. and erected the present mill, which contains the same French buhrs which Mr. W. brought from Cincinnati. He sold it to J. C. Evans, who added steam works and then sold it to Michael Hake, who sold it to William Hake. F. M Drake is now running the mill.

FIRST EVENTS.

William Brundige was the first male child born in Marlborough Township. The first marriage, it is thought, was that of John Millikan and Mary Wyatt. The first death, according to one account, was that of Levina Bush, in 1808; some authorities say it was Ellen Reed. The death of Ruth Wyatt was the first in the territory now included in Marion County.

FORT MORROW.

This fort was built some time during the war of 1812. This structure and Wyatt's hotel were comprised in one inclosure of pickets made from split slabs. It contained about one-half or three-fourths of an acre, and was built by Capt. Taylor, of that war. The pickets were about three inches thick, and from five to six feet in height. Whenever there was an Indian alarm, the settlers would lodge in this fort. It stood a good many years. It contained two block-houses, one at the southwest corner and one at the northeast; one was made of round logs and the other of hewn logs. On the top log of the latter was painted, "Fort Morrow. Built by Capt. Taylor." These block-houses were built with a full upper story projecting out all around about four feet, over a basement six feet high. It had port-holes, and one cannon was kept at the fort.

Wyatt's Hotel was a brick house 20x36 feet, two stories high, and was run until about 1830.

BETHLEHEM.

This is the name of a section of country or settlement, derived from the following incident: In the spring of 1833, Frederick X. Zachman and John Holler were on their way to the residence of Jacob J. Idleman, three miles distant, each bearing on his shoulder an empty sack; and when they passed the house of Mr. Kraner, father of Christian Kraner, he inquired where they were going. They replied that they were going to Mr. Idleman's for corn meal, when Mr. Kraner remarked, "Oh, poor Bethlehem!" probably from the fact that they were "begging." Ever since then, the community there has been known by that name. It comprises all the land west of the Marion & Delaware pike as far south as the treaty line, and includes about a mile north and south by two miles east and west, in Pleasant Township. The first settlers in Bethlehem were Martin Snyder, William Kaufmann, Jacob Klingel and F. X. Zachman, in 1832. The last named was from Baden, Germany. Charles Butler and Christian Gross came in 1834. They were followed by Adam Wells, B. Anselment, John G. Gabler, J. Wolfinger, Mr. Bender (father of Philip), Christian Fox, Jacob F. Moyer, James Johnson, J. Mechtley and Mr. Davids.

GRAVEYARDS.

Wyatt's Graveyard is the oldest in Marion County. It was laid out on a beautiful knoll about thirty feet high, on Nathaniel Wyatt's farm, on the west bank of the Olentangy, now Whetstone. Originally, it contained one acre of land, but this year (1883) a half-acre has been added. Among these buried here are Ruth Wyatt, who was born in 1807 and died August 20, 1820; Nathaniel Wyatt, Sr., who died August 18, 1824, aged sixty-two years; Anna Wyatt, his wife, who died February 25, 1858, aged seventy-five years and six months; William Brundige, who died November 12, 1825, aged eighty-four years; Ann, wife of William Brundige, who died October 3, 1823, aged eighty years; Nathaniel Brundige, who died July 11, 1825, aged fifty-four years; Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Brundige, who died August 14, 1856, aged eighty-five years; Elder Samuel D. Wyatt, who died August 25, 1844, aged nearly forty-six years; Nathaniel Wyatt, Jr., who died August 3, 1829, aged thirty-four years; Hester M., wife of Luther Welch, who was born December 12, 1804, and died March 16, 1877, aged twenty-two years.

On the north side of the knoll there is an apparently vacant spot, two tiers of graves in width and fourteen yards in length, which is occupied by soldiers of the war of 1812. There is also the grave of Jesse Allison, who died January 26, 1829, aged forty-four years. Since 1880, several bodies have been removed here from other graveyards; among them some members of the Schaffer family, as follows: Henry Schaffer, who died July 11, 1849, aged ninety-four years six months and sixteen days; Mary, wife of Henry Schaffer, died September 2, 1854, aged eighty-six years and eight months.

The Drake Graveyard is situated on the north side of the Greenville treaty line, on Section 36, and was laid out as a private family burial-ground by Capt. W. S. Drake, who deeded it to the township in 1826. This not being known, it was again deeded to the township in 1880, by Daniel S. Drake. It contains a quarter of an acre of ground, with about fifty graves. Among the earliest pioneers buried here are Capt. W. S. Drake

and wife, Wolsey Drake, Samuel Drake, Samuel Devore and wife and Mrs. Cyrus Brown.

The Augenstein family graveyard was laid out in 1845, and George F. Augenstein was the first buried here. It contains half an acre and forty-two graves. Although a private family burying ground, numerous other families have interred their friends in this knoll.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was first organized at a private house in 1834 or 1835. Isaac Dutton and wife and Marshall Mason and wife and daughters, and others, were the first members. The first church building was erected about the year 1838, on the main street in Waldo, 30x45 feet in size; but this has been replaced by a new one on the same site, 34x48 feet, at an expense of $2,000. There are now thirty-eight members of this society, with S. Wilson, J. Powell and S. Lewellen as Class Leaders, and S. Wilson as Steward.

St. John's Church Evangelical Association.—The preliminary meetings held by these people were in 1834, at Martin Snyder's, and conducted by Rev. J. Klinefelter, and the congregation was organized the next year, by Rev. A. Shafer, at the residence of William Pontious, with twelve members, comprising F. X. Zachman and wife, J. Klingel and wife, Mr. A. Kem and wife, J. Smith and wife, Mr. Fritz and wife and Mr. Wells and wife. Mr. Zachman was Leader and Mr. Akem, Exhorter. Since organization, meetings have been held at Martin Snyder's, J. Klingel's, Mr. Fritz's and J. Smith's, 1834 to 1853, and in the meeting-houses since the latter date. The first church building was erected in 1853, in Bethlehem, 30x40 feet in size, at a cost of $250; and the second was erected in 1879, 35x47 feet, and cost $1,600.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. Shafer, Gates, Holly, Nebel, Shireman, Harnecker, Dresbads, Kopp, Negley, Heinrich, Thaurer, Swats, Stroman, Stull, Knertzler, Zoller, Strauch, Crouse, Haldeman and others. Present membership, thirty. Official members, C. Fox, F. X. Zachman, M. Zachman, F. Zachman, William Seiter, George Fox and Lewis Zachman.

The principal revivals have been, in 1850, at J. Smith's dwelling-house, under the ministry of Rev. George Hoeley, and in 1858, by Rev. A. Munk, at the first log church. Some rowdies molested these meetings. Many who have been converted here have moved away; some of them doing good work in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, leaving but few here, but these few are all zealous.

Olive Branch Church, United Brethren.—The first meetings of these people were held in January, 1855, by Rev. Thomas Rose, and the church organized February 21, 1855, by the same minister, in the Methodist Episcopal Church building, a half mile east of O. B. Church. The following were the first members: Wilson and Dilla Martin, Calvin and Elizabeth Smith, Jesse Shaw and wife—eight in all. The ministers have been Revs. Thomas Rose, Joseph Fields, Bell, Downey, Gordon, Rex, Bender, Fry, H. A. Bovey, W. W. Nipple. Present membership, fifteen. Official members, Jacob Miller, Isaac Kern, William Young and S. V. Benedict. Their house of worship, 30x40 feet, was built in 1856; cost, $500.

Marlborough Free-Will Baptist Church.—In the year 1824, the Marlborough Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in the township of Waldo, by Rev. David Dudley. In 1827, Samuel A. Wyatt, a member of the church, was ordained and became its pastor, the meetings being held most

ly in his residence, and he remained its pastor until his death. Rev. Marcus Kilbourne was also a member of this church, and supplied it with preaching to some extent. Both were good men and preachers, and have rested near each other in the same cemetery many years. After Rev. David Dudley lost his first wife, he married the widow of Rev. S. A. Wyatt, but now sleeps by his side. The widow of these two excellent men still lives, now about eighty-five years of age. The church was always small, and lost its visibility soon after the death of its pastor, S. A. Wyatt, in 1841.

CROP REPORT FOR 1883.

Wheat, acres sown, 1,973; bushels produced, 29,516; acres sown for harvest of 1883, 1,995. Oats, acres sown, 562; acres sown for crop of 1883, 408; bushels produced, 14,803. Corn, acres planted, 2,013; acres planted for crop of 1883, 2,053; bushels produced, 73,155. Meadow, acres, 685; tons of hay, 928. Clover, acres, 683; tons of hay, 952; bushels of seed, 1,009. Potatoes, acres planted, 60¼; acres for crop of 1883, 60¾; bushels produced, 4,357. Butter, 55,150 pounds. Sorghum, acres planted, 3⅝; gallons sirup, 376. Maple sugar, 1,318 pounds; gallons sirup, 1,016. Bees, 29 hives; pounds of honey, 300. Eggs, 34,725 dozen. Apples, acres occupied, 226; bushels produced, 231. Land, acres cultivated, 7,520; acres pasture, 1,724; acres woodland, 2,491; total number of acres owned, 10,564. Wool, 7,238 pounds. Milch cows, 405. Stallions, 7, Dogs, 148. Sheep killed by dogs, 4; value, $26; injured by dogs, 2; value, $6. Hogs died, 89; value, $467. Sheep died, 12; value, $61. Cattle died, 14; value, $505. Horses died, 9; value, $875. Losses by floods: Live stock, value, $65; grain, etc., value, $300; fences, etc., value, $1,000.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

Waldo Township was organized April 3, 1848. At this, the first, election, Jacob J. Idleman, Silas Davis and Phillip Miller were Judges. Total number of votes cast, 124.

Trustees: 1848—Isaac Jones, William Selanders, Samuel Hull.
1849—Andrew Denman, Samuel Hull, Philip Strine.
1850—Samuel Hull, Sylvester Boyd, Nelson Jones.
1851—Jacob Crawford, Eben Lewis, L. S. Hull.
1852—D. W. Elliott, Jacob Crawford, Eben Lewis.
1853—Jacob Crawford, Eben Lewis, Valentine Coleman.
1854—Eben Lewis, Jacob Crawford, John Brundige.
1855—Jacob Crawford, Eben Lewis, John Brundige.
1856—David Potter, James Manassmith, Eben Lewis.
1857—James Manassmith, Nelson Jones, David Potter.
1858—James Manassmith, Nelson Jones, David Potter.
1859—James Manassmith, Nelson Jones, Valentine Coleman.
1860—James Manassmith, Neslon Jones, John Van Brimer.
1861—John Van Brimer, Nelson Jones, James Manassmith.
1862—James Manassmith, Valentine Coleman, Jr., Levi Jones.
1863—James Manassmith, Levi Jones, Valentine Coleman, Jr.
1864—James Manassmith, Valentine Coleman, Jr., Levi Jones.
1865—Daniel Augenstein, Solomon Boyer Abram Stull.
1866—Daniel Augenstein, J. R. Rupp, Levi Luellen.
1867—Daniel Augenstein, J. R. Rupp, Levi Luellen.
1868—James McDonald, Jacob A. Schaaf, Isaac Denman.
1869—Isaac Denman, Hartman Dickhout, Jacob A. Schaaf.

1870—Hartman Dickhout, M. Zachman, Jacob A. Schaaf.
1871—Hartman Dickhout, Daniel Augenstein, James Emery.
1872—John B. Justice, Isaac Denman, John S. Smith.
1873—Isaac Denman, Jacob Coleman, Christian Knickel.
1874—Jacob Coleman, Daniel Augenstein, C. W. French.
1875—J. R. Rupp, Christian Knickel, Levi Luellen.
1876—Peter Jones, J. R. Rupp, J. P. Gompf.
1877—Daniel Augenstein, Peter Jones, E. M. Conklin.
1878—Daniel Augenstein, J. P. Gompf, M. Zachman.
1879—Daniel Augenstein, J. P. Gompf, M. Zachman.
1880—John S. Smith, J. P. Gompf, Caleb Almandinger.
1881—Jacob Reiner, Caleb Almandinger, E. W. Conklin.
1882—Isaac Denman, John G. Augenstein, Simon Culp.
1883—Isaac Denman, John G. Augenstein, Jacob Reiner.

Clerks—L. S. Hull, 1848; P. K. Francis, 1849–50; J. M. French, 1851; P. K. Francis, 1852–55; L. S. Hull, 1856–61; Samuel F. Hull, 1862–65; Robert Wilson, 1866–67; Joseph E. Crow, 1868; Robert Wilson, 1869–70; Lathan Jones, 1871–72; C. D. Jones, 1873; G. W. Strine, 1874–75; G. W. Straub, 1876; S. T. Elliott, 1877–79; G. W. Crawford, 1880–81; S. T. Elliott, 1882; G. W. Straub, 1883.

Treasurers—P. K. Francis, 1848; John Brundige, 1849; Andrew Stroub, 1850–57; Silas Crawford, 1858–61; Robert Wilson, 1862–63; L. S. Hull, 1864; William S. Stroub, 1865; James Manassmith, Sr., 1866; Valentine Coleman, Jr., 1867–68; James Manassmith, 1869; C. D. Jones, 1870–71; Hartman Dickhout, 1872–73; Michael Hoke, 1874; Hartman Dickhout, 1875–81; William Gabler, 1882–83.

Justices of the Peace, with dates of election—John Porterfield, 1848, 1851, 1854, 1857; Robert Porterfield, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1877, 1881, 1882; Silas Davis, 1850; Jacob J. Idleman, 1853; William Waddel, 1856, 1859, 1862, 1865; P. K Francis, 1859; C. D. Jones, 1868; G. W. Strine, 1871, 1874, 1877; Daniel Augenstein, 1879; Peter Boyer, 1881.

WALDO VILLAGE.

The site of Waldo formerly belonged to Robert Hayes, father of President R. B. Hayes, of Baltimore, Md. It contained about one section. It lay as commons for a number of years, and at last Mr. Hayes let it sell for taxes. Eliza Porter, from the State of New York, bought 100 acres where Waldo now stands, and the other part, east of the Whetstone, is known as the Dickhout farm. Waldo was laid out in 1831, by Milo D. Pettibone, and named after his son Waldo. Mr. Pettibone, owned 900 acres in this vicinity, built several small houses, and a double hewed-log tavern, the house now occupied by Mr. John Lunger. Wesson, Haas & Brundige were the first merchants. They continued a few years, when Wesson went out, and subsequently Haas went to Wabash, Ind., and died there. Dr. Glidden and Mr. Brundige were in the business for awhile. Daniel Sturgess was the first blacksmith, and James Patterson was about next. Dr. Lewis was the first physician.

Waldo now has two stores, three blacksmith shops and two churches.

The village was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature during the winter session of 1844–45, and on the third Thursday of May following an election of village officers was held, at the residence of William W. Burroughs, in Waldo, then Delaware County. Judson A. Bebe, late Judge of the Commmon Pleas Court of Morrow County District, received twenty

votes for Mayor, and Andrew Stroub eighteen votes. For Recorder, John J. Jacobs received nineteen votes and P. K. Francis eighteen votes.

The Trustees elected were John Porterfield, Andrew Straub, Jasper Partridge, John Byers and Chancy Lewis. Since incorporation, the following have been the officers of Waldo:

Mayors—Judson A. Bebe, 1845; P. K. Francis, 1846; Thomas Tibbits, 1847; John Byers, 1848; John Brundige, 1849; Henry Olds, 1850; Silas Crawford, 1851–52; Robert Porterfield, 1853–57; Charles Bishop, 1858; J. N. Shibles, 1859; John Lunger, 1860; S. Crawford, 1861; R. Porterfield, 1862–65; James Manassmith, 1867–69; Robert Wilson, 1870; J. E. Crow, 1871–72; G. W. Strine, 1873–74; James M. Francis, 1875; Robert Porterfield, 1876–83.

Recorders—John J. Jacobs, 1845; Miles R. Payne, 1846; Samuel Selanders, 1847; John J. Jacobs, 1848; P. K. Francis, 1849; E. F. Hull, 1850–51; John Storer, 1851; James Crawshaw, 1852; P. K. Francis, 1853–57; R. Porterfield, 1858; Abel Hart, 1858–59; J. H. Van Deman, 1860; Robert Willson, 1861–63; Elam Taylor, 1864; P. K. Francis, 1865–66; D. D. Smith, 1867; J. E. Crow, 1868; P. K. Francis, 1869; Latham Jones, 1870–72; G. W. Straub, 1873–77; J. J. Straub, 1878–83.

POST OFFICE.

This was established November 26, 1847, through the instrumentality of M. R. Payne; since which time the following have served as Postmasters, with the dates of their appointment: Andrew Straub, November 26, 1847; John Porterfield, February 8, 1858; Robert Porterfield, May 30, 1859; J. S. Armstrong, August 22, 1861; Lewis B. Pennell, July 2, 1863; Jacob J. Idleman, August 1, 1863; David B Johnson, January 30, 1865; Joseph E. Crow, September 1, 1865; Daniel D. Smith, May 15, 1867; George W. Strine, April 14, 1874; Jacob Rosenthal, January 12, 1875; Nathan Mezzer, November 11, 1878; Philander K. Francis, March 7, 1881, the present incumbent.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We now complete the history of Waldo Township by giving the biographies of many of the pioneers and leading citizens:

DANIEL AUGENSTEIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Waldo, was born in Baden, Germany, March 8, 1822, and is a son of George F. and Barbara Angenstein, of Baden, Germany. He was reared on a farm and was educated at the common schools. In 1837, when but fifteen years of age, he came alone to America and to Pleasant Township, this county, the same year; he worked by the month in Pleasant and Richland Townships for three years, at wages of from $6 to $8. He then went to Marion, where he was engaged as hostler in the Baker Stables one year. In 1841, he returned to Germany, and in March of the following year he and his parents came to this continent, settling in Waldo Township. Our subject's father bought 240 acres of land in Waldo Township of R. B. Hayes, paying him $10 per acre; all except six acres of this land was covered with forest. George F. Augenstein died September 7, 1845, aged sixty-two; his widow died March 23, 1865, aged seventy-two. They had six children, three living, of whom our subject is the eldest. He received sixty acres of the homestead, which he cleared and improved himself. To this he from time to time added till he was possessed of nearly 400 acres, but having divided the most of it among his children, he now owns but 115 acres. As

a stock-raiser, Mr. Augenstein has been engaged in rearing, with considerable success, short-horn cattle of a superior grade. On March 2, 1845, our subject was married to Margaret, daughter of Justus and Katie Bender. She was born in Hessia, Germany, January 7, 1828, died May 22, 1879, leaving three children—Hannah, wife of John Kraner; William D. and John F. Mr. Augenstein chose for his second companion in life Mrs. Jennie White, widow of Elijah White, whom he married September 4, 1879. This lady was a daughter of ——— Overdeer, and was born in Shelby County, Ohio, January 27, 1827. Our subject and his wife are members of the German Reformed and the Methodist Episcopal Church respectively. Mr. Augenstein is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat. He has served as Trustee of Waldo Township eighteen years, has been Justice of the Peace one term and has declined to hold office longer. Industry and perseverance have obtained for him the competency he now deservedly enjoys.

GEORGE F. AUGENSTEIN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Baden, Germany, November 18, 1829, and is the youngest son of George F. and Barbara Augenstein. He was reared in Germany till thirteen years of age, when he came to America, with his parents, who settled in this township. Our subject remained at home till he came of age, and then received forty acres of the homestead. To this property he has since added, till he is now owner of ninety-seven acres. He has made all the improvements, and in addition to cultivating the farm he pays considerable attention to stock-raising. Mr. Augenstein was married, November 1, 1865, to Henrietta, daughter of John and Mary Winehart. She was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 16, 1843. By this union there have been six children, four living, viz., Mary A., Catharine, Lucy, Henrietta and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Augenstein are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

W. D. AUGENSTEIN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Waldo, was born in this township October 5, 1849, and is the eldest son and third child of the four children of Daniel and Margaret (Bender) Augenstein. He was reared on the homestead and educated at the common schools. He remained at home till 1872, aiding in clearing up the farm. On November 23, 1872, he moved on his present farm; on September 26, same year, he married Maggie J., daughter of Henry and Massa King, of Delaware County, Ohio. She was born in Richland Township February 15, 1849. By this union there have been three children, two living—Lydia H., born October 20, 1873; and Finley E., born September 26, 1875; Ellen Edna, born October, 1880, died February 4, 1881. In 1874, our subject built his residence, at a cost of $1,400. He is owner of a Huber steam engine and thresher, and did the "season's" threshing for seventeen years. He is also the owner of 148 acres of land, well cultivated and improved. At present he is in the employ of the Toledo Reaper and Mower Works. In politics, Mr. Augenstein is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Waldo Martial Band since 1860.

PHILIP BENDER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Waldo, was born in Hesse, Germany, September 16, 1826, and is a son of Justus and Catharine (Rule) Bender, also of Hesse, Germany. They came to this county in 1839 and settled in Waldo Township. In March, 1843, Mr. Bender bought forty-seven acres of land covered with forest. This he cleared, and erected a log house, 20x30 feet in size. Here he lived most of the time until his death. He died in February, 1877, aged seventy-six. Mrs. Bender resides

with our subject, and is now in her eighty-first year. They were the parents of two children—our subject and Margaret (deceased), who was married to Daniel Augenstein. Our subject was reared on a farm and was educated at the common schools. He, with his parents, came, in 1877, to this farm. He bought 168½ acres of land. He also owns 210 acres near the old toll-gate in Waldo Township, most of which he has cleared. He was married, in 1847, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Bensler. She was born in Baden, Germany, December 1, 1827. By this union there have been eleven children, eight living, viz., Hannah, wife of Frederick Strable; Philip; Kate, wife of Jacob Hager; William, John, George, Susannah, and Caroline. Those deceased are George, Margaret and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN BRUNDIGE, a leading citizen of Marion County and one of its oldest inhabitants, was born on the old "Brundige" homestead September 10, 1813, the day of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. He is the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kniffin) Brundige, whose sketch appears in the history of Waldo Township. Mr. Brundige is the youngest of a family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Mary, Anna, Levina (married to Samuel D. Wyatt, and on his death married to William Dudley, also deceased; she is now living in Delaware), Elizabeth, Rachel, James, William, Sarah, and John our subject. The latter was reared to manhood on the homestead farm and received his education in the log schoolhouse of primitive times. He remained at home till of age, aiding in clearing the homestead, of which he is now the sole owner. Mr. Brundige was married in September, 1837, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Taylor, and born in Marlborough Township, Delaware County, Ohio, December 15, 1816. To this union were born seven children, four living, viz., Charles, Mary E. (wife of J. J. Powell, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; she graduated from Granville Seminary and taught in that institution for three years), Josephine, (a teacher who also graduated from Granville Seminary), and John F., the youngest. Sanford (deceased) was born June 16, 1838; he enlisted in Company B, on its organization, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Shiloh, from the effects of which he died in the hospital at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., November 20, 1862; Elizabeth was born February 1, 1854, died June 25, 1858, and Thomas N. was born July 27, 1862, died August 1, 1876. Our subject, like many of the early pioneers of Marion County, started for himself with but limited means, with great resources of energy, however, which he has industriously applied, and by perseverance and judicious economy he has acquired success and accumulated a large and valuable property, and now ranks among the substantial citizens of Marion County. Mr. Brundige is a gentleman of live enterprise, and has always taken a leading part in movements tending to the benefit and prosperity of the community in which he lives. He and family are ardent members of the Norton Baptist Church, with which our subject has been prominently identified for a great many years. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party, he united himself with it, and has since been an earnest advocate of its principles. While in Delaware County, he was for nine years Trustee of Marlborough Township. He has also served as Trustee of Waldo Township for a term of years. He was a juror in the United States District Court at Toledo in 1882–83. In military affairs, he was Lieutenant Colonel of a rifle battalion for five years. When our subject came of

age, he received one-third of 160 acres and bought the rest, adding from time to time till he is now owner of 293 acres, besides a stock farm of 238 acres in Marlborough Township, and sixty-two acres on the Olentangy River. In addition to the ordinary cultivation of his farm, Mr. Brundige engages in stock raising and keeps a high grade of stock. He rears and feeds cattle, and has usually on hand from fifty to seventy head.

JOHN F. BRUNDIGE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Waldo, youngest son of John Brundige, was born November 24, 1856, on the old homestead and was reared there. In 1875, he entered on a collegiate course at Denison University, of Granville, and graduated in June, 1880. From the time of his return home he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He keeps a good grade of stock-cattle, horses and hogs. In the spring of 1883, he moved to his present farm and married, March 22, 1883, Minnie O. Hyde, of Columbus, Ohio. She graduhted from the Institute of Granville in June, 1879, and taught three years in the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Columbus. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brundige owns 125 acres of land on the Olentangy.

EZRA M. CONKLIN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Westfield Township, Morrow, then Delaware, County, Ohio, August 21,1824, and is the second son and third child of Jacob Conklin, born in St. Alburgs Township, Grand Isles County, Vt., June 10, 1787. His father, grand father of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Jacob Conklin came to Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1813, and in the following year enlisted in the light horse, or cavalry, under Capt. Murray and Gen. McArthur, participating in several skirmishes, and suffering many vicissitudes during the war of that period. He served till the close of the war and was mustered out at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 17, 1818. He was married in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, to Orra Payne, born July 6, 1798, in New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn. She came with her father, Ezra Payne, in 1817, to Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Conklin moved to their future home in Westfield Township, April, 1821, and here they resided till their death. The former died March 12, 1875; the latter October 20, 1880. Our subject remained on the home farm during his minority and was married, February 28, 1847, to Clarissa C., daughter of Samuel and Cherrissa (Wilcox) Hull, who were among the early settlers of Waldo Township. To this union there were born five children, two deceased in infancy; the names and the dates of births of those living are Orra C., June 17, 1849; William P., July 17, 1851; Clarissa O., January 10, 1854. Mrs. E. M. Conklin died March 14, 1859; Mr. Conklin December 11, 1859, married a second time, the lady of his choice being Amanda E. Winegarner. By this marriage there were eight children, three dying in infancy. The five living are Mary E., born April 18, 1862; Charles F., born June 13, 1863; Emma L., born November 27, 1864; Benjamin F., born March 17, 1866; and Myrta M., born February 25, 1868. Mr. Conklin moved to his present home in Waldo Township April 2, 1851, and has been a prominent citizen of the township ever since. He has served as Township Trustee several terms, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 588, at Waldo. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1852, and has been a Deacon in the same for many years. His farm consists of 126¼ acres of excellent land, supplied with all modern conveniences.

HUGH CURREN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Waldo Township, December 12, 1831, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Curren, the

former a native of Ireland, the latter of Tennessee. Joseph Curren came to America with his father when four years old, and in 1809, came to Marlborough Township, Delaware County. In 1814, he moved to near Waldo Mills, where he resided till 1835, and then moved to Marlborough Township, where he bought 203 acres of land. He died afterward in that township. Our subject is the youngest of twelve children, was raised in Delaware County and received his education in the common schools. On April 3, 1853, he was married to Sophronia, daughter of John and Catherine Porterfield. She was born in Marion County, January 7, 1833. To this union have been born six children, five living, viz., Orrel E., wife of John J. Griffiths: John D., married to Elizabeth Garhiser; Hattie M., wife of E. L. Adams; David C. and Joseph B. Mrs. Curren died February 18, 1880. In 1853, he moved on the farm where he at present resides. He bought forty-three acres, which he has brought to an excellent state of cultivation.

ISAAC DENMAN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 31, 1829, and is a son of Andrew and Eleanor (Sillwell) Denman, also of Orange County, N. Y They came to Ohio in July, 1837, and settled in Richland Township, Marion County. Mr. Denman bought eighty acres of land, most of which was covered with timber. This he sold the following year and came to Waldo Township, where he bought 100 acres in the northwest part. This he cleared and improved. In 1853, Mr. Denman removed to Marshall County, Ind., and died in February, 1870 Mrs. Denman died in ——. The father of our subject served eight months as a soldier during the war of 1812, on Long Island, and his grandfather, Isaac Denman, served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war. He died in Orange County, N. Y., at the age of eighty. Our subject is the third son and seventh child of a family of nine, and was reared and educated in Marion County. He aided in clearing up the homestead and remained at home till he came of age. In 1856, he and Peter Brenner bought the homestead. He had moved on his fifty acres at his marriage and resided on it till 1861, when he sold and moved one mile and a half east of Waldo and then bought ninety-four acres. He lived in various parts of Waldo Township till 1866, when he bought 127 acres of his present farm, and he now owns 167 acres. He has cleared about thirty acres and erected all the buildings, and made all the improvements. He lived in a log cabin till 1875, when he built a two-story frame "L" house, at a cost of $1,200. He was married, February 16, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Julia A. Crawford. She was born in Waldo Township in ——, and died February 14, 1864, leaving six children, five now living, viz., Lydia, Ida, Rosalinda, George M., John A. and Emma. Mr. Denman again married in August, 1865, chosing for his second companion Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Julia Crawford. To this union four children have been born, three living—Myrtie M., Jacob F. and Mary A. Our subject enlisted September 21, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of Tennessee and fought at Overall's Creek, the Cedars and Wise's Forks. He was discharged at the latter place, March 14, 1865. He is serving his fourth term as a Township Trustee, and has been Assessor for two years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

ALFRED L. DONITHEN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Franklin County, Penn., November 23, 1841. He was reared on a farm till twelve years of age, when he took up the milling business, serving three years in Bridgeport, Penn. He worked in the Bridgeport Mills seven years. On April 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve.

He served in the Eastern Department, and was wounded by a bullet in the right thigh, in the second battle of Bull Run; he was confined in Fairfax Seminary Hospital. He also fought at Drainesville, Malvern Hill and Fair Oaks. He was discharged in December, 1862, on account of disability; he returned home, and in February, 1865, came to Waldo Township and bought a half interest in the Oborn mills, in Richland Township, which he operated six years, when he sold out his interest. He had worked five years in the Waldo Mills before he went into the Oborn Mills. In 1876, he bought 134 acres of land and has since been occupied in farming and raising stock. On December 15, 1868, he was married to Charlotte M. Hoke, daughter of William and Mary Hoke, and born in Franklin County, Penn., March, 1847. To this union have been born six children—Nettie B., Howard O., William H., Mary G., Ida and Daisy. In politics, Mr. Donithen is a Republican.

FRANCIS MARION DRAKE is the second son of Daniel S. and Clarissa Drake, and was born on the old homestead, January 31, 1842. There he was reared and was educated at the common schools of his native place. When nineteen years of age, he rented part of his father's farm, which his grandfather had owned. This he farmed for two years, when he bought ninety acres from his father in Pleasant Township known as the "George Rupp Farm," and lived on it two years. This property he traded for the "Zeig Farm" of 100 acres in the same township; here he resided also for two years. Selling the latter farm in 1866, he moved to Cass County, Mo., and became engaged in various businesses for about a year, when he returned to Waldo. Here he dealt in stock for a period of about twelve years, shipping largely to the Eastern markets. In June, 1867, he bought the Lewallan farm in Waldo Township, containing nearly 200 acres, and here he resided till April, 1877, when he traded the farm for the Waldo Mills, which he has since been operating. Our subject was married December 10, 1861, to Miss Minerva J., only daughter of David and Elizabeth Curren. She was born in Waldo Township, April 26, 1844. To this union have been born three children, viz., Clara Maud, born April 7, 1864; Dennis David, born June 2, 1868; and Zepha Francis, born October 23, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Drake had the misfortune to lose their home by fire in November, 1880, but in the following year they rebuilt, erecting a two-story frame house, at an expense of $1,000. Mrs. Drake is the owner of the mill property and twelve acres of land. When an infant, Mr. Drake was dubbed "Captain" by Captain Dowdy, an old Indian, who frequently nourished him when paying visits to his father's house.

JAMES EMERY, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Richland Township, Marion County, Ohio, July 4, 1826, and is a son of John and Catharine (Harter) Emery, of near Charleston, W. Va., and Perry County, Penn., respectively. The former was born November 14, 1797; the latter on August 8, 1800. They were married in Monroe County, Ohio. Mr. Emery came to the neighborhood of Wheeling, W. Va., with his parents when six years old. Mrs. Emery's parents came to Monroe County in 1816. They were married in 1817, and moved to Fairfield County, Ohio. Then, in 1820, they moved to Richland Township. Mr. Emery cut the road leading from Waldo to their farm. They first settled on school land and lived in a bark tent while a house was being built. Mr. Emery entered eighty acres, which he cleared up. He assisted in constructing the first roads in that part of the township and in erecting the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was built on his farm and went by the name of "Emery Church" for

twenty-five years. Mr. Emery died May 26, 1873. He was the parent of nine children, eight living—Martin; Rebecca, wife of John Haruff; Elizabeth, wife of William Waddell; James; Susan, wife of George Paratt; Fanny, wife of Jacob Jacoby; Ann, wife of Henry Brenner; Mary Jane, wife of William Obone, and Catharine, wife of Michael Jacoby, Jr. John W. died in infancy. Our subject was reared on the homestead and was educated at the common schools. He remained at home till he came of age, aiding in clearing up the farm. In 1865, he bought fifty acres in Richland Township, on which he resided till he came to Waldo Township in 1869. In 1876, he built his residence, at a cost of $1,500. He married, June 16, 1853, Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Mary Showers. She was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 8, 1836. To this union have been born twelve children, nine living, viz., Lucinda J., Ann V., Clement V., John W., Benjamin B., Laura P., James, Joseph and Ella G. Mr. Emery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is a Prohibitionist; has served as Trustee of Waldo Township two years. He is owner of 180 acres of land, eighty being one-quarter of a mile north. He has been engaged for the past five years, in addition to farming, in raising fine stock, and keeps on his stock farm Cotswold sheep, thoroughbreds, etc.

P. K. FRANCIS was born in Chenango County, N. Y., December 28, 1811, and is a son of Levi and Hannah (Stearns) Francis, of Saratoga County, N. Y., and Newport, R. I., respectively. They both died in Chenango County, N. Y. Thomas Francis, grandfather of our subject, served three years in the Revolutionary war; he died in Chenango County, N. Y. The subject of this sketch is the second of nine children; he was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. Before he was nineteen years old, he was engaged in teaching, and followed that profession almost every winter till 1876. In 1835, he came to Marion County and taught school at Mount Gilead, the following winter and fall. In June, he went to New York, and in the fall of the next year returned to Mount Gilead. He taught the Mount Gilead Schools three consecutive terms. In 1838, he came to Waldo and became interested in the Armstrong Hotel till July, 1839. He then removed to near Caledonia and farmed till October, 1841, when he went to Woodville, Sandusky County, and in March, 1842, returned to Waldo and took charge of the Armstrong Hotel. All this time he still was occupied during winters teaching. He has taught forty-five three-month terms during his life time. On March 12, 1881, he was appointed Postmaster, which office he still holds. He has served as Township Clerk six years, Mayor two terms, Justice of the Peace one term, and Township Treasurer one term. He has also served as Corporation Recorder three years. In politics, he is a Republican. On October 29, 1837, he was married to Clarinda, daughter of Joshua and Phœbe (Stearns) Armstrong, the latter a native of Massachusetts, the former a native of England, came to America in 1803, settling in Monroe County, N. Y. He served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Francis was born in Monroe County, N. Y., December 25, 1817; her parents came to Champaign County, Ohio, when she was two years old. They removed in 1822 to Miami County; thence to Delaware County in 1824, and Marion County in 1831. Mr. Armstrong died June 10, 1868; his widow is residing in Waldo, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Francis had a family of five children, three living, viz., Joshua A., James M. and John M; Levi K. and Mary A. are deceased. Our subject and wife are members of the Mount Gilead Universalist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is owner of nine acres of land and a

milliner shop. Mrs. Francis has followed the millinery business for a period of forty-eight years.

WILLIAM GABLER, of the firm of Gabler & Gompf, merchants, was born in Waldo Township, September 2, 1839. His parents, John G. and Dora (Weinert) Gabler, emigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1827, and settled in —— County, Penn., where they lived about two years; at the end of which time they came across the Alleghany Mountains in a one-horse wagon to Pleasant, now Waldo, Township, where Mr. Gabler entered 120 acres of land. A site was cleared and a log cabin erected, which they occupied until 1849, when a two-story brick house was built. This was their home until their death. Mr. Gabler departed this life in August, 1882, at the age of eighty-six years; his companion preceded him in May, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He remained on the homestead until Fort Sumter was fired upon, when, the same month, he joined Company D, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Phillipi and Cheat River, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis at the expiration of his term of service. He returned to this county and followed agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1872, when he engaged in the grocery trade at Waldo, in which he continued up to 1880. He then started in the dry goods trade, and in July, 1882, moved to his present store room and admitted J. G. Gompf as a partner. They built their large store room at a cost of $4,000. This firm carries a stock of $10,000 and enjoy a good business. December, 1869, Mr. Gabler was married to Miss Laura A. Rupp, who died in November, 1872, leaving two children—Edson C. and Laura. Mr. Gabler again married in February, 1872, to Lucinda Stroup, by whom he has had four children; three are living—Dora, Ralph and Charles. Mr. Gabler is a member of K. of P., and in politics is a Republican. He is serving his second term as Township Trustee.

GEORGE W. GEARHISER, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born on the old homestead in Waldo Township, April 23, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Renz) Gearhiser. He is the eldest son and second child of a family of ten children. He was educated in the common schools and remained at home till he came of age, aiding in clearing up the land. He farmed the homestead till 1877, when he bought eighty-six acres on the east bank of the Whetstone River. This he has also cultivated, and is engaged in raising stock, of which he keeps a good grade. He was married, March 29, 1874, to Mary R., daughter of Jacob and Eliza Jacoby. She was born in Richland Township June 7, 1853. Their family consists of two children —Jacob Wesley and George Walter. In politics, our subject is a Democrat. He owns eighty-six acres of highly-cultivated land.

JACOB GEARHISER (deceased), was born in Baden, Germany, in May, 1814. He came with his parents, John and Catharine Gearhiser, to America in 1828. They settled in Waldo Township. Mr. Gearhiser bought eighty-three acres of land, part of the farm. He died in ——, leaving 160 acres, of which our subject got sixty acres and his two sisters fifty acres each. Mrs. Gearhiser died in 1830. Our subject's sisters were Christina, wife of Peter Hoffman, and Catharine, wife of Dennis Hotman. Catherine died soon after her parents, and our subject bought part of her land. He was married, December 4, 1846, to Barbara, daughter of Sebastian and Margaret Renz. She was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 22, 1828. Their family numbered twelve children, of whom ten are living, viz.: Catharine, George W., Elizabeth, Henry, Lewis, Jacob, Sebastian, John,

William and Charles Mr. Gearhiser died November 2, 1872, leaving eighty-three acres of land. He was a prominent and active member of the German Lutheran Church up to the day of his death. In politics, he was a Democrat.

JOHN P. GOMPF, of the firm of Gabler & Gompf, merchants, Waldo, was born in Richland Township, June 23, 1843, and is a son of George and Sarah (Celsar) Gompf, natives of Hesse, Germany, and the neighborhood of Little York, Penn., respectively. The former was born March 19, 1795, and came to America in 1821, settling in Richland Township, this county. The latter was married in York County, Penn., to David Kelley and moved with her husband to Richland Township in 1820, where the latter died. Mrs. Kelley subsequently, in 1832, married Mr. Gompf. He died, September 23, 1879, and his widow is now residing on the homestead in Richland Township. They had three children—John P., Sarah, widow of Daniel Obone, and our subject. John P. Gompf was reared on the homstead and received a common school education, remaining at home till he came of age. He farmed the homestead for three years, and in 1870 bought fifty-one acres in Waldo Township, on which he resided till 1880, when he sold and bought sixty-two and a half acres adjoining Waldo. He is now owner of twenty-two lots in Waldo Village, having his house within the coropration limits. Fifty-six and one-third acres are outside the corporation. He has paid considerable attention to sheep raising for sixteen years, and in September, 1882, embarked with Mr. Gabler in mercantile business. He was united in marriage, August 15, 1863, with Christina Metzger, daughter or Philip Metzger, and to this union were born eight children—Flora, Rosa A., Elmira, Clara A., John, Webster, Mary and Maud S. Mr. and Mrs. Gompf are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat; has served as Trustee of Waldo for nine succes sive years, and is a thoroughly representative, self-made man.

J. R. HIPPLE, M. D., Waldo, was born in Washington County, Penn., December 14, 1829. He is a son of Frederick and Mary (Ringland) Hipple, the former a native of Cumberland, and the latter of Washington County, Penn. Mrs. Hipple died in 1840, and Mr. Hipple removed to Ohio, settling near Delaware, where he resided until 1857, when he removed to Waldo, at which place he died, October, 1859. Dr. Hipple was reared and brought up on a farm. In 1852, he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Carothers, of Eden, Delaware County. After prosecuting his studies for two years and a half, he took a course of lectures in Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. In March, 1855, he came to Waldo and engaged in the practice of his profession. The Doctor has built up a large practice and has good success in his profession. May 17, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada S., daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Waters. Mrs. Hipple is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio; was born October 8, 1837. This union was blessed with two children, one living—Richard W., born May 24, 1867. Zana died at the age of six months. Mrs. Hipple is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Hipple is a member of the Masonic order: he is also identified with the Marion County Medical Society; of the former he served as Vice President.

LEVI JONES, farmer, Waldo, was born in Perry County, Penn., January 19, 1817, and is a son of John and Susannah (Wagner) Jones, of Perry County, Penn. They were married there and in the spring of 1824 came to Marion County and settled in Waldo Township. Mr. Jones bought

eighty acres one mile north of Waldo. He had some years previously come to Marion County and entered seven 160-acre tracts, one quarter section each for six sons and one daughter. This tract was located in Waldo, Pleasant and Marion Townships. After 1824, he also entered 200 acres one mile north of Waldo. He lived to clear a good portion of the land and to assist to cut out and make many of the roads in south Marion County. He was born May 12, 1765, died October 2, 1847. His home was used as a house of worship by the Presbyterians for fifteen years. His widow was born February 15, 1771, died May 16, 1864, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three. Her father, Henry Wagner, served in the Revolutionary war; he died in Pennsylvania. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Jones numbered eleven children, four living, of whom our subject is the youngest. Catherine Sypher is the eldest, and is living in Lycoming County, Penn., in the eighty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Levi Jones was reared principally in this county and was educated at the common schools, remaining at home until he came of age. He lived with his father till 1837, when he purchased the land where the north part of Marion is now located. There he lived till 1840, when he married and moved on a farm one mile and a half east of Marion and lived there till 1847, in which year his father died. Our subject then moved to his father's farm in Marion Township, and in 1853 came to Waldo Township, and bought eighty-eight acres of land, where he has since resided. Besides cultivating his farm, Mr. Jones engages largely in stock-raising. He was married, January 24, 1839, to Electa, daughter of Zoath and Persis Higgins; she was born in Union County, Ohio, February 3, 1819. Five children were born to this union, of whom three are living—Jasper L., married to Sarah Clinchey; Olive O., wife of George Arthur; and Manoah, married to Henrietta Wolf. Jasper L. has seven children—Sarah E., George, Isadora, Richard L., Earl, Bertie and Gertie (twins). Olive O. has four children—Joseph J., Eva M., Valley E. and Dellie M.; an infant son is deceased. Manoah has one child, an infant son. Naomi E. (deceased), was married to William Brookins and had two children—Allie and Eva F. Jasper L. enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving eighteen months. He was with Sherman in his celebrated "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been members of the Free-Will Baptist Church for over thirty years. He has served as Trustee four years and School Director two terms. In politics, he is a Democrat.

NELSON JONES, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Augusta County, Va., May 19, 1807, and is a son of Peter and Martha (Breaden) Jones, of Loudoun County, Va., and Augusta County, Va., respectively. They both died in Virginia. Their family numbered twelve children, our subject being next to the youngest, four living. He was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools. He farmed in Augusta County till 1827, when he came to Ross County, Ohio, where he remained till February, 1832. In that year he came to what is now Waldo Township. Here he bought 105 acres in 1835, most of which was woodland. This he cleared, and in 1853 bought thirty-seven acres adjoining, on the west, part of which he also cleared. In 1872, he came to his present location. Our subject has helped to make all the roads in this section and has resided constantly in the township ever since 1832. He contributed to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Waldo, the United Brethren Church of Waldo Township, and the Presbyterian Church of Richland Township. On June 3, 1830, Mr. Jones was married to Lydia, daughter of William and Jemima Griffith. She was

born in Augusta County, Va., December 7, 1807. Their family numbered nine children, eight living—Mary, wife of Jacob Reely; Arthur, deceased; John; Martha, wife of William Morgan, of Kansas: William; Latham; Esteline, at home; Peter and Nelson. Mrs. Jones died June 22, 1883. Mr. Jones has served Waldo Township six years as Trustee. In poiltics, he is a Democrat.

C. F. KELLER, farmer, P. O. Waldo, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born November 10, 1843. His parents, John U. and Christina C. (Cooley) Keller, also natives of Wurtemberg, emigrated to America in 1847 and settled in Waldo Township, this county. Here John U. Keller bought eighty acres of land, all excepting ten acres covered with forest. Our subject's father died October 6, 1875, aged nearly seventy-six, and his mother died in Pleasant Township May 23, 1847, aged forty-three. Their family numbered eight children, six living, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was reared on the homestead and received a common school education. He was married February 9, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Rudolph and Margaret (Sulser) Hecker. She died June 17, 1874, leaving two children—John and Rudolph D. Our subject subsequently married the second time on January 28, 1875, Barbara, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Sulser) Gattner. To this union were born four children—Charles H., Mary R., Emma E. and Bertha C. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Steward. Mr. Keller owns 157 acres in Waldo Township, 110 acres in this county and forty-seven east. Besides engaging in farming, he is interested in stock-raising, making thoroughbred Norman and Clydesdale horses a specialty. On September 20, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and fought near Kingston, N. C. He was honorably discharged at Newbern, June 8, 1865, and returned home. In politics, Mr. Keller is a Republican.

LUCAS KLINGEL, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born on the old Klingel homestead in Richland Township, Ohio, April 7, 1848, and is the fifth son and child in a family of ten. His parents were Lucas and Dorotha Klingel. He was reared on the old homestead, and received a common school education. He remained at home till 1872, aiding in clearing up the farm. From 1872 to 1876, he lived with his father-in-law, Jacob Kalber, and then bought 114 acres of land, on which he moved the same year. On March 14, 1872, he was married to Christina S., daughter of Jacob and Caroline Kalber. She was born in Baden, Germany, January 27, 1852. To this union four children have been born—Charles Wesley, born February 3, 1873; Rosa C., born March 7, 1876; Lydia C., born August 8, 1878, and Emma J., born March 28, 1880. Mrs. Klingel's parents came to America in 1853, and settled in Richland Township, this county. Our subject and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church. He is owner of ninety-four acres of land, and is, in addition to farming operations, much engaged in stock-raising, keeping a good grade of cattle, etc. In politics, he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN KNICKEL, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born near Frankfort on-the-Main, Germany, August 21, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Anna Mary (Bender) Knickel, of Germany. They came to America with their family in 1853, and settled in Prospect Township, Marion County, Ohio, where Mr. Knickel bought 100 acres of woodland. The family had to live in a primitive cabin till they were enabled to build a log-house,

hewing the timber from the dense forest that surrounded them, and cutting out a road, as an approach to the farm, three-quarters of a mile in length. Our subject's father died about the year 1873, aged sixty-four, and his widow now resides in Green Camp Township (this county), at the age of seventy-three. They had five children, of whom Christian is the second. He was reared in Germany, and received a common school education. He learned the weaver's trade, which he worked at till he was nineteen years of age, when he came to America with his parents. He assisted in clearing some forty acres of the homestead, and lived with his mother till 1867, when he moved to his mother-in-law's farm in Waldo Township. Here he remained till 1873, when he bought 100 acres, and, in 1878, an additional piece of land of fifty-one acres, all well improved and cultivated. In 1878, he built a two-story house at a cost of $2,000, and has laid on his farm 300 rods of tile, and ditched 100 rods. Mr. Knickel was married, in September, 1860, to Theresa Klingel, daughter of Jacob and Eve Klingel. She was born in Waldo Township. To this union were born five children, three living — Christian H., Anna and Laura. Wesley and Mary are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Knickel are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 588, of Waldo. In politics, is a Democrat; has served as Trustee of Waldo two years, and as School Director seven years. As a stock-raiser, our subject has met with considerable success. He keeps Cotswold sheep, French horses, Poland-China and Chester-White hogs, besides short-horn cattle, all of high grade. In his exhibits of horses and sheep at county fairs, etc., he has taken first premiums. He has been successful with his farm also. In 1880, he had twenty-one acres which yielded 672 bushels of wheat.

JACOB MILLER, JR., farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 1, 1811, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Weaver) Miller, natives of Old Virginia, where they were married. In 1791, they moved to Ohio and settled in Fairfield County. Mr. Miller bought land there, and in 1827, came to what is now Waldo Township, in the eastern part of which he entered 160 acres of land; he subsequently removed one mile north, and died in January, 1865, aged eighty-six. Mrs. Miller died in January, 1856, aged seventy-two. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Christian Miller, served in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandparents, John and Weaver, came from Germany. Our subject is the third son and fifth child in a family of seven children. He was reared mainly in this county, and received his education at the common schools. He remained on the homestead, which he had assisted in clearing, till he came of age, when he bought fifty acres where he now resides. All this was woodland, but was soon cleared by our subject and cultivated; he now owns fifty-four acres. On February 8, 1834, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Charity, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Rogers. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 23, 1810. Their family numbered ten children, eight living—Catharine, wife of Martin Walton; Mary, wife of Alva Rhoads; Deborah, wife of Henry Rupp; George W.; Thomas; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Corytendall; Sarah A., wife of Daniel Cutchall, and Jacob M., Delilah and Rebecca are deceased. Mrs. Miller died August 24, 1880. Mr. Miller has been a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty-five years, is the oldest member of Olive Branch, and was one of the principals in building that church; is an earnest leader in it, and is Class Leader and Trustee. In politics, he is Republican.

GODFREY REINER, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 28, 1806, and is a son of Godfrey and Margaret Reiner, also of Wurtemberg. They died in their native place, and in 1830, our subject came to New York City, where he worked for one year, and then went to Reading, Penn., working there by the month two years, principally on the Schuylkill Canal. From Reading he returned to New York, where he was engaged as porter for the "Western Hotel," on Courtland street, for two years. On the expiration of that time he went home to Germany, and returned to New York in October of the same year (1835); in New York, he worked for a year and a half. In the spring of 1838, he came to Marion County and settled in Waldo Township, where he bought 160 acres of land, two miles southeast of Waldo, and nearly all covered with forest. In 1844, he built this house and made all the necessary improvements on his land. He was married, September 18, 1836, to Miss Eva, daughter of John and Catherine Steckly; she was born in Baden, Germany, May 7, 1811. To this union have been born eight children, three living—Catherine, Jacob, and Susie, wife of William Conklin. They have two children—Charles Milton and Clarence William. Catherine is married to William Swint, by whom she had one child—Emma (deceased). Those children of our subject and his wife who are deceased are Godfrey, died aged twenty-three; Dora, died aged thirty; Augustus, died aged nineteen; Sophia, died aged seven, and Elizabeth at the age of six weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Reiner are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Reiner is a Democrat.

JACOB REINER, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in this township July 19, 1843, and is a son of Godfrey and Eve Reiner, the second child of three living. He was reared on the homestead; was educated at the common schools, and remained at home till he came of age. In 1872, he bought forty acres of land, on which he moved April 19, 1864. He was married to Harriet E., daughter of Samuel and Margaret Downing, born in Delaware County February 22, 1843. To this union were born two children—Dell Amelia, born February 27, 1865, and Margaret Estella, born March 6, 1875. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in April, 1883, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Waldo Township. He served as Trustee also in 1881. In politics, he is a Democrat. Besides the ordinary cultivation of his farm, our subject pays considerable attention to stock-raising. In addition to the forty acres above referred to, which Mr. Reiner owns, he has the use of forty acres more of the home farm.

JACOB A. SCHAAF, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in what is now Waldo Township August 3, 1834, and is a son of Henry and Anna Maria (Schaaf) Schaaf, of the Rhine Province of Bavaria, Germany. They came to America in 1833, settling in what is now Waldo Township. Mr. Schaaf bought eighty-four acres of land, nearly all covered with forest. In 1842, he bought eighty acres more in Marlborough Township, and, with the aid of his sons, cleared up these farms. He died in April, 1866, aged sixty-four. Mrs. Schaaf then resided with her son, Jacob A. (our subject), till her death. She died January 18, 1882, aged nearly seventy-nine. They had a family of seven children, five living—Eva, wife of Peter Hauck; Jacob A.; Henry; Mary A., wife of Jacob Stich; and Elizabeth, wife of James McVain. Peter J. and Catharine are deceased. Our subject was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools. In 1864, he bought 100 acres of land west of Waldo. This he sold in 1867. In 1870, he bought 171 acres, his present farm. This land he had lived on from the

time of his marriage, and made all the improvements on it. In 1874 he erected his two-story frame house, 34x36 feet, at a cost of $2,500. Mr. Schaaf was married, January 17, 1856, to Susan A., daughter of John and Barbara Coleman. She was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 17, 1835. A family of nine children has resulted from this union, seven of whom are living—Emma E., wife of A. P. Wintermute; Frank E., married to Alice A. Inskip, living at Chesterville, Ohio; John H., Charles W. Laura Letta, Carrie Matan and Walter Marion. Dora May and Wesley are deceased. Our subject enlisted, on May 11, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served at Fort Runyan, near Washington City. He was discharged August 5, 1864, on account of expiration of term of service. Returning home, he resumed farming. In 1873, he was elected to fill the vacancy of Hobert Hill, as County Commissioner. The latter had been elected to the Legislature. Mr. Schaaf served out fifteen months, and, in 1875, was elected a member of the board and re-elected in 1878—serving in all seven years. He has also served as Trustee of Waldo three terms, and is at present serving his second term as member of the Board of Agriculture. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1855; in politics, is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Schaaf are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is an Elder. Besides being a successful farmer, our subject pays special attention to rearing of superior grades of stock, such as French and Clydesdale horses, short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

JOHN S. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 13, 1838, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Snider) Smith, of Franklin County, Penn. Frederick Smith was born May 9, 1810, and his wife in 1812. They were married in Franklin County, Penn., where Mrs. Smith died in September, 1856, and where Mr. Smith, Sr., at present resides. They had a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the second son and third child. He was raised on the farm and was educated in the common schools. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Annie Elizabeth Hoke, daughter of William and Mary (Shearer) Hoke, March 6, 1862, and then moved on a farm near London, Franklin County, Penn., and remained there two years. They then came to Waldo Township and moved on a farm of 101 acres, one and a half miles southeast of Waldo, which was deeded to Mrs. S. by her father. Their married life has been blessed with eight children, of whom Mary M. and Wilda were born in Franklin County, Penn., and six were born in the State of Ohio. Their names are Arthur, McLellan, John R., Willy H., Harry S., Lottie M., Clarence V. Of these Wilda and Lotta M. are deceased. Besides carrying on his farm Mr. Smith is engaged in raising stock. Mr. Smith in politics is a Democrat. Mrs. Smith's parents came to Waldo Township in 1865, and settled about a mile south of Waldo. Mr. Hoke bought 168 acres of land, where they resided for some time, and then moved to the farm where George Gearhiser now lives; they lived there one year when his first wife died; and the same year he married again and moved to Parsons, Kan., where he resided until his death. Mr. Hoke died at the age of seventy years one month and fourteen days. His remains were brought to Waldo and buried in the Waldo Cemetery. He left a widow and son. Mr. Hoke was born and raised on the old homestead in Franklin County, Penn. They had eight children, five living and three deceased.

JOHN STRINE was born in Cumberland County, Penn., August 20, 1803, and is a son of John and Margaret (Coble) Strine of York

County, Penn. They came to Marion County in 1827, and settled in Richland Township. Mrs. Strine died July ——, 1843, aged sixty-seven, and his widow followed in 1845. Our subject was reared on a farm in Pennsylvania and lived there until April, 1831, when he came to Ohio and bought 142 acres in Richland Township; here he resided till 1856, when he bought 144 acres on the east side of the Whetstone River. His farm in Richland Township was all woodland except three acres. He cleared sixty acres of that, however, and forty acres of his present farm. He assisted in constructing several roads and building two schoolhouses and the Richland Presbyterian Church. May 16, 1832, Mr. Strine married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCormick) Mannassmith; she was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 13, 1813, and came to Marion County in 1831. By this union there have been twelve children, eight living—Margaret, wife of Isaac Waddel; John M.; Elizabeth, wife of Salmon Boger; James; Martin; Nancy J.; Mary M., wife of John M. Drake, and William H. Jacob; Catherine, Peter and Henry E. are deceased. Jacob B. Culp married Catharine Strine and after her death married Margaret Strine, wife of Isaac Waddel (deceased). Peter was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed near Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864. He fought at Perryville, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta, Dallas, Manetta and Kenesaw Mountain. His age when killed was twenty-three years four months and eleven days. Jacob and John were members of Company E, Thirty-eight Regiment, and were efficient soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Strine are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has held various offices from time to time.

DANIEL STOCKMAN, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 9, 1819, and is a son of Peter and Catharine (Whetstone) Stockman, of Frederick County, Md., and Bedford County, Penn., respectively. Peter Stockman, Sr., served in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Washington, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He also served in the war of 1812. He and his wife and children crossed the Alleghanies with pack-saddles, soon after that war, and settled in Stark County, Ohio. In 1833, they came to Liberty Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and, some years after, moved to Richland County. They subsequently died in Crawford County, well advanced in years, Mr. Stockman at the age of ninety-six. The subject of our sketch is the youngest but one of a family of twelve children; was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In March, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Thursie Schultz. He then moved with his wife to Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, and rented a farm of 160 acres for three years. After renting land till 1851, he bought 110 acres in Waldo Township, which he cleared and thoroughly improved. By this marriage there was a family of eight children, six living—Sarah A., Elias G., Thursie M., David S., Henry L. and Francis M. Mrs. Stockman dying in ——, our subject took for his second wife, July 9, 1870, Mrs. Hannah E. Paschall, widow of Cyrus Paschall, and a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Smith) Dutton, the former a native of West Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dutton came to Marion County, Ohio, about the year 182–, and Mrs. Dutton came with her mother to Prospect Township. Here Mrs. Stockman was born July 4, 1829. She was the mother, by her last marriage, of one child—Nettie. Mr. Stockman owns eighty acres of land, under good cultivation. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM WADDEL, farmer, P. O. Waldo, was born in Ohio County, W. Va., December 25, 1820, and is a son of John and Margaret (Giffen) Waddel, the former a native of Wheeling, W. Va., the latter of Ohio County, W. Va. John Waddel was born June 22, 1797, and his wife December 24, 1799. They were married June 22, 1818, and in March, 1821, came by wagon to Marion County, Ohio, where Mr. Waddel entered 160 acres, seventy of which he cleared. Here he erected a log house 18x20 feet in size, and moved into it before it had either windows or doors. Mr. Waddel died January 4, 1841, and Mrs. Waddel December 1, 1851. The former had served as Trustee and Treasurer of Richland Township. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. Their names are as follows: Nancy (wife of Urias F. Lawellen), William, Daniel, John, Samuel, Benjamin, Isaac (deceased), Elizabeth (wife of Jonas Rupp), Mary (wife of Daniel Giffen) and Jane (deceased). Our subject was reared on the homestead, and received a common school education. He assisted in clearing about 100 acres of the home farm, and lived on the homestead till 1850, when he bought sixty-five acres in Waldo Township. In 1873, he added twenty-five acres, making a total of ninety acres. He erected a house in 1858, at a cost of $800. He is engaged in both farming and stock raising. On November 7, 1844, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine Emery. She was born in Richland Township, this county. By this union there have been four children—Margaret J. (wife of A. C. Holly, of Chicago), Catherine, John E. and Ella E. All the family are members of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church of Richland Township. Mr. Waddel has served as Justice of the Peace twelve years, and Constable of Richland Township two years. In politics, he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL WILSON, deceased, was born in Fauquier County, Old Virginia, September 15, 1808, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Wilson, of Virginia and England respectively. They came to Muskingum County, Ohio, about 1820. On the death of Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Wilson again married, and moved to Big Island Township, where he died. Our subject was brought up mainly in Muskingum County. On September 19, 1830, he married Lovina, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (King) Swain, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Virginia. Mr. Swain served as a private in the war of 1812. They moved to Ohio in 1818, settling in Muskingum County; thence they went to Darke County, where they both died. Mrs. Wilson was born in Fayette County, Penn., June 30, 1809. To this union were born nine children, six living—Harriet (wife of A. B. Bress), Mary (wife of Jasper Mutchler), Harvey, Martha (wife of James Leonard), Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Stone of Columbus) and Samuel J. The deceased are Laban, Katurah and Sarah. Samuel J., the youngest of the family living, was born on the homestead April 17, 1852. He was reared on the farm and had a common school education. When he came of age, he fell into possession of eighty-three acres of the homestead farm, and in March, 1882, he bought forty-five acres more of the homestead, making a total of 128 acres. In addition to farming, he engages extensively in stock-raising. On June 4, 1873, he was married to Emma E., daughter of Elijah and Sarah White. She was born in Mansfield, Ohio, November 22, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of two children, one living—Lawrence Richard, born December 7, 1875. Clarence Jesse, born July 31, 1874, died August 31, 1875. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church in Waldo, in which he is Trustee, Class Leader and Steward.

DAVID H. WYATT (deceased) was born in what is now Waldo Township, Mari n County, Ohio, November 25, 1823, and was the second son and third child of Samuel and Levina (Brundige) Wyatt, who had a family of nine children. He was reared on the old homestead and educated at the common schools. His father died ————, 1842, aged forty-two years, and his mother resides in Waldo Township. Our subject was married, July 4, 1853, to Mary S., daughter of Abram and Margaret (Crawford) Conklin, of Vermont and New Jersey respectively. Mr. Conklin and his brother Jacob came to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Waldo Township. Mrs. Conklin came to this county with her mother immediately after the close of the war of 1812. They were married near the Waldo Mills, about the year 1824. Mr. Conklin died in February, 187–, aged ——— years. Mrs. Conklin had preceded him in September, 1841. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Wyatt is the third, born in Westfield Township, ——— County, September 29, 1826. Our subject and his wife have had four children—Charles E. and Ada, living; John Q. and Eva are deceased. Mr. Wyatt became the owner of ninety-seven acres of the homestead, and on this farm the first tree was cut in Waldo Township. Fort Morrow is situated on the farm and it was on this land that the first log house was built in Marion County. The first brick house in Marion County, was erected on Mr. Wyatt's property. Our subject enlisted. September 21, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was taken ill on the march, and died at Murfreesboro, Tenn. October 11, 1864. He and his family were members of the United Brethren Church of Waldo, of which Mr. Wyatt was one of the leading members and most active workers. In politics, he was a Republican. Mrs. Wyatt and the heirs still own the homestead of ninety-seven acres.

FRANCIS X. ZACHMAN, farmer, was born in Ersingen, Baden, Germany, December 3, 1803, and is a son of Michael and Catharine (Casper) Zachman, also natives of Ersingen, Baden, on Otrant Pforzheim. Our subject came to America in 1832, and settled in what is Waldo Township, this county. He entered eighty acres, to which he added by purchase till he became owner of 240 acres. He was the first settler in what is known as Bethlehem, and was one of the founders of St. John's Evangelical Church, in which he has been Class Leader and exhorter alternately for forty-nine years. Mr. Zachman was married June 4, 1829, to Mary E., daughter of Daniel and Barbara Beekman, born in Ersingen, Baden, June 9, 1806. To this union have been born thirteen children, nine living—John N., Joseph G., Henry, Magdalene M., Solomon, Michael, Daniel, Lewis and Frank. Lewis, Charles and William and Jacob (twins) are deceased. Michael, the fifth son and sixth child, was born in Waldo Township September 15, 1838; was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools. He remained at home till of age, aiding in clearing up the homestead. On January 26, 1864, he was married to Christina, daughter of Gottleib and Elizabeth Almendinger, born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 17, 1842. The family by this union consists of two children living—Mary E., born November 20, 1864, and Clara Irene, born February 26, 1873. He and wife and eldest daughter are members of the Evangelical Association. He is serving as Class Leader and Trustee of the church; has also served as Trustee of Waldo Township two years. He owns 160 acres of land, and is

fully engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of rearing fine French horses. In 1881 he erected a frame residence at a cost of $2,000. On October 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac. He fought at McDowell, and was discharged at Newark, N. J., September 30, 1862, on account of disability. In politics he is a Republican.

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THE

HISTORY

OF

MARION COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

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ILLUSTRATED.

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